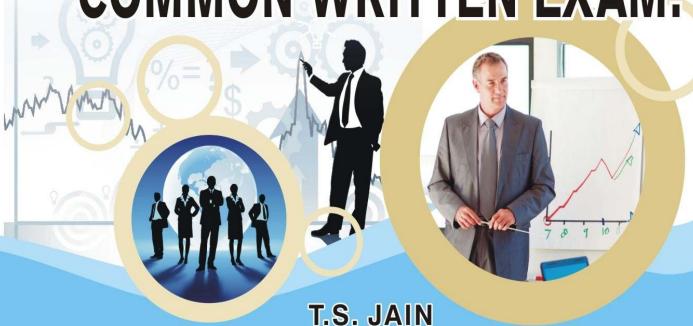
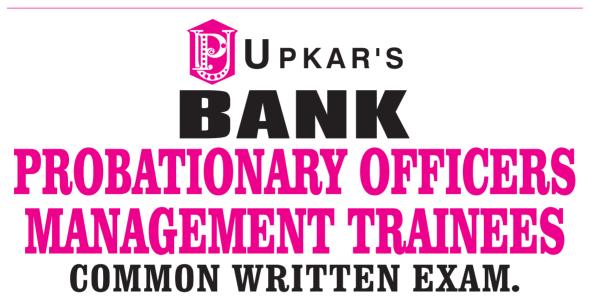
Conducted by
Institute of Banking Personnel Selection



# BANK PROBATIONARY OFFICERS MANAGEMENT TRAINES COMMON WRITTEN EXAM.



Conducted by IBPS



By S. Isi

T.S. Jain

2015

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# **General Information**

A Common Written Examination as a pre-requisite for selection of personnel for Probationary Officer/ Management Trainee posts in the Participating Organisations listed below will be conducted online by the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS).

Any eligible candidate, who aspires to join any of the Participating Organisations listed below as a Probationary Officer/ Management Trainee or in a similar post in that cadre, is required to register for the Common Recruitment Process (CWE PO/MT-IV). Candidates who appear and are shortlisted in the examination, will subsequently be called for a Common Interview to be conducted by the Participating Organisations and coordinated by the Nodal Bank with the help of IBPS. **Depending on the available vacancies in to be filled in during the financial year 2015-16 based on the business needs of the Participating organisations, candidates shortlisted will be allotted to one of the Participating Organisations keeping in view the spirit of Govt. Guidelines on reservation policy, administrative convenience, etc.** 

This system of Common Recruitment Process CWE, Common interview and provisional allotment for recruitment of Probationary Officer/ Management Trainee posts in Participating Organisations has the appropriate authorities.

IBPS, an autonomous body, has received a mandate from the organisations mentioned below, to conduct the recruitment process as mentioned above, once a year. IBPS will make arrangements for conducting online examination, declare result of online examination and inform the shortlisted candidates about the interview. Interviews will be conducted by the participating organisations and coordinated by the Nodal Bank in each state/ UT with the help of IBPS. Prospective candidates will have to apply to IBPS after carefully reading the advertisement regarding the process of examination, interview and provisional allotment, eligibility criteria, online registration processes, payment of prescribed application fee/ intimation charges, pattern of examination, issuance of call letters etc. and ensure that they fulfil the stipulated criteria and follow the prescribed processes.

#### PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

Allahabad Bank	Indian Bank
Andhra Bank	Indian Overseas Bank
Bank of Baroda	Oriental Bank of Commerce
Bank of India	Punjab National Bank
Bank of Maharashtra	Punjab & Sind Bank
Bharatiya Mahila Bank	Syndicate Bank
Canara Bank	UCO Bank
Central Bank of India	Union Bank of India
Corporation Bank	United Bank of India
Dena Bank	Vijaya Bank
ECGC	Any other bank or financial institution
IDBI Bank	

Candidates are advised to regularly keep in touch with the authorised IBPS website www.ibps.in for details and updates.

#### ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Candidates, intending to apply for CWE PO/MT-IV should ensure that they fulfil the minimum eligibility criteria specified by IBPS:

Please note that the eligibility criteria specified herein are the basic criteria for applying for the post. Candidates must necessarily produce the relevant documents in original and a photocopy in support of their identity and eligibility pertaining to category, nationality, age, educational qualifications etc. as indicated in the online application form. Please note that <u>no</u> change of category will be permitted at any stage after registration of the online application. Merely applying for CWE/appearing for and being shortlisted in the examination and/or in the subsequent interview and/ subsequent processes does not imply that a candidate will necessarily be offered employment in any of the Participating Organisations.

#### I. Nationality / Citizenship:

A candidate must be either—

- (i) a Citizen of India or
- (ii) a subject of Nepal or
- (iii) a subject of Bhutan or
- (iv) a Tibetan Refugee who came over to India before 1st January, 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India or
- (v) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia and Vietnam with the intention of permanently settling in India. Provided that a candidate belonging to categories (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v) above shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India.

#### II. Age:

Minimum: 20 Years Maximum: 30 Years.

#### **Relaxation of Upper Age Limit:**

Sr. No.	Category	Age relaxation
1.	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe	5 years
2.	Other Backward Classes (Non-Creamy Layer)	3 years
3.	Persons With Disabilities	10 years
4.	Ex-Servicemen, Commissioned Officers including Emergency Commissioned Officers (ECOs)/ Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) who have rendered at least 5 years military service and have been released on completion of assignment (including those whose assignment is due to be completed within one year from the last date of receipt of application) otherwise than by way of dismissal or discharge on account of misconduct or inefficiency or physical disability attributable to military service or invalidment.	5 years
5.	Persons ordinarily domiciled in the Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu & Kashmir during the period 01.01.1980 to 31.12.1989.	5 years
6.	Persons affected by 1984 riots.	5 years

#### **NOTE:**

- (i) The relaxation in upper age limit to SC/ST/OBC candidates is allowed on cumulative basis with only one of the remaining categories for which age relaxation is permitted as mentioned above in Point No. II (3) to II (6).
- (ii) The maximum age limit specified is applicable to General Category candidates.
- (iii) Candidates seeking age relaxation will be required to submit copies of necessary certificate(s) in original copies at the time of Interview and at any subsequent stage of the recruitment process as required by IBPS/ Participating Organisation(s).
- (iv) In case of an Ex-servicemen who has once joined in a Govt. job on the civil side after availing the benefits given to him as an Ex-servicemen for his re-employment, his Ex-servicemen status for the purpose of re-employment in Government ceases.

There is no reservation for Ex-servicemen in Officers' Cadre.

#### **III. Educational Qualifications:**

Degree (Graduation) any discipline from a recognized University or any equivalent qualification recognized as such by the Central Government.

The candidate must possess valid Mark-sheet / Degree Certificate that he/ she is a graduate on the day he / she registers and indicate the percentage of marks obtained in Graduation while registering online.

#### **NOTE:**

- (1) All the educational qualifications mentioned should be from a recognized University / Institution and the result should have been declared on or before stipulated date.
  - Proper document from Board / University for having declared the result on or before stipulated date has to be submitted at the time of interview. The date of passing eligibility examination will be the date appearing on the mark-sheet or provisional certificate issued by University/ Institute. In case the result of a particular examination is posted on the website of the University/ Institute and web based certificate is issued then proper document/certificate in original issued and signed by the appropriate authority of the University/ Institute indicating the date of passing properly mentioned thereon will be reckoned for verification and further process.
- (2) Candidate should indicate the percentage obtained in Graduation calculated to the nearest two decimals in the online application. Where CGPA / OGPA is awarded, the same should be converted into percentage and indicate the same in online application. If called for interview, the candidate will have to produce a certificate issued by the appropriate authority inter alia stating that the norms of the University regarding conversion of grade into percentage and the percentage of marks scored by the candidate in terms of norms.
- (3) Calculation of Percentage: The percentage marks shall be arrived at by dividing the marks obtained by the candidate in all the subjects in all semester(s)/year(s) by aggregate maximum marks in all the subjects irrespective of honours / optional / additional optional subject, if any. This will be applicable for those Universities also where Class / Grade is decided on basis of Honours marks only. The fraction of percentage so arrived will be ignored *i.e.*, 59.99% will be treated as less than 60% and 54.99% will be treated as less than 55%.

#### WRITTEN EXAMINATION

The structure of the Examination which will be conducted online is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Tests (Objective)	Maximum Marks	Duration
1.	Reasoning	50	
2.	English Language	40	Composite
3.	Quantitative Aptitude	50	Time of
4.	General Awareness (with special reference to Banking Industry)	40	2 hours
5.	Computer Knowledge	20	
	Total	200	

The above tests except the Test of English Language will be available bilingually, *i.e.*, English and Hindi.

IBPS reserves the right to modify the structure of the examination which will be intimated through its website. Other detailed information regarding the examination will be given in an Information <u>Handout</u>, which will be made available for the candidates to download along with the call letters from the authorised IBPS website www.ibps.in.

#### PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS

There will be penalty for wrong answers marked in the Objective Tests. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate one fourth or 0.25 of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty to arrive at corrected score. If a question is left blank, *i.e.*, no answer is marked by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

#### EXAMINATION CENTRES

- (i) The examination will be conducted online in venues across many centres in India. The tentative list of Examination centres is available on IBPS website.
- (ii) No request for change of centre for Examination shall be entertained.
- (iii) IBPS, however, reserves the right to cancel any of the Examination Centres and/ or add some other Centres, at its discretion, depending upon the response, administrative feasibility, etc.
- (iv) IBPS also reserves the right to allot the candidate to any centre other than the one he/she has opted for.
- (v) Candidate will appear for the examination at an Examination Centre at his/her own risks and expenses and IBPS will not be responsible for any injury or losses etc. of any nature.
- (vi) Any unruly behaviour/misbehaviour in the examination hall may result in cancellation of candidature/disqualification from future exams conducted by IBPS.

#### SCORES

The corrected scores obtained by each of the candidates in different sessions (if held) will be normalized using equipercentile method.

#### CUT-OFF SCORE

Each candidate will be required to obtain a minimum score in each test and also a minimum total score to be considered to be shortlisted for interview. Depending on the number of vacancies available, cutoffs will be decided and candidates will be shortlisted for interview. Prior to the completion of the interview process, scores obtained in the online examination will not be shared with the candidates shortlisted for interview.

#### INTERVIEW

Candidates who have been shortlisted in the examination for CWE PO/MT-IV will subsequently be called for an Interview to be conducted by the Participating Organisations and coordinated by the Nodal Bank in each State/UT with the help of IBPS. Interviews will be conducted at select centres. The centre, address of the venue, time & date of Interview will be informed to the shortlisted candidates in the call letter. Candidates are required to download their interview call letters from authorised IBPS website **www.ibps.in.** Please note that any request regarding change in date, centre etc. of interview will not be entertained. However the conducting agencies reserve the right to change the date/venue/time/centre etc. of interview or hold supplementary process for particular date/session/venue/centre/set of candidates at its discretion, under unforeseen circumstances, if any.

The total marks allotted for Interview are 100. The minimum qualifying marks in interview will not be less than 40% (35% for SC/ST/OBC/PWD candidates). The weightage (ratio) of CWE (exam) and interview will be 80:20. The combined final scores of candidates shall be arrived at on the basis of scores obtained by the candidates in CWE PO/MT and Interview. Interview score of the candidates failing to secure minimum qualifying marks or otherwise barred from the interview or further process shall not be disclosed.

A candidate should qualify both in the CWE and interview and be sufficiently high in the ment to be subsequent provisional allotment process, details of which will be available subsequently on IBPS website.

While appearing for the Interview, the candidate should produce valid prescribed documents given below. In the absence of documents candidature of the candidates shall be cancelled. IBPS/ Nodal Bank/Participating organisations take no responsibility to receive/ connect any certificate/remittance/ document sent separately.

#### IDENTITY VERIFICATION

In the examination hall as well as at the time of interview, the call letter along with a photocopy of the candidate's photo identity such as PAN Card/ Passport/ Driving Licence/ Voter's Card/ Bank Passbook with photograph/ Photo identity proof issued by a Gazzetted Officer/ People's Representative along with a photograph / Identity Card issued by a recognised college/ university/ Aadhar card with a photograph/ Employee ID should be submitted to the invigilator for verification. The candidate's identity will be verified with respect to his/her details on the call letter, in the Attendance List and requisite documents submitted. If identity of the candidate is in doubt the candidate may not be allowed to appear for the Examination/ interview. Ration Card and E-Aadhar card will not beaccepted as valid id proof for this project.

Note: Candidates have to produce, in original, the same photo identity proof bearing the name as it appears on the online application form/ call letter and submit photocopy of the photo identity proof along with Examination call letter as well as the Interview Call Letter while attending the examination/ interview respectively, without which they will not be allowed to take up the examination/ interview.

# Bank Probationary Officers Common Written Exam. Solved Paper

(Based on Memory)

# 2013

# Test-I Reasoning

	certain way and so formone that <b>does not</b> below  (A) RU  (C) FI  (E) IM  Four of the following	(B) BE (D) AD  ag five are alike in a m a group. Which is the	7.		(B) sa (D) da  COURT' is written as '8©\$4'. in that code? (B) 5%84 (D) 3©84
	(A) 28 (C) 175 (E) 63	(B) 56 (D) 112	8.	rent weight, R is heathan T. P is lighter that	d T, each having diffevier than S but lighter an S. Who among them
3.	the word SEDATIVE	s of letters are there in each of which has as them in the word as in		is the heaviest? (A) T (C) T or Q (E) None of these	(B) Q (D) Data inadequate
	(A) None (C) Two (E) More than three	(B) One (D) Three	9.	'added to', '÷' means means 'divided by', the	cted from', 'x' means 'multiplied by' and '-' en $15 + 6 \div 4 - 8 \times 5 = ?$
4.		RATIVE is written as STEAMING written in		(A) 12 (C) $13\frac{11}{13}$	<ul><li>(B) 23</li><li>(D) 17</li></ul>
	<ul><li>(A) BFUTFMHL</li><li>(C) BFUTLHMF</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	(B) TUFBFMHL (D) BFUTHOJN	10.		in said "She is the only dfather's son". How is
5.	made with the letters S only once in each work			<ul><li>(A) Daughter</li><li>(C) Cousin Sister</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Sister</li><li>(D) Data inadequate</li></ul>
	<ul><li>(A) None</li><li>(C) Two</li><li>(E) More than three</li></ul>	(B) One (D) Three			5) Study the following d answer the questions
6.		guage, 'when did you ti na ki ja', 'will you	Y 5	4 K @ 1 E F © 2 H D \$ 9 G J # 7 A	% 3 8 B I M 6 ★ U W

11. Which of the following is the eighth to the left of the nineteenth from the left end of the

above arrangement?

come again' is written as 'na pa sa ja' and 'she will go' is written as 'pa da ra'. How is

'again' written in that code language?

- (A) %
- (B) U
- (C) D
- (D) #
- (E) None of these
- 12. How many such consonants are there in the above arrnagement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter and immediately followed by a number ?
  - (A) None
- (B) One
- (C) Two
- (D) Three
- (E) More than three
- 13. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group?
  - (A) F 2 ©
- (B) JG\$
- (C) W 5 Y
- (D) D3%
- (E) 59\$
- 14. If all the numbers in the above arrangement are dropped, which of the following will be the fourteenth from the left end?
  - (A) M
- (B) %
- (C) D
- (D) W
- (E) None of these
- 15. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter and immediately followed by a number ?
  - (A) None
- (B) One
- (C) Two
- (D) Three
- (E) More than three

**Directions**—(Q. 16–20) In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

#### 16. Statements:

All dolls are toys.

Some toys are gems.

Some gems are boxes.

All boxes are sticks.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Some sticks are gems.
- II. Some gems are dolls.

- III. Some sticks are dolls.
- IV. Some toys are dolls.
- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Only III and IV follow
- (D) Only I and IV follow
- (E) None of these

#### 17. Statements:

Some days are nights.

Some nights are weeks.

All weeks are months.

All months are years.

#### **Conclusions:**

- I. Some years are nights.
- II. Some years are days.
- III. Some months are nights.
- IV. Some years are weeks.
- (A) Only I, II and III follow
- (B) Only I, III and IV follow
- (C) Only II, III and IV follow
- (D) All follow
- (E) None of these

#### 18. Statements:

Some doors are handles.

All handles are pins.

Some pins are threads.

All threads are clothes.

#### **Conclusions**:

- I. Some clothes are pins.
- II. Some pins are doors.
- III. Some clothes are handles.
- IV. Some clothes are doors.
- (A) Only I, II and III follow
- (B) Only I, II and IV follow
- (C) Only II, III and IV follow
- (D) All follow
- (E) None of these

#### 19. Statements:

Some papers are lamps.

Some lamps are bulbs.

Some bulbs are tubes.

Some tubes are walls.

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#### **Conclusions:**

- I. Some walls are lamps.
- II. Some bulbs are papers.
- III. Some tubes are lamps.
- IV. Some walls are papers.
- (A) Only I and II follow
- (B) Only III and IV follow
- (C) Only I, II and III follow
- (D) All follow
- (E) None follows

#### 20. Statements:

All roads are cars.

No car is tree.

Some trees are jungles.

All jungles are rivers.

#### **Conclusions:**

- I. Some rivers are roads.
- II. Some jungles are roads.
- III. Some cars are roads.
- IV. No jungle is road.
- (A) None follows
- (B) Only either II or IV follows
- (C) Only either II or IV and III follow
- (D) Only III and IV follow
- (E) Only either II or IV and I and III follow

**Directions**—(Q. 21–25) In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols lettered (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions that follow and mark the letter of that combination as your answer. If none of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (E) *i.e.* 'None of these' as your answer.

#### Letter:

#### MJRADBWZPEIHGUK

#### **Digit/Symbol Code:**

8 4 @ 9 © 1 2 \$ 3 # 5 6 % 7 \*

#### **Conditions**:

- If both the first and the last letters are vowels, their codes are to be interchanged.
- (ii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, both are to be coded as the code for the vowel.

(iii) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the consonant.

#### 21. RPDAEK

- (A) @3©9#**★**
- (B) @3©9#@
- (C) ★3©9#★
- (D) ★3©9#@
- (E) None of these

#### 22. AMZGUB

- (A) 98\$%71
- (B) 98\$%79
- (C) 18\$%79
- (D) 18\$%71
- (E) None of these

#### 23. IBHJRE

- (A) #614@5
- (B) 5164@#
- (C) #164@5
- (D) #164@#
- (E) None of these

#### 24. GDWZMI

- (A) #@2\$85
- (B) 52©\$85
- (C) 5%©2\$8
- (D) %©2\$8%
- (E) None of these

#### 25. EUBKJA

- (A) %71★4#
- (B) 971★4#
- (C) 917★4#
- (D) 971**★**49
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 26–30) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below—

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle facing at the center. B is third to the right of F and third to the left of H. C is fourth to the left of A who is not an immediate neighbour of F or B. E is not an immediate neighbour of B. G is second to the right of D.

- 26. Who is to the immediate left of B?
  - (A) D
- (B) G
- (C) D or G
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 27. Who is to the immediate right of H?
  - (A) A
- (B) E
- (C) F
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 28. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of F?
  - (A) CH
- (B) ED
- (C) HD
- (D) CE
- (E) None of these

- 29. In which of the following pairs is the first person sitting to the immediate right of the second person?
  - (A) BG
- (B) GA
- (C) AH
- (D) HE
- (E) CF
- 30. Who is third to the left of E?
  - (A) A
- (B) C
- (C) G
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 31–35) In the following questions, the symbols  $\star$ , \$, #,  $\delta$  and % are used with the following meaning as illustrated below—

- 'P  $\$  Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.
- 'P  $\delta$  Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.
- 'P % Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.
  - 'P  $\star$  Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.
  - 'P # Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusions I, II, III and IV given below them is/are **definitely true** and give your answer accordingly.

#### 31. Statements:

 $D \star K, K \% T, T \delta R, R \# M$ 

**Conclusions:** I. M % T

II. D%T

III. R % K

IV. M # D

- (A) Only I is true
- (B) Only II is true
- (C) Only I and II are true
- (D) Only II and III are true
- (E) None of these

#### 32. Statements:

 $F \delta W, W \$ V, V \% B, B \star D$ 

**Conclusions:** I.  $F \delta B$ 

ΙΙ. Οδ V

III. V%F

IV. W % D

- (A) Only I is true
- (B) Only I, II and III are true

- (C) Only I, II and IV are true
- (D) Only II, III and IV are true
- (E) None of these

#### 33. Statements:

Z % N, N # K, K \$ M, M δ R

**Conclusions:** I. M \$ N

II. M % N

III. R % N

IV. Z % M

- (A) Only either I or II is true
- (B) Only either I or II and III are true
- (C) Only either I or II and III and IV are true
- (D) Only III is true
- (E) None of these

#### 34. Statements:

 $F # K, K $ T, D \% T, V \star D$ 

**Conclusions :** I.  $T \star F$ 

II. D % K

III. D%F

IV. V % K

- (A) Only I and II are true
- (B) Only I, II and III are true
- (C) Only II and III are true
- (D) Only II, III and IV are true
- (E) All are true

#### 35. Statements:

H J, J  $\delta Y, Y \star K, K \# W$ 

Conclusions: I. W % Y

II. ΚδJ

III. K#H

ΙΥ. Η δ W

- (A) None is true
- (B) Only I is true
- (C) Only II is true (D) Only III is true
- (E) Only IV is true

**Directions**—(Q. 36–40) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Give answers—

- (A) If only Assumption I is implicit.
- (B) If only Assumption II is implicit.

- (C) If either Assumption I or II is implicit.
- (D) If neither Assumption I nor II is implicit.
- (E) If both Assumptions I and II are implicit.
- 36. Statement: Mohan requested his mother to arrange for food for about thirty persons as he invited all his friends to celebrate his birthday.

#### **Assumptions:**

- I. Most of Mohan's friends may come to his house on his birthday.
- II. There may not be more than thirty who may attend Mohan's birthday party.
- 37. **Statement :** A very large number of aspiring students applied for admission to the professional courses run by the renowned college in town.

#### **Assumptions:**

- I. All the applicants may be able to get admission to the college.
- II. The admission process adopted by the renowned college may be fair to all the applicants.
- 38. **Statement :** The state administration banned gathering of more than fifty people at any place during the visit of foreign dignitaries to the city.

#### **Assumptions:**

- People may avoid gathering at any place in the city during the period of visit of foreign dignitaries.
- II. Many people may ignore the prohibitory orders and gather to get a glimpse of the dignitaries.
- 39. **Statement :** The Govt. decided to levy toll tax of Rs. 100 for every vehicle using the super highway connecting the two big cities of the state.

#### **Assumptions:**

- I. Majority of the vehicles travelling between these two cities may not use the super highway.
- II. Govt. may not be able to recover the cost incurred for constructing the super highway from the toll tax collection.
- 40. **Statement :** The teachers of all the degree colleges went on an indefinite strike in protest against the Govt.'s decision for postponing pay revision to next year.

#### **Assumptions:**

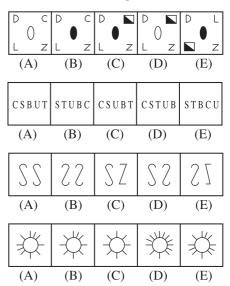
- I. The Govt. may suspend all the striking teachers.
- II. The Govt. may revise the pay of the college teachers in the current year.

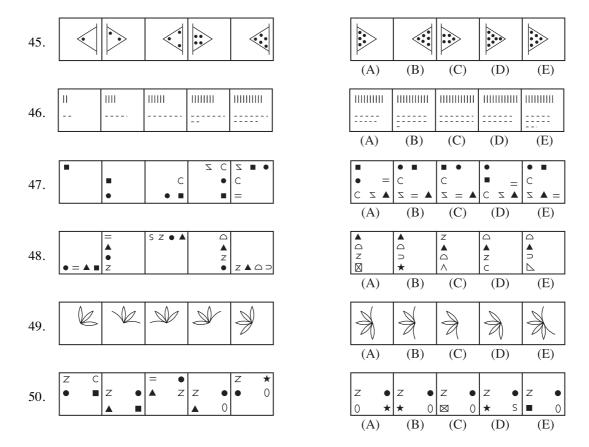
**Directions**—(Q. 41–50) In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued?

#### **Problem Figures**

# 

#### **Answer Figures**





# Test-II **Quantitative Aptitude**

**Directions**–(Q. 51–55) What should come in 54. 18.5% of 220 + 12.4% of 680 = ?place of question mark (?) in the following questions?

- 51.  $188 \cdot 21 27 \cdot 54 11 \cdot 93 = ?$ 
  - (A) 139·74
- (B) 126·64
- (C) 148·74
- (D) 184·64
- (E) None of these
- 52.  $8^{1\cdot 1} \times 4^{2\cdot 7} \times 2^{3\cdot 3} = 2$ ?
  - (A) 7·1
- (B) 14
- (C) 0.5
- (D) 9
- (E) None of these
- 53.  $\sqrt[3]{1331} = ?$ 
  - (A) 27
- (B) 21
- (C) 17
- (D) 9
- (E) None of these

- - (A) 132·05
- (B) 125·02
- (C) 142·07
- (D) 118·07
- (E) None of these
- 55.  $1268 \div 8 \div 2 = ?$ 
  - (A) 71·75
- (B) 317
- (C) 268
- (D) 79·25
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 56–60) In the following number series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

- 56. 4 5 12 38 160 805 4836
  - (A) 12
- (B) 160
- (C) 38
- (D) 805
- (E) None of these

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57.	3 7 16 32 56 93 142			(C) $\frac{3}{8}$	(D) $\frac{6}{11}$
	(A) 56	(B) 16		$(C) \frac{8}{8}$	(D) $\frac{11}{11}$
	(C) 32	(D) 7		(E) None of these	
	(E) None of these		65.		l at random, what is the
58.	11 18 29 42 59 80 101			probability that at leas	4.6
	(A) 42	(B) 18		(A) $\frac{1}{3}$	(B) $\frac{16}{21}$
	(C) 29	(D) 59		3	21
	(E) None of these			(C) $\frac{19}{33}$	(D) $\frac{7}{19}$
59.	2 9 32 105 436 2195 1			(E) None of these	19
	(A) 436	(B) 2195	66		
	(C) 9	(D) 32	00.		e compound interest t of Rs. 8000 at the rate
	(E) None of these			of 15 p.c.p.a. in three	
60.	5 55 495 3465 17325 3			(A) Rs. 4283	(B) Rs. 4051
	(A) 495	(B) 34650		(C) Rs. 4167	(D) Rs. 4325
	(C) 55	(D) 17325		(E) None of these	
	(E) None of these		67	* *	ost of building a fence
	ormation carefully to an ow—	5) Study the following swer the questions that	07.	around a square plot sq. ft. if the price perfence is Rs. 62?	with area equal to 361 er foot of building the
		lue caps, 4 red caps,		(A) Rs. 4026	
_	een caps and 1 yellow	=		(B) Rs. 4712	
)1.	probability that both a	at random, what is the		(C) Rs. 3948	
	- ·			<ul><li>(D) Cannot be determ</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	ineu
	(A) $\frac{1}{6}$	(B) $\frac{1}{10}$		` '	
	(C) $\frac{1}{12}$	(D) $\frac{1}{45}$	68.		en a two digit numbers and by interchanging the
	(E) None of these	T.J			nber is 9. If the sum of number is 15, then what
52.		l at random, what is the		is the original number	?
	probability that none is	s green?		(A) 89	
	(A) $\frac{7}{99}$	(B) $\frac{5}{99}$		(B) 67	
	· / 99			(C) 87	
	(C) $\frac{7}{12}$	(D) $\frac{5}{12}$		(D) Cannot be determ	ined
	12	12		(E) None of these	
	(E) None of these		69.		t ways can the letters of
53.		d at random, what is the		the word 'TRUST' be	· ·
	probability that two are	e red and one is green?		(A) 240	(B) 120
	(A) $\frac{9}{22}$	(B) $\frac{6}{19}$		(C) 80	(D) 25
	22			(E) None of these	
	(C) $\frac{1}{6}$	(D) $\frac{3}{22}$	70.	•	and Kunder are in the vely. After 8 years the
	(E) None of these				ll be 7:8. What is the
54	If one can is nicked:	at random, what is the		difference in their ages	
	probability that it is eit			(A) 4 years	(B) 8 years
	2	1		(C) 10 years	(D) 12 years
	(A) $\frac{2}{9}$	(B) $\frac{1}{4}$		(E) None of these	

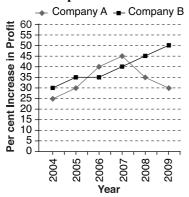
Directions—(Q. 71–75) What approximate value should come in place of the questionmark (?) in the following questions ? (Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)—

- 71.  $5554.999 \div 50.007 = ?$ 
  - (A) 110
- (B) 150
- (C) 200
- (D) 50
- (E) 125
- 72.  $(18.001)^3 = ?$ 
  - (A) 5830
- (B) 5500
- (C) 6000
- (D) 6480
- (E) 5240
- 73.  $23.001 \times 18.999 \times 7.998 = ?$ 
  - (A) 4200
- (B) 3000
- (C) 3500
- (D) 4000
- (E) 2500

- 74.  $9999 \div 99 \div 9 = ?$ 
  - (A) 18
- (B) 15
- (C) 6
- (D) 11
- (E) 20
- 75. 22.005% of 449.999 = ?
  - (A) 85
- (B) 100
- (C) 125
- (D) 75
- (E) 150

**Directions**—(Q. 76–80) Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions—

#### Per cent Increase in Profit of Two Companies Over the Years



- 76. In which year did Company A earn the maximum amount of profit?
  - (A) 2009
  - (B) 2006
  - (C) 2007

- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these
- 77. If the amount of profit earned by Company B in the year 2007 was Rs. 7.56 lakhs, what was the profit earned by it in the year 2005?
  - (A) Rs. 5 lakhs
  - (B) Rs. 3.5 lakhs
  - (C) Rs. 4 lakhs
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 78. What is the **approximate** average per cent increase in profit of Company A over all the years together?
  - (A) 31
- (B) 27
- (C) 40
- (D) 39
- (E) 34
- 79. What is the average per cent increase in profit of Company B in the year 2007 and 2009 together?
  - (A) 40
- (B) 45
- (C) 38
- (D) 42
- (E) None of these
- 80. What is the respective ratio of per cent increase in profit of Company A in the year 2008 to the per cent increase in profit of Company B in the same year?
  - (A) 9:7
- (B) 6:11
- (C) 11:6
- (D) 7:9
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 81–85) In each of these questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer, if—

- (A) x < y
- (B)  $x \le y$
- (C) x > y
- (D)  $x \ge y$
- (E) x = y or the relationship cannot be established
- 81. I.  $x^2 + 12x + 32 = 0$ 
  - II.  $y^2 + 17y + 72 = 0$
- $x^2 + 13x + 42 = 0$ 
  - II.  $y^2 + 19y + 90 = 0$
- $x^2 15x + 56 = 0$ 
  - II.  $y^2 23y + 132 = 0$
- 84. I.  $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$ 
  - II.  $y^2 + 6y + 8 = 0$
- 85. I.  $x^2 22x + 120 = 0$ 
  - II.  $y^2 26y + 168 = 0$

**Directions**—(Q. 86–90) Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

Number of Students Studying in Six Different Colleges over the years								
	College							
Year	P	Q	R	S	Т	U		
2004	2500	2250	2450	2150	2020	2300		
2005	2040	2300	2400	2200	2090	2120		
2006	2100	2150	2330	2250	2180	2260		
2007	2280	2600	2260	2340	2250	2490		
2008	2540	2540	2120	2380	2310	2520		
2009	2320	2440	2500	2480	2400	2440		

- 86. What is the total number of students from all the Colleges together in the year 2005?
  - (A) 10350
- (B) 13150
- (C) 15310
- (D) 11350
- (E) None of these
- 87. What is the per cent increase in the number of students in College T in the year 2007 from the previous year? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
  - (A) 8·33
- (B) 5·18
- (C) 6·63
- (D) 3·21
- (E) None of these
- 88. Number of students in College P in the year 2008 forms **approximately** what per cent of the total number of students in that College from all the years together?
  - (A) 11
- (B) 31
- (C) 18
- (D) 26
- (E) 23
- 89. What is the respective ratio of total number of students in College S in the years 2006 and 2009 together to the total number of students in College U from the same years?
  - (A) 473:470
- (B) 470:473
- (C) 371:390
- (D) 390:371
- (E) None of these
- 90. What is the average number of students in all the Colleges together in the year 2004? (rounded off to the nearest integer)
  - (A) 2208
- (B) 2196
- (C) 2144
- (D) 2324
- (E) 2278

**Directions**—(Q. 91–95) Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

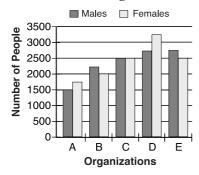
Total Number of Employees in Different Departments of an Organization and (of these) Percentage of Females and Males

these, i electricage of Females and Maies						
Department	Total Number of Employees	Percentage of Females	Percentage of Males			
IT	840	45	55			
Accounts	220	35	65			
Production	900	23	77			
HR	360	65	35			
Marketing	450	44	56			
Customer service	540	40	60			

- 91. What is the respective ratio of the number of females in Production department to the number of females in the Marketing department?
  - (A) 22:23
- (B) 35:33
- (C) 23:22
- (D) 33:35
- (E) None of these
- 92. What is the total number of males in the IT and Customer Service departments together?
  - (A) 687
- (B) 678
- (C) 768
- (D) 876
- (E) None of these
- 93. The total number of employees in the HR department forms **approximately** what per cent of the total number of employees in the Accounts department?
  - (A) 149
- (B) 178
- (C) 157
- (D) 164
- (E) 137
- 94. What is the respective ratio of the number of females in the HR and Accounts departments together to the number of males in the same departments together?
  - (A) 311:269
- (B) 268:319
- (C) 269:311
- (D) 319:268
- (E) None of these
- 95. What is the total number of employees in all the departments together?
  - (A) 3260
- (B) 3310
- (C) 3140
- (D) 3020
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 96–100) Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow:

#### Number of Females and Males working in five different Organizations



- 96. The number of Males in the Organization D forms what per cent of the total number of Employees from that Organization? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
  - (A) 54·17
- (B) 62·64
- (C) 52·25
- (D) 61·47
- (E) None of these

- 97. What is the respective ratio of the number of Females to the number of Males from Organization A?
  - (A) 11:8
- (B) 7:6
- (C) 8:11
- (D) 6:7
- (E) None of these
- 98. Number of Females from Organization E forms approximately what per cent of the total number of Employees from that Organization?
  - (A) 58
- (B) 60
- (C) 52
- (D) 62
- (E) 55
- 99. What is the total number of Females from all the Organizations together?
  - (A) 11540
- (B) 11750
- (C) 12440
- (D) 10250
- (E) None of these
- 100. What is the total number of employees working in Organization C and B together?
  - (A) 8950
- (B) 9520
- (C) 8250
- (D) 9500
- (E) None of these

# Test-III **General Awareness**

- 101. Which company on May 15, 2013 achieved 105. What is the name of world's ultra-light 50 billion apps download milestone?
  - (A) Apple
- (B) Google
- (C) Yahoo!
- (D) Samsung
- 102. Scientists of which country created the smallest droplets of the world?
  - (A) Poland
- (B) England
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) US
- 103. Name the technique that was used in generation of first Cloned Human Embryo by the American Scientists?
  - (A) Somatic Cell Nuclear transfer technique
  - (B) Nuclear transfer Somatic Cell technique
  - (C) Nuclear transfer technique for Somatic
  - (D) None of the above
- 104. Name the first Indigenous developed Rota- 108. India and Saudi Arabia in April 2013 decided virus Vaccine of India-
  - (A) Rotacid
- (B) Rotovac
- (C) Rotomid
- (D) Ratavac

- substance created by Zhejiang University in China?
  - (A) Carbon Nanotubes
  - (B) Carbon Aerogel
  - (C) Granite
  - (D) Lead
- 106. The unemployment rate of Spain in the first quarter of 2013 has gone up to what per cent?
  - (A) 31 per cent
- (B) 29·3 per cent
- (C) 27·2 per cent
- (D) 17 per cent
- 107. Name the country that joined the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) as its dialogue partner by signing an MoU?
  - (A) Sri Lanka
- (B) Mongolia
- (C) Belarus
- (D) Turkey
- to set up a joint working group to address the concern of expatriate Indian workers in Saudi Arabia on —

(A) Plasma Etcher Process

(B) Radio-Frequency Electromagnetic Process

(A) Expatriate Law (C) Electromagnetic Induction Process (B) Renunciation of allegiance Law (D) Laser Enabled Advanced Packaging (C) Nitagat Law 116. Which Asian Archery team won Gold and a (D) None of the above Bronze Medal in Asian Archery Grand Prix 109. Turkey Treasury Undersecretariat on April 26, held on March 12, 2013? 2013 announced that it would close the debt (A) Pakistan (B) India chapter with IMF (International Monetary (C) Thailand (D) Bangladesh Fund) by refunding 422·1 million US dollars 117. World Autism Awareness Day is celebrated of capital as part of its 19th stand-by. This onwill end Turkey's ...... long indebter (A) April 1 (B) April 2 category from IMF. (C) April 3 (D) April 4 (A) 45 year (B) 51 year (C) 49 year (D) 52 year 118. How many states are there in the United 110. ..... in the month of April 2013, became the States of America (USA)? first US State that allowed its residents to (A) 49 (B) 50 play online poker for money, legally. (C) 51 (D) 52 (A) Nevada (B) New York 119. 'Half a Life' is a novel by which of the (C) Los Vegas (D) Michigan following authors? 111. Ireland's government on May 1, 2013 unvei-(A) V. S. Naipaul (B) Salman Rushdi led the Protection of Life during ...... . It (C) Tasleema Nasreen (D) Arundhati Roy explains when life-saving abortions can be 120. Name the person who was appointed as the performed. Moreover, it's a clarification of next Permanent Representative of India to the rights within the ambit of current law. United Nations in February 2013. (A) Pregnancy Bill (A) Dilip Sinha (B) Abortion Law (B) Nirupam Sen (C) Protection of Life Bill (C) Asoke Kumar Mukerji (D) Right to Live Bill (D) Hardeep Singh Puri 112. ..... became the first southern US state 121. India Post in the last week of March 2013 of abolish Death Penalty. decided to establish third Automated Mail (A) Louisiana (B) Oklahoma Processing Centre in which city by April 2013? (C) New Orleans (D) Maryland (A) Delhi (B) Mumbai 113. The US team of scientists found the mecha-(D) Hyderabad nism which is responsible for the ageing (C) Ahmedabad process. Where is this mechanism located? 122. Chhatrapati Shivaji International airport is (A) Inside the face (B) Inside the skin located at? (C) Inside the brain (D) Inside the heart (A) Hyderabad (B) Kochi (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai 114. US Scientists at the Harvard University created a robot of the size of fly. What is the 123. The monetary assistance under the Indira name of this robot? Awas Yojana (IAY), the housing scheme for the poor, giving priority to the scheduled (A) Robo-Fly (B) Robotic Fly castes, tribes and minorities has been raised (C) Fly-Robot (D) Fly Me by what amount? 115. The scientists at the North Dakota State (A) ₹25000 (B) ₹35000 University developed a process called ....... (C) ₹15000 (D) ₹30000 which can help embed the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) chips on the paper. Fill 124. Name the first Indigenous Developed Rotain the blank which an appropriate option. virus Vaccine of India-

(A) Rotavac

(C) Rotovac

(B) Ratacid(D) Rotomid

- 125. The Union Government on May 15, 2013 had 129. The capital city of the Pallavas was set up an expert Committee under the supervision ..... to evolve a composite index to measure backwardness to states.
  - (A) Bharat Ramaswami
  - (B) Raghuram G. Rajan
  - (C) Najeeb Jung
  - (D) Nirija G. Jayal
- 126. The government on May 13, 2013 approved new guidelines for the Indira Awas Yojana 131. The only Muslim woman to sit on the throne Scheme for rural poor. Which of the following statements about the newly issued guidelines are true?
  - Building Toilets has been made compulsory under the Indira Awas Yojana.
  - Manual scavengers freed bonded labou- 132. Fahien visited India during the reign of rers and tribal groups will be given preference in allotments.
  - III. The allocation for each dwelling unit was increased from ₹45000 to ₹75000.
  - IV. In Maoist-affected and hilly regions, the allocation would now be ₹ 75000 from the existing ₹ 48500. Landless labourers which were given ₹ 10000 for buying land would now be given ₹20000.
  - (A) All the statements are true
  - (B) Only statement I is true
  - (C) Only statement II are true
  - (D) Only statements II and III true
- agency in May 2013 revealed the fact that the French economy has entered a shallow recession after shrinking by 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of the year.
  - (A) UK National Statistics
  - (B) Albania Institute of Statistics
  - (C) Bahamas The Department of Statistics
  - (D) INSEE (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies)
- 128. Samudragupta's achievements are mentioned in-
  - (A) Indica
  - (B) Ashoka Pillar at Allahabad
  - (C) Kalinga edict
  - (D) Hathigumpha inscription

- - (A) Vatapi
- (B) Kanchipuram
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Mahabalipuram
- 130. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between-
  - (A) Marathas and the East India Company
  - (B) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Sikhs
  - (C) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas
  - (D) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Mughals
- of Delhi was-
  - (A) Razia Sultana
  - (B) Mumtaz Mahal
  - (C) Hamida Banu Begum
  - (D) Nur Jahan
- - (A) Ashoka
  - (B) Chandragupta Maurya
  - (C) Harshavardhana
  - (D) Chandragupta-II
- 133. The market regulations in India were introduced by -
  - (A) Balban
- (B) Babar
- (C) Sher Shah Suri
- (D) Allauddin Khilji
- 134. The pioneer of the Bhakti movement in India was-
  - (A) Kabir
- (B) Shankaracharya
- (C) Ramananda
- (D) Ramanuja
- 127. Preliminary data released from ..... statistics 135. The Ilbert Bill Controversy during Lord Lytton's time was related to the concepts of—
  - (A) Economic justice
  - (B) Revenue allocation
  - (C) Judicial equality
  - (D) Political representation
  - 136. The climate region with high temperature, through out the year and heavy rainfall is-
    - (A) Monsoon
- (B) Mediterranean
- (C) Savanna
- (D) Equatorial
- 137. The natural region which holds the Indian sub-continent is-
  - (A) Mediterranean
  - (B) Monsoon
  - (C) Hot Desert
  - (D) Equatorial Climate Region

(E) None of these

	,			
	A light year is a unit o (A) Velocity (C) Time The largest river delta (A) Ganga (C) Godavari	<ul><li>(B) Distance</li><li>(D) Energy</li></ul>	140.	Which type of forest belt supplies most of the world's requirement of Newsprint?  (A) Deciduous forest (B) Coniferous forest (C) Evergreen forest (D) Mediterranean forest
		Tes	t–IV	7
		Computer	Kn	owledge
141.	The enables yo to other computers.  (A) video card  (B) sound card  (C) network interface  (D) controller card  (E) None of these		147.	The central processing unit (CPU)  (A) contains the electronic circuits that cause processing to occur  (B) make the information resulting from processing available for use  (C) allows data, programs, commands, and user responses to be entered into a com-
142.	What menu is selected (A) Tools	to save or save as ? (B) File (D) Edit		puter (D) consists of electronic components that store data (E) None of these
143.	is when the co	(B) Flashing	148.	To access a mainframe or supercomputer, users often use a
144.	A(n) is a sma and peripherals linke geographic area. (A) MAN (C) CAN	all group of computers and together in a small  (B) PAN  (D) LAN		The becomes different shapes depending on the task you are performing.  (A) active tab (B) insertion point  (C) mouse pointer (D) Ribbon  (E) None of these  All of the following storage media have Read
145.	<ul><li>(E) None of these</li><li>To access properties o technique to use is</li><li>(A) dragging</li><li>(C) rightclickin</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	f an object, the mouse (B) dropping (D) shiftclicking	150.	and Write capabilities except
146.	<ul><li>A includes the a directory or folder.</li><li>(A) file information p.</li><li>(B) file button</li><li>(C) file directory</li><li>(D) file speciafication</li></ul>		151.	The capability of the operating system to enable two or more than two instructions to execute simultaneously in a single computer system by using multiple CPUs is(A) Multitasking  (B) Multiprogramming

(C) Multiprocessing

- (D) Multiexecution
- (E) None of these
- 152. To make the number pad act as directional arrows, you press the ...... key.
  - (A) num lock
- (B) caps lock

(S) shift

- (C) arrow lock
- (E) None of these 153. Copyrighted softwared that can be used for
- (B) freeware
- (C) groupware
- (D) email
- (E) None of these
- 154. In the binary language each letter of the alphabet, each number and each special character is made up of a unique combination of ........
  - (A) eight bytes
- (B) eight kilobytes
- (C) eight characters
- (D) eight bits
- (E) None of these
- 155. You can use the **tab key** to .....
  - (A) move a cursor across the screen
  - (B) indent a paragraph
  - (C) move the cursor down the screen
  - (D) Only (A) and (B)
  - (E) None of these

- 156. Each ....... on a menu performs a specific action.
  - (A) client
- (B) server
- (C) node
- (D) command
- (E) None of these
- 157. ..... are symbols that represent any character or combination of characters.
  - (A) Playing cards
- (B) Wildcards
- (C) Private keys
- (D) Public keys
- (E) None of these
- 158. A menu contains a list of .........
  - (A) commands
- (B) data
- (C) objects
- (D) reports
- (E) None of these
- 159. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a .........
  - (A) megabyte
- (B) kilobyte
- (C) gigabyte
- (D) byte
- (E) None of these
- 160. A word in a web page that, when clicked, opens another document.
  - (A) anchor
- (B) hyperlink
- (C) reference
- (D) URL
- (E) None of these

# Test-V English Language

**Directions**—(Q. 161–175) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Some words have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In the olden days, students used to stay in the teacher's house and learn. At a young age, boys were sent to the teacher's house. This system of education was called 'Gurukula'.

Prabhakaran was a boy of twelve. He was staying in his teacher's house to learn Sanskrit. Prabhakaran was a good student and his teacher liked him. But the teacher did not show his affection towards the boy. Rather, he was stricter towards him. One day Prabhakaran was not very attentive in the class. This made the teacher angry. He beat him **severely**. Prabhakaran wept for some time. Then he wanted to wreak his vengeance on the teacher. In his rage he decided to kill the

teacher. He chalked out a plan for this. Prabhakaran would climb up to the roof of his teacher's bedroom with heavy granite stone and drop it on the teacher's head when he was asleep. So after taking the dinner, Prabhakaran went out, picked up a heavy stone and climbed to the roof of the room. After some time his teacher and his wife retired to bed. Before sleeping they talked for some time. During the talk Prabhakaran heard his name being mentioned. He listened to their conversation attentively. The teacher's wife was equally fond of Prabhakaran. She was telling the teacher, "This morning you were very harsh on Prabhakaran. You beat him umpteen times, mercilessly. Is he not the best boy in your class? If you behave in this manner he will run away from here and you will loose a good student."

The teacher replied, "you are right, I should not have been so cruel to him. But you know he

was not attentive in the class. I was taking an 165. The purpose of the teacher to punish the boy important lesson and he was talking to another boy. When I saw it I lost my temper. Prabhakaran should not miss important lessons, So I beat him in such a way that the punishment may **deter** him from such indifference in future." On hearing this, Prabhakaran became very sad. It was with good intention that the teacher punished him. He was overwhelmed with remorse. The whole night he sat on the roof. The next morning after lessons, he approached his teacher when he was alone and 166. Which behaviour irritated the teacher most? confessed to him everything.

- 161. Why did the student decide to remain on the roof whole night?
  - (A) He felt so guilty that he did not have courage to come down
  - (B) He waited for the teacher to sleep
  - (C) He waited to hear the conversation in the 167. In the opinion of teacher's wife Prabhakaran teacher's room
  - (D) He did not know the way to come down
  - (E) None of these
- 162. What was the plan of the student to take revenge?
  - (A) To create a situation so that the teacher becomes helpless
  - (B) To kill the wife of the teacher
  - (C) To keep into his bedroom from the roof
  - (D) To crush the teacher's head with a stone at night
  - (E) None of these
- 163. In which system of education was Prabhakaran studying?
  - (A) The system of read and recite
  - (B) The system of day and night school
  - (C) Staying in teacher's house and work for him
  - (D) The Gurukula system of learning Sanskrit
  - (E) None of these
- 164. Why did the teacher not show affection to Prabhakaran?
  - (A) He developed hatred towards him
  - (B) He knew that Prabhakaran was a potential killer
  - (C) Prabhakaran did not have sympathy towards teacher's wife
  - (D) The teacher had seen him talking with other boys
  - (E) None of these

- - (A) To reform him as he was bad in studies
  - (B) To teach him a lesson so that he does not do so in future
  - (C) To send message to the class to improve their behaviour
  - (D) To make the boy vindictive
  - (E) None of these
- - (A) Going to roof top with granite stone
  - (B) Listening to the bedroom conversation
  - (C) Indulging into the conversation with other boys during class
  - (D) The weeping of Prabhakaran
  - (E) None of these
- - (A) Most dishonest, insincere boy
  - (B) The best student in the class
  - (C) A short tempered sensitive boy
  - (D) A student who deserved much more punishment
  - (E) None of these
- 168. What was the Prabhakaran's reaction on hearing the conversation in his teacher's bedroom?
  - (A) I should wait for the couple to sleep and kill them both
  - (B) How wrong am I to kill such a nice teacher
  - (C) I should jump onto the bed of the couple from the roof top
  - (D) Alas! I should not have heard the conversation
  - (E) None of these
- 169. Which of the following is **True** in the context to the passage?
  - (A) The Gurukula system of education was forced on Prabhakaran
  - (B) The teacher assaulted the student mercilessly
  - (C) The teacher's wife was astonished at the behaviour of Prabhakaran
  - (D) Prabhakaran did not have guilt feeling even after hearing the conversation
  - (E) None of these

- context of the passage?
  - (A) In old days boys at young age were sent to teacher's house
  - (B) But for bedroom conversation Prabhakaran would not have killed the teacher
  - (C) Prabhakaran was the best student in the
  - (D) The teacher's wife was of the view that Prabhakaran might run away
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 171–173) Choose the word which is MOST NEARLY the SAME in MEAN-ING as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

#### 171. Retired

- (A) Tired
- (B) Exhausted
- (C) Fell
- (D) Went
- (E) Reclined

#### 172. Umpteen

- (A) Twenty
- (B) Nineteen
- (C) Many
- (D) Regular
- (E) Rarely

#### 173. **Deter**

- (A) Abstain
- (B) Encourage
- (C) Deploy
- (D) Pull
- (E) Stop

Directions—(Q. 174-175) Choose the word 180. Unless I get some tea, I should not be able to which is MOST OPPOSITE IN MEANING of the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

#### 174. Remorse

- (A) Greed
- (B) Satisfaction
- (C) Morse
- (D) Guilt
- (E) Accuracy

#### 175. Severely

- (A) Harshly
- (B) Calmly
- (C) Lightly
- (D) Happily
- (E) Accidentally

**Directions**—(Q. 176–180) The **bold** printed part of the sentence may have an error. The sentence can be made meaningful and correct by replacing the **bold** printed part with one of the given alternatives i.e. (A), (B), (C), (D). The letter of the alternative is the answer. If no correction is required, mark (E) as the answer.

- 170. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** in the 176. The officer burst into rage and **order imme**diate dismissal of the assistant who had made the error.
  - (A) order immediately
  - (B) ordered immediately
  - (C) ordered immediate
  - (D) ordering immediate
  - (E) No correction required
  - 177. I have told the artist to put on all the best in the picture which he was painting.
    - (A) to put in
- (B) to have put up
- (C) to be putting
- (D) to put down
- (E) No correction required
- 178. The apples he bought are too expensive to be
  - (A) are so expensive
  - (B) were so expensive
  - (C) are too much expensive
  - (D) are so expensive that
  - (E) No correction required
- 179. You should apologize for your inability to attending to programme.
  - (A) being inability to attending
  - (B) being unable to attend
  - (C) inability to attend
  - (D) inability about attending
  - (E) No correction required
- do any more work.
  - (A) shall not be able
  - (B) should be unable
  - (C) shall not be unable
  - (D) should not be unable
  - (E) No correction required

Directions—(Q. 181–190) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are again printed below the passage and against each, Five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Mr. Chamberlein had come to get gift of thirty-five million pounds from South Africa and to win the hearts of Englishmen and Boers. So he gave a ...(181)... shoulder to the Indian deputation. 'You know', he said, that the Imperial Government has little control over self-governing 186. (A) wrong colonies. Your grievances seem to be genuine. I shall do what I can, but you must try your ...(182)... placate the 'Europeans, if you wish to live in their midst.' The reply cast a chill over the 1 members of the ...(183).... I was also disappointed. It was an eye opener for us all, and I saw that we should start with our work do novo. I ...(184)... the situation to my colleagues. As a 1 matter of fact there was nothing wrong about Mr. Chamberlein's reply. It was well that he did not mince ...(185).... He had brought home to us in a rather gentle way the rule of might being 1 ...(186)..., or the law of the sword. But sword we had none. We ...(187)... had the nerve and the muscle even to receive sword cuts. Mr. Chamberlein had given only a short time to the 1 sub-continent. If Sri Nagar to cape comorin is 1,900 miles, Durban to cape town is not less than 1,100 miles, and Mr. Chamberlein had to cover the long distance at hurricane speed. From Natal he hastened to the Transvaal. I had to prepare the case for the Indians there as well and ...(188)... it to him. But now was I to get to Pretoria? Our people there were not in a position to ...(189)... the necessary legal facilities for my getting to them in time. The war had reduced the transvaal to a howling wilderness. There were neither provisions nor clothing available. Empty or closed shops were there, waiting to be ...(190)... or opened, but that was a matter of time.

181. (A)	cold	(B)	cool
(C)			warm
(E)	left		
182. (A)	hard	(B)	best
(C)	least	(D)	fate
(E)	hate		
183. (A)	reputation	(B)	crowd
(C)	delegate	(D)	leader
(E)	deputation		
184. (A)	expressed	(B)	said
(C)	explained	(D)	exclaimed
(E)	denied		
185. (A)	lectures	(B)	matter
(C)	topic	(D)	words

(E) deals

	()		(-)	
	(C)	rite	(D)	bright
	(E)	weak		
187.	(A)	hardly	(B)	rare
	(C)	might	(D)	do
	(E)	scarce		
188.	(A)	through	(B)	permit
	(C)	submit	(D)	deposit
	(E)	fill		
189.	(A)	secure	(B)	procure
	(C)	pull	(D)	fetch
	(E)	buy		
190.	(A)	replenished	(B)	fed
	(C)	booked	(D)	filled

(E) emptied

(B) right

**Directions**—(Q. 191–195) In each sentence below four words have been printed in **bold**, which are **lettered** as (A), (B), (C), (D). One of these words may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. The letter of that word is the answer. If all the four words are spelt correctly and also appropriate, the answer is (E), i.e., All correct.

191. He slipped away in the night and reached (B) there in the mourning. All correct (E) 192. The **latter** came out with an open **statement** (B) repeeting some of the charges. All correct (D) 193. He arranged a grand programme and invited (A) aminent musicians to it. All correct (E) (C)(D) 194. This **pleased** a **client** but at the **same** time (A) (B) (C) annoyed him. All correct 195. The gardaner was very faithful and he took

All corect

(E)

(A) a good care of it.

(C) (D)

**Directions**—(Q. 196–200) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E), *i.e.*, 'No error' (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

196. He was / the man who / they determined /
(A) (B) (C)

should be the next mayor. No error (D) (E)

197. He asked me / whether-either / of the (A) (B) (C) applications / was suitable. No error

(D) (E)

198. He never has and / ever will / take such /

(A) (B) (C) strong measures. No error (D) (E)

199. When at last I succeeded in convincing him / (A)

that I want to get home quickly / he agreed to /
(B) (C)

give me a lift in his car. No error
(D) (E)

200. We decided not tell to / the patient about /

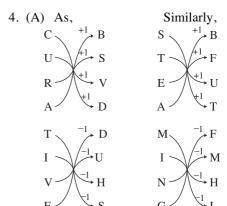
the disease he was / suffering from. No error (C) (D) (E)

#### **Answers with Hints**

- 2. (B)  $28 = 2 \times 2 \times 7$  $56 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7$  $175 = 5 \times 5 \times 7$  $112 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7$  $63 = 3 \times 3 \times 7$

Factors of only 56, are in even numbers.





- 5. (B) Word formed: NEWS
- 6. (B) when did you come

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ti na ki ja ... (1)

will you come again

$$\Rightarrow$$
 na pa sa ja ...(2)

she will go 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 pa da ra ...(3)

From (1) and (2),

you come ⇒ na ja

From (2) and (3),

7. (C) COURT  $\Rightarrow$  5%@38

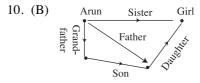
and TILE  $\Rightarrow$  8©\$4

$$\therefore$$
 CITE  $\Rightarrow$  5©84

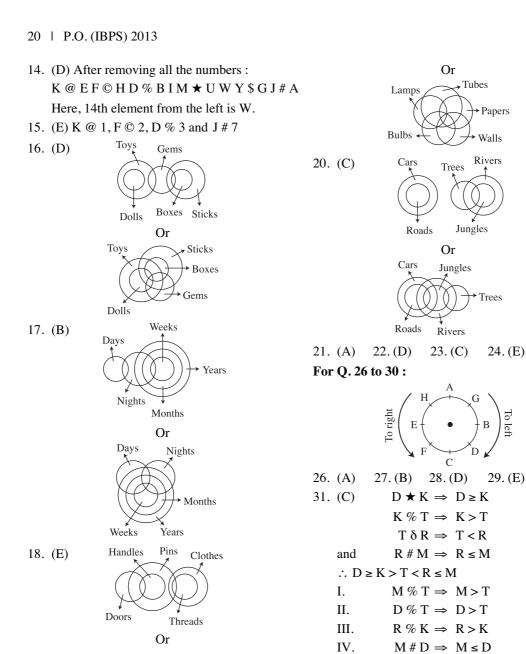
8. (D) T > R > S > P

No any statement is given about Q.

9. (D) ? = 
$$15 + 6 \div 4 - 8 \times 5$$
  
=  $15 - 6 \times 4 \div 8 + 5$   
=  $15 - 6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5$   
=  $15 - 3 + 5 = 17$ 



- 11. (A) 19th element from the left is U and 8th element to the left of W is %.
- 12. (C) I M 6 and W Y 5
- 13. (B) F  $\overset{\circ}{=}$   $\overset{\circ}{=}$  J G  $\overset{\circ}{=}$  W 5 Y D 3 % 5 9 \$ +2 -1 -1 -2 +2 -1 +2 -1 +2 -1



Clothes Threads
Only I and II follow.

Doors

Pins

Handles

and  $B \star D \Rightarrow B \ge D$ 

32. (D)

$$\begin{array}{lll} \therefore \ F < W = V > B \geq D \\ I. & F \, \delta \, B \, \Rightarrow \, F < B \\ II. & D \, \delta \, B \, \Rightarrow \, D < B \\ III. & V \, \% \, F \, \Rightarrow \, V > F \\ IV. & W \, \% \, D \, \Rightarrow \, W > D \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} (False) \\ (True) \\ (True) \\ (True) \end{array}$$

 $F \delta W \Rightarrow F < W$  $W \$ V \Rightarrow W = V$ 

 $V \% B \Rightarrow V > B$ 

25. (B)

30. (C)

(True)

(True)

(False)

(False)

33. (B) 
$$Z\%N \Rightarrow Z>N$$
  
 $N\#K \Rightarrow N \le K$   
 $K\$M \Rightarrow K = M$   
and  $M \delta R \Rightarrow M < R$   
 $\therefore Z>N \le K = M < R$   
I.  $M\$N \Rightarrow M = N$   
III.  $R\%N \Rightarrow R>N$  (True)  
IV.  $Z\%M \Rightarrow Z>M$  (False)  
34. (E)  $F\#K \Rightarrow F \le K$   
 $K\$T \Rightarrow K = T$   
 $D\%T \Rightarrow D>T$   
and  $V \bigstar D \Rightarrow V \ge D$   
 $\therefore F \le K = T < D \le V$   
I.  $T \bigstar F \Rightarrow T \ge F$  (True)  
III.  $D\%K \Rightarrow D>K$  (True)  
III.  $D\%K \Rightarrow D>K$  (True)  
III.  $D\%F \Rightarrow D>F$  (True)  
IV.  $V\%K \Rightarrow V>K$  (True)  
35. (A)  $H\$J \Rightarrow H = J$   
 $J\delta Y \Rightarrow J < Y$   
 $Y \bigstar K \Rightarrow Y \ge K$   
and  $K\#W \Rightarrow K \le W$ 

36. (B) Mohan requested his mother to arrange for food for about thirty persons so it is clear there may not be more than thirty persons who may attend Mohan's birthday party.

 $W \% Y \Rightarrow W > Y$ 

 $K \delta J \Rightarrow K < J$ 

 $K \# H \Rightarrow K \leq H$ 

 $H \delta W \Rightarrow H < W$ 

(False)

(False)

(False)

(False)

 $\therefore H = J < Y \ge K \le W$ 

37 (D)

I.

II.

III.

IV.

- 38. (E) Both the assumptions are implicit because there may be many people who may avoid gathering at any place in the city during the period of visit of foreign dignitaries and many may ignore the prohibitory orders.
- 39. (A) The Government decided to lavy toll tax of Rs. 100 for every vehicle using the super highway connecting the two big cities of the state so majority of the vehicles travelling between these two cities may not use the super highway.
- 40. (C) The teachers of all the degree colleges went on an indefinite strike in protest against the government decision for postponing pay revision to next year. So the Govt. may

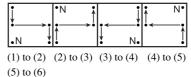
- suspend all the striking teachers or the government may revise the pay of the college teachers in the current year.
- 41. (C) In each subsequent figure the middle design is becoming shaded after leaving the next one and rest of designs are shifting one side clockwise as f ollows and a new design is coming at the place of 'N':



42. (D) In each subsequent figure the letters are shifting as follows:



- 43. (D) In each subsequent figure the both designs form after reversing.
- 44. (B) In each subsequent figure one small line is increasing on the circumference of the circle.
- 45. (E) In each subsequent figure the design forms on the other side after reversing and one point becomes increase inside of it.
- 46. (C) In each subsequent figure two-two lines vertical and horizontal at upper and lower side are increasing respectively.
- 47. (B) In each subsequent figure a new design forms front side anticlockwise and these all designs shift half side in the same direction. The pair of two designs changes places mutual with the shifting also.
- 48. (A) In each subsequent figure the designs arranged in one line shifts one side clockwise and a new design forms at the rear side and the three front side design come at the next place with the sequence and front side design comes rear side and then the three designs shift on the next place next time.
- 49. (B) In each subsequent figure the new half and one leaf respectively join front side in the anticlockwise direction and the half leaf becomes miss from rear side each time.
- 50. (C) In each subsequent figure the designs shift as follows and a new design forms at the place of 'N.':



59. (D) 
$$2 \xrightarrow{\times 1 + (1 \times 7)}$$
  $9 \xrightarrow{\times 2 + (2 \times 6)}$   $\times 30 \cdot 32 \xrightarrow{\times 3 + (3 \times 5)}$   $\times 3 + (3 \times 5)$   $\times 4 + (4 \times 4)$   $\times 5 + (5 \times 3)$   $\times 6 + (6 \times 2)$   $\times 6 + (6 \times 2)$ 

$$\therefore \text{ Correct number } = 9 \times 2 + (2 \times 6)$$
$$= 18 + 12 = 30$$

 $\therefore$  Wrong number = 32.

61. (E) 
$$n(S) = {}^{12}C_{2}$$
$$= \frac{12}{10 2} = 66$$
$$n(E) = {}^{2}C_{2} = 1$$

$$\therefore$$
 Reqd. Probability =  $\frac{1}{66}$ .

62. (A) Reqd. Probability = 
$$\frac{{}^{5}C_{0} \times {}^{7}C_{4}}{{}^{12}C_{4}}$$
  
=  $\frac{35}{5 \times 99} = \frac{7}{99}$ 

63. (D) 
$$n(S) = {}^{12}C_3 = \frac{\boxed{12}}{\boxed{9}\boxed{3}}$$
$$= \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10}{6} = 220$$

$$n(E) = {}^{4}C_{2} \times {}^{5}C_{1}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{4}}{\boxed{2} \boxed{2}} \times \frac{\boxed{5}}{\boxed{4} \boxed{1}}$$

$$= 6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$30 \quad 3$$

$$\therefore \text{ Reqd. Probability } = \frac{30}{220} = \frac{3}{22}$$

64. (B) Reqd. Probability = 
$$\frac{{}^{3}C_{1}}{{}^{12}C_{1}} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

65. (C) Reqd. Probability = 
$$1 - \frac{{}^{8}C_{2}}{{}^{12}C_{2}}$$
  
=  $1 - \frac{28}{66} = \frac{38}{66} = \frac{19}{33}$ 

66. (C) C.I. = 8000 
$$\left[ \left( 1 + \frac{15}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$
= 8000 
$$\left[ \left( \frac{115}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$
= 8000 × [(1·15)<sup>3</sup> - 1]
= 8000 × 0·520875
= Rs. 4167

67. (B) Length of the plot = 
$$\sqrt{361}$$
 = 19 ft.  
 $\therefore$  Reqd. Cost =  $4 \times 19 \times 62$   
= Rs. 4712

68. (C) Let the number be 
$$10x + y$$
  
 $\therefore (10x + y) \sim (10y + x) = 9$   
 $\therefore x \sim y = 1$   
and  $x + y = 15$   
 $\therefore x = 8 \text{ or } 7$   
and  $y = 7 \text{ or } 8$   
 $\therefore \text{Reqd. no.} = 10 \times 8 + 7 = 87$   
 $= 10 \times 7 + 8 = 78$ 

69. (E) Reqd. no. of ways = 
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
 = 60

70. (A) Let the age of Shirish be 
$$5x$$
 years

 $\therefore$  The age of Kunder =  $6x$  years

$$\therefore \frac{5x+8}{6x+8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow 42x+56 = 40x+64$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd. diff.} = 6 \times 4 - 5 \times 4$$

$$= 4 \text{ years}$$

- 76. (C) Company A earned maximum profit in the year 2007.
- 77. (C) Let the profit earned by B in 2005 be Rs. x

$$x \times \frac{135}{100} \times \frac{140}{100} = 7.56$$

$$x = \frac{7.56 \times 100 \times 100}{135 \times 140}$$

$$= Rs. 4 lakhs$$

78. (E) Average % increase
$$= \frac{(25 + 30 + 40 + 45 + 35 + 30)}{6} \%$$

$$= \frac{205}{6}\% = 34.16\%$$

79. (B) Average % increase = 
$$\frac{(40 + 50)}{2}$$
% = 45%

80. (D) Reqd. Ratio = 
$$35:45=7:9$$

81. (D) I. 
$$x^2 + 12x + 32 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+4)(x+8) = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = -4 \text{ or } -8$$

II. 
$$y^2 + 17y + 72 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(y+8)(y+9) = 0$ 

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad y = -8 \text{ or } -9$$

Hence, 
$$x \ge y$$

$$\therefore$$
  $x \ge y$ 

82. (C) I. 
$$x^2 + 13x + 42 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(x+6)(x+7) = 0$ 

$$\therefore \qquad x = -6 \text{ or } -7$$

II. 
$$y^2 + 19y + 90 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(y+9)(y+10) = 0$ 

$$y = -9 \text{ or } -10$$

$$\therefore$$
  $x > y$ 

83. (A) I. 
$$x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-7)(x-8) = 0$$

$$\therefore$$
  $x = 7 \text{ or } 8$ 

II. 
$$y^2 - 23y + 132 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-11)(y-12) = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad y = 11 \text{ or } 12$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad \qquad x < y$$

84. (B) I. 
$$x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+3)(x+4) = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = -3 \text{ or } -4$$

II. 
$$y^2 + 6y + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y+2)(y+4) = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad y = -2 \text{ or } -4$$

$$\therefore$$
  $x \leq y$ 

85. (B) 
$$I.x^2 - 22x + 120 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-10)(x-12) = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = 10 \text{ or } 12$$

II. 
$$y^2 - 26y + 168 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-12)(y-14) = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad y = 12 \text{ or } 14$$

$$\therefore$$
  $x \leq y$ 

$$= 2040 + 2300 + 2400 + 2200 + 2090 + 2120$$
  
= 13150

87. (D) Reqd. % increase

$$= \frac{(2250 - 2180) \times 100}{2180} \% = 3.21\%$$

88. (C) Reqd. %

$$= \frac{2540 \times 100}{(2500 + 2040 + 2100 + 2280)}\%$$
$$+ 2540 + 2320)$$

$$=\frac{2540}{13780} \times 100\% = 18.43\%$$

$$\simeq 18\%$$
 (App.)

89. (A) Reqd. ratio

$$=(2250 + 2480) : (2260 + 2440)$$

$$=473:470$$

90. (E) Reqd. average number

$$=\frac{(2500 + 2250 + 2450 + 2150 + 2020 + 2300)}{6}$$

$$=\frac{13670}{6} = 2278 \cdot 33 = 2278$$

92. (E) Reqd. number =  $8.4 \times 55 + 54 \times 6$ 

$$= 462 + 324 = 786$$

93. (D) Reqd. 
$$\% = \frac{360 \times 100}{220} \%$$

136. (D)

141. (C)

146. (D)

151. (C)

95. (B) Reqd. number  
= 
$$840 + 220 + 900 + 360 + 450 + 540$$
  
=  $3310$   
96. (A) Reqd.  $\% = \frac{3250 \times 100}{6000}\%$   
=  $54 \cdot 167\%$   
=  $54 \cdot 17\%$   
97. (D) Reqd. ratio =  $1500 : 1750$   
=  $6 : 7$   
98. (C) Reqd.  $\% = \frac{2750 \times 100}{5250}\%$   
=  $52 \cdot 38\%$   
 $\simeq 52\%$  (App.)  
99. (B) Reqd. number  
=  $1500 + 2250 + 2500 + 2750 + 2750$   
=  $11750$ 

152. (A) 153. (B) 154. (D) 155. (D)

192. (C) The correct spelling is 'repeating'. 193. (C) Correct spelling is—'eminent'. 100. (E) Reqd. number = 5000 + 4250 = 9250194. (E) 102. (C) 103. (A) 104. (D) 105. (B) 195. (A) The correct spelling is 'gardener'. 106. (C) 107. (D) 108. (C) 109. (D) 110. (A) 196. (E) As number of subjects and Finite verbs 111. (A) 112. (D) 113. (C) 114. (A) 115. (D) are equal, so the sentence is correct, otherwise 116. (B) 117. (B) 118. (B) 119. (A) 120. (C) 'who' might be transformed into 'whom'. 121. (D) 122. (C) 123. (A) 124. (A) 125. (B) 197. (E) 126. (A) 127. (D) 128. (B) 129. (B) 130. (C) 198. (A) In place of 'has' we should use 'has taken'. 131. (A) 132. (D) 133. (D) 134. (D) 135. (C)

161. (E)

166. (C)

in'. 178. (E)

'to attend'.

- 199. (B) The use of **succeeded** and **agreed** indicate 137. (D) 138. (D) 139. (A) 140. (B) that the entire sentence is in Past Tense, so 142. (B) 143. (A) 144. (D) 145. (C) want must be replaced with wanted.
- 147. (A) 148. (A) 149. (C) 150. (B) 200. (A) **Tell** is not followed by **to**, so we should use to tell in place of tell to.

156. (D) 157. (B) 158. (A) 159. (D) 160. (B)

171. (D) 172. (C) 173. (E) 174. (B) 175. (C)

177. (A) 'To put on' in the given sentence does

179. (C) 'To attending' should be replaced with—

181. (A) 182. (B) 183. (C) 184. (C) 185. (B)

186. (B) 187. (E) 188. (C) 189. (B) 190. (A)

180. (A) 'Should' be replaced with 'shall'.

191. (D) The correct spelling is 'morning'.

not make any sense, so it should be-'to put

176. (C) Use 'ordered' in place of order.

162. (D) 163. (D) 164. (E) 165. (B)

167. (B) 168. (B) 169. (B) 170. (B)

# Bank Probationary Officers Common Written Exam. Solved Paper

(Based on Memory)

#### 2012

#### (Held on 17 June, 2012)

# Test-I Reasoning

**Directions**—(Q. 1 to 4) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digits numbers)

Input : tall 48 13 rise alt 99 76 32 wise jar high 28 56 barn

**Step I** : 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 32 wise jar high

28 56 barn alt

**Step II**: 28 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 32 wise jar high 56 alt barn

**Step III**: 32 28 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 wise jar 56 alt barn high

**Step IV**: 48 32 28 13 tall rise 99 76 wise 56 alt barn high jar

**Step V** : 56 48 32 28 13 tall 99 76 wise alt barn

high jar rise **Step VI**: 76 56 48 32 28 13 99 wise alt barn

high jar rise tall **Step VII**: 99 76 56 48 32 28 13 alt barn high jar rise tall wise

and Step VII is the last step of the above input, as the desired arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

**Input** : 84 why sit 14 32 not best ink feet 51 27 vain 68 92

- Which step number is the following output?
   32 27 14 84 why sit not 51 vain 68 92 best feet ink
  - (A) Step V

(B) Step VI

(C) Step IV

(D) Step III

(E) There is no such step

2. Which word/number would be at 5th position from the right in Step V ?

(A) 14

(B) 92

(C) Feet

(D) Best

(E) Why

3. How many elements (words or numbers) are there between 'feet' and '32' as they appear in the last step of the output?

(A) One

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) Five

(E) Seven

4. Which of the following represents the position of 'why' in the fourth step?

(A) Eighth from the left

- (B) Fifth from the right
- (C) Sixth from the left
- (D) Fifth from the left
- (E) Seventh from the left

 ${f Directions}$ —(Q. 5 to 11) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

- B sits second to left of H's husband. No female is an immediate neighbour of B.
- D's daughter sits second to right of F. F is the sister of G. F is not an immediate neighbour of H's husband.
- Only one person sits between A and F. A is the father of G. H's brother D sits to the immediate left of H's mother. Only one person sits between H's mother and E.
- Only one person sits between H and G. G is the mother of C. G is not an immediate neighbour of E.

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- 5. What is position of A with respect to his mother-in-law?
  - (A) Immediate left
  - (B) Third to the right
  - (C) Third to the left
  - (D) Second to the right
  - (E) Fourth to the left
- 6. Who amongst the following is D's daughter?
  - (A) B
- (B) C
- (C) E
- (D) G
- (E) H
- 7. What is the position of A with respect to his grandchild?

  - (A) Immediate right (B) Third to the right
  - (C) Third to the left
- (D) Second to the left
- (E) Fourth to the left
- 8. How many people sit between G and her uncle?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) More than four
- 9. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given information and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
  - (A) F
- (B) C
- (C) E
- (D) H
- (E) G
- 10. Which of the following is true with respect to the given seating arrangement?
  - (A) C is the cousin of E
  - (B) H and H's husband are immediate neighbours of each other
  - (C) No female is an immediate neighbour of
  - (D) H sits third to left of her daughter
  - (E) B is the mother of H
- 11. Who sits to the immediate left of C?
  - (A) F's grandmother
  - (B) G's son
  - (C) D's mother-in-Law
  - (D) A
  - (E) G

**Directions**—(Q. 12 to 18) In each group of questions below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two/three statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer-

- (A) If only conclusion I follows.
- (B) If only conclusion II follows.
- (C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (E) If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

### 12. Statements:

Some exams are tests.

No exam is a question.

### **Conclusions:**

- No question is a test
- II. Some tests are definitely not exams.

### Statements for Q. 13 and 14:

All forces are energies.

All energies are powers

No power is heat.

### 13. Conclusions:

- I. Some forces are definitely not powers.
- II. No heat is force.

# 14. Conclusions:

- No energy is heat.
- Some forces being heat is a possibility

## Statements for Q. 15 and 16:

No note is a coin.

Some coins are metals.

All plastics are notes

### 15. Conclusions:

- No coin is plastic.
- II. All plastics being metals is a possibility.

### 16. Conclusions:

- I. No metal is plastic.
- II. All notes are plastics.

### 17. Statements:

Some symbols are figures.

All symbols are graphics.

No graphic is a picture.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Some graphics are figures.
- II. No symbol is a picture.

### 18. Statements:

All vacancies are jobs.

Some jobs are occupations.

### **Conclusions:**

- All vacancies are occupations. I.
- II. All occupations being vacancies is a possibility.

**Directions**—(Q. 19 to 21) Study the following information carefully to answer the given

Each of the six friends, A, B, C, D, E and F scored different marks in an examination. C scored more than only. A and E. D scored less than only B. E did not score the least. The one who scored the third highest marks scored 81 marks. E scored 62 marks.

- 19. Which of the following could possibly be C's score?
  - (A) 70
- (B) 94
- (C) 86
- (D) 61
- (E) 81
- 20. Which of the following is **true** with respect to the given information?
  - (A) D's score was definitely less than 60
  - (B) F scroed the maximum marks
  - (C) Only two people scored more than C
  - (D) There is a possibility that B scored 79 marks
  - (E) None is true
- 21. The person who scored the **maximum**, scroed 13 marks more than F's marks. Which of the following can be D's score?
  - (A) 94
- (B) 60
- (C) 89
- (D) 78
- (E) 81

Directions—(Q. 22 to 29) Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

Eight persons from different banks viz. UCO Bank, Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, PNB, Dena Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Bank and Bank of Maharashtra are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between

adjacent persons. In row-1 A, B, C and D are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 P, O, R and S are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row (All the information given above does not necessarily represent the order of seating as in the final arrangement).

- C sits second to right of the person from Bank of Maharashtra. R is an immediate neighbour of the person who faces the person from Bank of Maharashtra.
- Only one person sits between R and the person for PNB. Immediate neighbour of the person from PNB faces the person from Canara Bank.
- The person from UCO bank faces the person from Oriental Bank of Commerce. R is not from Oriental Bank of Commerce. P is not from PNB. P does not face the person from Bank of Maharashtra.
- O faces the person from Dena Bank. The one who faces S sits to the immediate left of A.
- B does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. The person from Bank of Maharashtra does not face the person from Syndicate Bank.
- 22. Which of the following is **true** regarding A?
  - (A) The person from UCO bank faces A
  - (B) The person from Bank of Maharashtra is an immediate neighbour of A
  - (C) A faces the person who sits second to right of R
  - (D) A is from Oriental Bank of Commerce
  - (E) A sits at one of the extreme ends of the line
- 23. Who is seated between R and the person from PNB?
  - (A) The person from Oriental Bank of Commerce
  - (B) P
  - (C) Q
  - (D) The person from Syndicate Bank
- 24. Who amongst the following sit at extreme ends of the rows?
  - (A) D and the person from PNB
  - (B) The person from Indian Bank and UCO Bank

- (C) The person from Dena Bank and P
- (D) The persons from Syndicate Bank and D
- (E) C, Q
- 25. Who amongst the following faces the person from Bank of Maharashtra?
  - (A) The person from Indian Bank
  - (B) P
  - (C) R
  - (D) The person from Syndicate Bank
  - (E) The person from Canara Bank
- 26. P is related to Dena Bank in the same way as B is related to PNB based on the given arrangement. To who amongst the following is D related to, following the same pattern?
  - (A) Syndicate Bank
  - (B) Canara Bank
  - (C) Bank of Maharashtra
  - (D) Indian Bank
  - (E) Oriental Bank of Commerce
- 27. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group?
  - (A) Canara Bank
  - (B) R
  - (C) Syndicate Bank
  - (D) Q
  - (E) Oriental Bank of Commerce
- 28. Who amongst the following is from Syndicate Bank?
  - (A) C
- (B) R
- (C) P
- (D) D
- (E) A
- 29. C is from which of the following banks?
  - (A) Dena Bank
  - (B) Oriental Bank of Commerce
  - (C) UCO Bank
  - (D) Syndicate Bank
  - (E) Canara Bank

**Directions**—(Q. 30 to 34) Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the

question. Read all the three statements and give answer—

- (A) If the data in Statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement III are not required to answer the question.
- (B) If the data in Statement I and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II are not required to answer the question.
- (C) If the data in Statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I are not required to answer the question.
- (D) If the data in either Statement I alone or Statement II alone or Statement III alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (E) If the data in all the Statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.
- 30. Among six people P, Q, R, S, T and V each lives on a different floor of a six storey building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it, number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6). Who lives on the topmost floor?
  - There is only one floor between the floors on which R and Q live. P lives on an even numbered floor.
  - II. T does not live on an even numbered floor. Q lives on an even numbered floor.Q does not live on the topmost floor.
  - III. S lives on an odd numbered floor. There are two floors between the floors on which S and P live. T lives on a floor immediately above R's floor.
- 31. There are six letters W, A, R, S, N and E. Is 'ANSWER' the word formed after performing the following operations using these six letters only?
  - E is placed fourth to the right of A. S is not placed immediately next to either A or E.
  - II. R is placed immediately next (either left or right) to E. W is placed immediately next. (either left or right) to S.
  - III. Both N and W are placed immediately next to S. The word does not begin with R. A is not placed immediately next to W.

- 32. Point D is in which direction with respect to Point B?
  - Point A is to the west of Point B. Point C is to the north of Point B. Point D is to the south of Point C.
  - II. Point G is to the south of Point D. Point G is 4m from Point B. Point D is 9m from Point B.
  - III. Point A is to the west of Point B. Point B is exactly midway between Points A and E. Point F is to the south of Point E. Point D is to the west of Point F.
- 33. How is 'one' coded in the code language?
  - 'one of its kind' is coded as 'zo pi ko fe' and 'in kind and cash' is coded as 'ga to
  - 'its point for origin' is coded as 'ba le fe mi' and 'make a point clear' is coded as 'yu si mi de'
  - III. 'make money and cash' is coded as 'to mi ru hy' and 'money of various kind' is coded as 'qu ko zo hy'.
- 34. Are all the four friends viz. A, B, C and D who are sitting around a circular table, facing the centre?
  - B sits second to right of D. D faces the centre. C sits to immediate right of both B and D.
  - II. A sits to immediate left of B. C is not an immediate neighbour of A. C sits to immediate right of D.
  - III. D is an immediate neighbour of both A and C. B sits to the immediate left of A. C sits to the immediate right of B.
- 35. Read the following information carefully and answer the question which follows:

### Farmers found using chemical fertilizers in the organic-farming area of their farms would be heavily fined.

Which of the following statements is an **assumption** implicit in the given statement? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted.)

- (A) Chemical fertilisers harm the crop
- (B) A farm's area for organic and chemical farming is different
- (C) Farmers who do not use chemical fertilizers in the chemical farming area would be penalized as well

- (D) All farmers undertake both these kinds of farming (chemical as well as organic) in their farms.
- (E) Organic fertilizers are banned in the area for chemical farming

**Directions**—(Q. 36 to 40) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow:

Small brands are now looking beyond local grocery stores and are tying up with supermarkets such as Big Bazaar to pull their business out of troubled waters.

- 36. Which of the following can be inferred from the given information ? (An inference is something that is not directly stated but can be inferred from the given information)
  - (A) Merchandise of smaller brands would not be available at local grocery stores in the near future
  - (B) Smaller brands cannot compete with bigger ones in a Supermarket set-up
  - (C) There is a perception among small brands that sale in a Supermarket is higher than that of small grocery stores
  - (D) Supermarkets generate more revenue by selling products of bigger brands as compared to the smaller ones.
  - (E) Smaller brands have always and more tie-ups with super-markets as compared to small grocery storesw

**Directions**—(Q. 37 to 40) These questions are based on the information given above and the sentences labelled (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) as given below.

- (1) A smaller brand manufacturing a certain product of quality comparable with that of a bigger brand, makes much more profit from the local grocery stores than from the Supermarkets.
- (2) As the Supermarkets have been set up only in bigger cities at present, this step would fail to deliver results in the smaller cities.
- (3) Supermarkets help the smaller brands to break into newer markets without investing substantially in distribution.
- (4) Supermarkets charge the smaller brands 10% higher than the amount charged to the bigger brands.

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- (5) Being outnumbered by the bigger brands, visibility of the smaller brands at local grocery stores is much lower as compared to the Supermarkets.
- (6) Smaller brands are currently making substantial losses in their businesses
- 37. Which of the statements numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) can be **assumed** from the facts/ information given in the statement ? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted)
  - (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (2)
- (C) Both (2) and (3) (D) Both (4) and (5)
- (E) Only (6)
- 38. Which of the statements numbered (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) represents a disadvantage of the small grocery stores over the Supermarkets from the perspective of a smaller brand?

**Problem Figures** 

- (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (3)

- (C) Only (5)
- (D) Only (6)
- (E) Both (2) and (3)
- 39. Which of the statements (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) mentioned above represents a **reason** for the shift from local grocery stores to Supermarkets by the smaller brands?
  - (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (2)
- (C) Only (4)
- (D) Both (1) and (4)
- (E) Both (3) and (5)
- 40. Which of the statements numbered (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) mentioned above would prove that the step taken by the smaller brands (of moving to Supermarkets) may not necessarily be correct?

**Answer Figures** 

- (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (3)
- (C) Only (5)
- (D) Only (6)

C

(E)

(E) Both (2) and (5)

**Directions**—(Q. 41 to 45) In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued?

#### 41 -0 $\overline{\Box}$ $\Box$ (B) (C) (D) (A) (E) В □АВ 0 🗆 C ОАВ ОВР РАВ S Α (A) (B) (C)(D) (E) NB ВВ N N = В 0 С С С 43. С S S S N N Ν В Ν Ν οВ С В (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) 0 A 0 Δ 3 Α 0 3 В 3 Κ В Κ В Κ В В Κ Κ В S Κ В Κ Δ Δ 0 Δ Δ П Λ Т 3 С 3 3 6 3 6 3 6 6 Т 6 (A) (B) (C) (E) (D) COST в $^{\Delta}$ SB В ВСТ ∆ S B 45. С 0 △C□ST

С

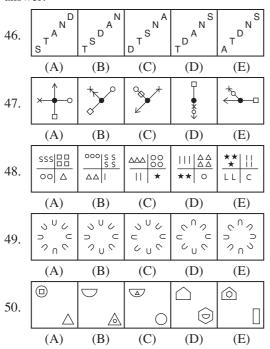
(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

**Directions**—(Q. 46 to 50) In each of the following questions below, the figures follow a series/sequence (like Q. 41–45). **One and only one** out of the five figures does not fit in the series/sequence. The number of that figure is your answer.



# **Answers with Hints**

1. (D) Input: 84 why sit 14 32 not best ink feet 51 27 vain 68 92

Step I : 14 84 why sit 32 not best ink

feet 51 27 vain 68 92.

Step II : 27 14 84 why sit 32 not ink 51 vain 68 92 best feet.

Step III : 32 27 14 84 why sit not 51 vain 68 92 best feet ink.

2 (D)

Step IV : 51 32 27 14 84 why sit vain 68 92 best feet ink not.

Step V : 68 51 32 27 14 84 why vain 92 best feet ink not sit

3. (B)

Step VI: 84 68 51 32 27 14 why 92 best feet ink not sit vain.

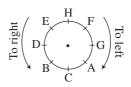
Step VII: 92 84 68 51 32 27 14 best feet

ink not sit vain why. This is the last step.

Here there are 3 elements between 32 and feet. 13. (B)

4. (C)

## For Q. 5 to 11:



E → Female and D's daughter

H → Female

 $F \rightarrow Female$ , sismother

 $A \rightarrow Male$ , H's hter of G

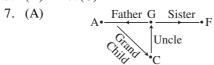
 $G \rightarrow Female C's usband$ 

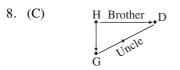
 $C \rightarrow Male$ 

 $B \rightarrow Female, H's mother$ 

 $D \rightarrow Male, H's brother$ 

5. (D) 6. (C)





9. (B) Except 'C' all are female

10. (E) 11. (A)
12. (B)

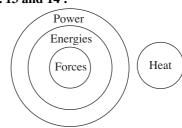
Tests Exam Question

OR

Tests Exam

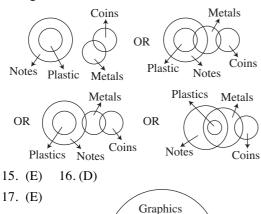
Question

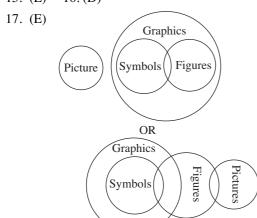
For Q. 13 and 14:

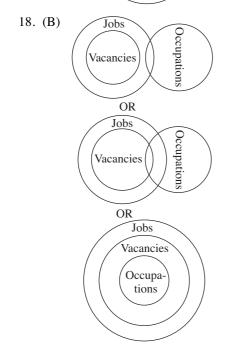


13. (B) 14. (A)

### For Q. 15 and 16:



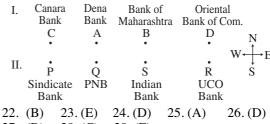




## For Q. 19 to 21:

- 19. (A) C scored more A and E, D scored less than only B. Hence C's score is possible only 70.
- 20. (E)
- 21. (C) B'score is 94, hence D's score is 89.

### For Q. 22 to 29:



27. (D) 28. (C) 29. (E)

### For Q. 30 to 34:

- 30. (B) T R
  - S Q V
- 31. (A)
- 32. (A)
- 33. (E) From I,

'one of its kind' → 'zo pi ko fe' 'in kind and cash' → 'ga to ru ko' and From II,

'its kind for origin' → 'ba le fe mi' and 'make a point clear' → 'yu si mi de' From III,

'make money and cash' → 'to mi ru hy' and 'money of various kind'

 $\rightarrow$  'qu ko zo hy' 'of'  $\rightarrow$  'zo' or 'ko' 'its'  $\rightarrow$  'fe' From I and III,

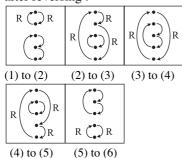
From I and II,

From I and III, 'kind' → 'zo' or 'ko'

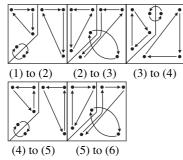
'one' → 'pi'

Hence all the three statements are necessary to answer the question.

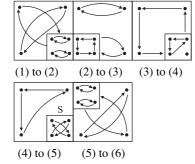
- 34. (D)
- 35. (A) As chemical fertilisers harm the crop, this is the assumption.
- 36. (A) As small brands are now looking beyond local grocery stores and are trying up with Supermarkets such as Big. Bazar to pull their business out of their troubled waters, so the inferred is correct that Mercandise of smaller bands would not be available at local grocery stores in the near future.
- 37. (E) 39. (E) 38. (A) 40. (E)
- 41. (B) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and 'R' means that these slide after reversing:



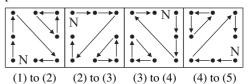
42. (A) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows:



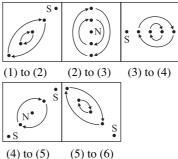
43. (D) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and the same design remains at the place of S:



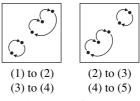
44. (C) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N':



45. (B) In each subsequent figure the line of arranged designs in one line rotates 90° and 135° clockwise respectively and the arranged designs in it slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N' and the same designs remain at the place of 'S':



46. (D) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows:



- 47. (E) In each subsequent figure the design '↑' rotates 45° and 90° anticlockwise respectively, the design '\(\frac{1}{2}\) rotates 45°, 90°, 135° and 180° clockwise respectively, the design 'T' rotates 45° and 90° clockwise respectively and the design 'o' rotates 45°, 90°, 135° and 180° anticlockwise respectively.
- 48. (D) In each subsequent figure one new design form at lower right and all designs slide into next part clockwise becoming one more.
- 49. (E) In each subsequent figure the designs 'U' form after reversing in the clockwise direction 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively.
- 50. (C) In each subsequent figure one new design forms at upper left and lower right respectively which forms inside of each other respectively next time.

# Test-II **Quantitative Aptitude**

**Directions**—(Q. 1–5) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions?

- 1.  $4003 \times 77 21015 = ? \times 116$ 
  - (A) 2477
- (B) 2478
- (C) 2467
- (D) 2476
- (E) None of these
- 2.  $[(5\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}) \times (4\sqrt{7} + 8\sqrt{7})] (19)^2 = ?$ 
  - (A) 143
- (B)  $72\sqrt{7}$
- (C) 134
- (D)  $70\sqrt{7}$
- (E) None of these
- 3.  $(4444 \div 40) + (645 \div 25) + (3991 \div 26) = ?$ 
  - (A) 280·4
- (B) 290·4
- (C) 295·4
- (D) 285·4
- (E) None of these
- 4.  $\sqrt{33124} \times \sqrt{2601} (83)^2 = (?)^2 + (37)^2$ 
  - (A) 37
- (B) 33
- (C) 34
- (D) 28
- (E) None of these
- 5.  $5\frac{17}{37} \times 4\frac{51}{52} \times 11\frac{1}{7} + 2\frac{3}{4} = ?$ 
  - (A) 303·75
- (B) 305·75
- (C)  $303\frac{3}{4}$
- (D)  $305\frac{1}{4}$
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 6–10) What approximate value should come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ? (Note—You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

- 6.  $8787 \div 343 \times \sqrt{50} = ?$ 
  - (A) 250
- (B) 140
- (C) 180
- (D) 100
- (E) 280
- 7.  $\sqrt[3]{54821} \times (303 \div 8) = (?)^2$ 
  - (A) 48
- (B) 38
- (C) 28 (E) 58
- (D) 18

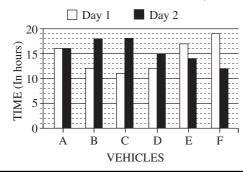
- 8.  $\frac{5}{8}$  of  $4011.33 + \frac{7}{10}$  of 3411.22 = ?
  - (A) 4810
- (B) 4980
- (C) 4890
- (D) 4930
- (E) 4850
- 9. 23% of 6783 + 57% of 8431 = ?
  - (A) 6460
- (B) 6420
- (C) 6320
- (D) 6630
- (E) 6360
- 10.  $335.01 \times 244.99 \div 55 = ?$ 
  - (A) 1490
- (B) 1550
- (C) 1420
- (D) 1590
- (E) 1400

Directions—(Q. 11–15) In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

- 11. 5531 5506 5425 5304 5135 4910 4621
  - (A) 5531
- (B) 5425
- (C) 4621
- (D) 5135
- (E) 5506
- 12. 6 7 9 13 26 37 69
  - (A) 7
- (B) 26
- (C) 69
- (D) 37
- (E) 9
- 13. 1 3 10 36 152 760 4632
  - (A) 3
- (B) 36
- (C) 4632
- (D) 760
- (E) 152
- 14. 4 3 9 34 96 219 435
  - (A) 4
- (B) 9
- (C) 34
- (D) 435
- (E) 219
- 15. 157.5 45 15 6 3 2 1
  - (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 6
- (D) 157·5
- (E) 45

**Directions**—(Q. 16–20) Study the following graph and table carefully and answer the questions given below—

Time Taken to Travel (in hours) By Six Vehicles on Two Different Days



Distance Covered (in km) by Six Vehicles on each Day			
Vehicle	Day 1	Day 2	
A	832	864	
В	516	774	
С	693	810	
D	552	765	
Е	935	546	
F	703	636	

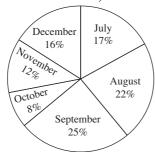
- 16. Which of the following vehicles travelled at the same speed on both the days?
  - (A) Vehicle A
  - (B) Vehicle C
  - (C) Vehicle F
  - (D) Vehicle B
  - (E) None of these
- 17. What was the difference between the speed of vehicle A on day 1 and the speed of vehicle C on the same day?
  - (A) 7 km/hr
- (B) 12 km/hr
- (C) 11 km/hr
- (D) 8 km/hr
- (E) None of these
- 18. What was the speed of vehicle C on day 2 in terms of **metres per second?** 
  - (A) 15·3
- (B) 12·8
- (C) 11·5
- (D) 13·8
- (E) None of these

- 19. The distance travelled by vehicle F on day 2 was **approximately** what per cent of the distance travelled by it on day 1?
  - (A) 80
- (B) 65
- (C) 85
- (D) 95
- (E) 90
- 20. What is the respective ratio between the speeds of vehicle D and vehicle E on day 2?
  - (A) 15:13
- (B) 17:13
- (C) 13:11
- (D) 17:14
- (E) None of these
- 21. An article was purchased for ₹ 78,350. Its price was marked up by 30%. It was sold at a discount of 20% on the marked up price. What was the profit per cent on the cost price?
  - (A) 4
- (B) 7
- (C) 5
- (D) 3
- (E) 6
- 22. When X is subtracted from the numbers 9, 15 and 27, the remainders are in continued proportion. What is the value of X?
  - (A) 8
- (B) 6
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) None of these
- 23. What is the difference between the simple and compound interest on ₹7,300 at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. in 2 years?
  - (A) ₹29·37
- (B) ₹26·28
- (C) ₹31·41
- (D) ₹23·22
- (E) ₹21·34
- 24. Sum of three consecutive numbers is 2262. What is 41% of the highest number?
  - (A) 301·51
- (B) 303·14
- (C) 308·73
- (D) 306·35
- (E) 309·55
- 25. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'THERAPY' be arranged so that the vowels **never** come together?
  - (A) 720
- (B) 1440
- (C) 5040
- (D) 3600
- (E) 4800

**Directions**—(Q. 26 to 30) Study the pie-chart and table carefully and answer the questions given ahead—

### Percentagewise Distribution of the Number of Mobile Phones Sold by A Shopkeeper During Six Months

# Total number of mobile phones sold = 45,000



# The respective ratio between the number of mobile phones sold of company A and company B during six months

<b>1 0</b>	
Month	Ratio
July	8:7
August	4:5
September	3:2
October	7:5
November	7:8
December	7:9

26. What is the respective ratio between the number of mobile phones sold of company B during July and those sold during December of the same company?

(A) 119:145

(B) 116:135

(C) 119:135

(D) 119:130

(E) None of these

27. If 35% of the mobile phones sold by company A during November were sold a discount, how many mobile phones of company A during that month were sold without a discount?

(A) 882

(B) 1635

(C) 1638

(D) 885

(E) None of these

28. If the shopkeeper earned a profit of ₹ 433 on each mobile phone sold of company B during October, what was his total profit earned on the mobile phones of that company during the same month?

(A) ₹6,49,900

(B) ₹6,45,900

(C) ₹6,49,400

(D) ₹6,49,500

(E) None of these

29. The number of mobile phones sold of company A during July is **approximately** what per cent of the number of mobile phones sold of company A during December?

(A) 110

(B) 140

(C) 150

(D) 105

(E) 130

30. What is the total number of mobile phones sold of company B during August and September together?

(A) 10,000

(B) 15,000

(C) 10,500

(D) 9,500

(E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 31 to 35) Study the following information and answer the questions that follow—

The premises of a bank are to be renovated. The renovation is in terms of flooring. Certain areas are to be floored either with marble or wood. All rooms/halls and pantry are rectangular. The area to be renovated comprises of a hall for customer transaction measuring 23m by 29m, branch manager's room measuring 13m by 17m, a pantry measuring 14m by 13m, a record keeping cum server room measuring 21m by 13m and locker area measuring 29m by 21m. The total area of the bank is 2000 square metres. The cost of wooden flooring is ₹ 170 per square metre and the cost of marble flooring is ₹ 190 per square metre. The locker area, record keeping cum server room and pantry are to be floored with marble. The branch manager's room and the hall for customer transaction are to be floored with wood. No other area is to be renovated in terms of flooring.

31. What is the respective ratio of the total cost of wooden flooring to the total cost of marble flooring?

(A) 1879: 2527

(B) 1887: 2386

(C) 1887: 2527

(D) 1829: 2527

(E) 1887: 2351

32. If the four walls and ceiling of the branch managers room (The height of the room is 12 metres) are to be painted at the cost of ₹ 190 per square metre, how much will be the total cost of renovation of the branch manager's room including the cost of flooring?

(A) ₹1,36,800

(B) ₹2,16,660

(C) ₹1,78,790

(D) ₹2,11,940

(E) None of these

33.	If the remaining area of the bank is to be
	carpeted at the rate of ₹ 110 per square metre,
	how much will be the increment in the total
	cost of renovation of bank premises ?

- (A) ₹5,820
- (B) ₹4,848
- (C) ₹3,689
- (D) ₹6,890
- (E) None of these
- 34. What is the percentage area of the bank that is **not** to be renovated?
  - (A) 2·2
- (B) 2.4
- (C) 4.2
- (D) 4·4
- (E) None of these
- 35. What is the total cost of renovation of the hall for customer transaction and the locker area?
  - (A) ₹2,29,100
- (B) ₹2,30,206
- (C) ₹2,16,920
- (D) ₹2,42,440
- (E) None of these
- 36. A certain amount was to be distributed among A, B and C in the ratio 2:3:4 respectively, but was erroneously distributed in the ratio 7: 2:5 respectively. As a result of this, B got ₹ 40 less. What is the amount?
  - (A) ₹210
- (B) ₹270
- (C) ₹230
- (D) ₹280
- (E) None of these
- 37. Rachita enters a shop to buy ice-creams, cookies and pastries. She has to buy atleast 9 units of each. She buys more cookies than ice-creams and more pastries than cookies. She picks up a total of 32 items. How many cookies does she buy?
  - (A) Either 12 or 13
- (B) Either 11 or 12
- (C) Either 10 or 11
- (D) Either 9 or 11
- (E) Either 9 or 10
- 38. The fare of a bus is ₹ X for the first five kilometres and ₹ 13 per kilometre thereafter. If a passengre pays ₹ 2402 for a journey of 187 kilometres, what is the value of X?
  - (A) ₹29
- (B) ₹39
- (C) ₹36
- (D) ₹31
- (E) None of these
- 39. The product of three consecutive even numbers is 4032. The product of the first and the third number is 252. What is five times the second number?
  - (A) 80
- (B) 100
- (C) 60
- (D) 70
- (E) 90

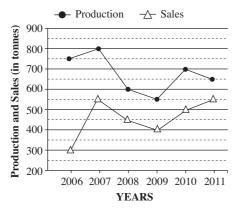
- 40. The sum of the ages of 4 members of a family 5 years ago was 94 years. Today, when the daughter has been married off and replaced by a daughter-in-law, the sum of their ages is 92. Assuming that there has been no other change in the family structure and all the people are alive, what is the difference in the age of the daughter and the daughter-in-law?
  - (A) 22 years
- (B) 11 years
- (C) 25 years
- (D) 19 years
- (E) 15 years
- 41. A bag contains 13 white and 7 black balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that they are of the same colour?
  - (A) 190

- 42. Akash scored 73 marks in subject A. He scored 56% marks in subject B and X marks in subject C. Maximum marks in each subject were 150. The overall percentage marks obtained by Akash in all the three subjects together were 54%. How many marks did he score in subject C?
  - (A) 84
- (B) 86
- (C) 79
- (D) 73
- (E) None of these
- 43. The area of a square is 1444 square metres. The breadth of a rectangle is 1/4th the side of the square and the length of the rectangle is thrice the breadth. What is the difference between the area of the square and the area of the rectangle?
  - (A) 1152·38 sq metre
  - (B) 1169·33 sq metre
  - (C) 1181·21 sq metre
  - (D) 1173·25 sq metre
  - (E) None of these
- 44. ₹73,689 are divided between A and B in the ratio 4:7. What is the difference between thrice the share of A and twice the share of B?
  - (A) ₹36,699
- (B) ₹46,893
- (C) ₹20,097
- (D) ₹26,796
- (E) ₹13,398

- 45. A and B together can complete a task in 20 days. B and C together can complete the same task in 30 days. A and C together can complete the same task in 40 days. What is the respective ratio of the number of days taken by A when completing the same task alone to the number of days taken by C when completing the same task alone?
  - (A) 2:5
- (B) 2:7
- (C) 3:7
- (D) 1:5
- (E) 3:5

**Directions**—(Q. 46 to 50) Study the following information and answer the questions that follows:

# The Graph given below Represents the Production (in tonnes) and Sales (in tonnes) of Company A From 2006-2011.



The table given below represents the respective ratio of the production (in tonnes) of Company A to the production (in tonnes) of Company B, and the respective ratio of the sales (in tonnes) of Company A to the sales (in tonnes) of Company B.

Year	Production	Sales
2006	5:4	2:3
2007	8:7	11:12
2008	3:4	9:14
2009	11:12	4:5
2010	14:13	10:9
2011	13:14	1:1

46. What is the **approximate** percentage increase in the production of Company A (in tonnes) from the year 2009 to the production of Company A (in tonnes) in the year 2010?

- (A) 18
- (B) 38
- (C) 23
- (D) 27
- (E) 32
- 47. The sales of Company A in the year 2009 was **approximately** what per cent of the production of Company A in the same year?
  - (A) 65
- (B) 73
- (C) 79
- (D) 83
- (E) 69
- 48. What is the average production of Company B (in tonnes) from the year 2006 to the year 2011?
  - (A) 574
- (B) 649
- (C) 675
- (D) 593
- (E) 618
- 49. What is the respective ratio of the total production (in tonnes) of Company A to the total sales (in tonnes) of Company A?
  - (A) 81:64
- (B) 64:55
- (C) 71:81
- (D) 71:55
- (E) 81:55
- 50. What is the respective ratio of production of Company B (in tonnes) in the year 2006 to production of Company B (in tonnes) in the year 2008?
  - (A) 2:5
- (B) 4:5
- (C) 3:4
- (D) 3:5
- (E) 1:4

## **Answers with Hints**

1. (D) 
$$:$$
 4003  $\times$  77 – 21015 = ?  $\times$  116

⇒ 
$$116 \times ? = 308231 - 21015$$
  
=  $287216$   
∴  $? = \frac{287216}{116}$   
=  $2476$ 

2. (A) :  $[(5\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}) \times (4\sqrt{7} + 8\sqrt{7}] - (19)^2 = ?$ 

$$\therefore ? = \{6\sqrt{7} \times 12\sqrt{7}\} - (19)^2$$
$$= 504 - 361$$
$$= 143$$

3. (B) ? = 
$$(4444 \div 40) + (645 \div 25)$$
  
+  $(3991 \div 26)$   
=  $111 \cdot 1 + 25 \cdot 8 + 153 \cdot 5$   
=  $290 \cdot 4$ 

4. (E) : 
$$(?)^2 + (37)^2$$
  

$$= \sqrt{33124} \times \sqrt{2601} - (83)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (?)^2 + 1369 = 182 \times 51 - 6889$$

$$\Rightarrow (?)^2 = 9282 - 6889 - 1369$$

$$= 1024 = (32)^2$$

$$\therefore ? = 32$$

5. (B) ? = 
$$5\frac{17}{37} \times 4\frac{51}{52} \times 11\frac{1}{7} + 2\frac{3}{4}$$
  
=  $\frac{202}{37} \times \frac{259}{52} \times \frac{78}{7} + \frac{11}{4}$   
=  $303 + 2.75$   
=  $305.75$ 

6. (C) ? = 
$$(8787 \div 343) \times \sqrt{50}$$
  
 $\approx (8800 \div 350) \times 7$   
 $\approx 25 \times 7$   
=  $175 \approx 180$ 

7. (B) : 
$$(?)^2 = \sqrt[3]{54821} \times (303 \div 8)$$
  
= 38 × 38  
: ? = 38

8. (C) 
$$? = \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 4011 \cdot 33 + \frac{7}{10} \text{ of } 3411 \cdot 22$$
$$\approx \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 4000 + \frac{7}{10} \text{ of } 3400$$
$$= 2500 + 2380$$
$$\approx 4890 \text{ (App.)}$$

9. (E) 
$$? = \frac{23}{100} \text{ of } 6783 + \frac{57}{100} \text{ of } 8431$$

$$\approx \frac{23}{100} \text{ of } 6800 + \frac{57}{100} \text{ of } 8400$$

$$= 1564 + 4788$$

$$\approx 6360 \text{ (App.)}$$

10. (A) 
$$? = 335.01 \times 244.99 \div 55$$
$$\approx 335 \times \frac{245}{55}$$
$$\approx 1490 \text{ (App.)}$$

 $\therefore$  Wrong Number = 5531.

 $\therefore$  Wrong Number = 26.

 $\therefore$  Wrong Number = 760.

 $\therefore$  Wrong Number = 435.

 $\therefore$  Wrong Number = 1.

16. (D) Speed of B on day 
$$1 = \frac{516}{12} = 43 \text{ km/hr.}$$
  
and speed of B on day  $2 = \frac{774}{18} = 43 \text{ km/hr.}$   
Reqd. Vehicle = 13.

17. (C) Difference between speeds = 
$$\frac{832}{16} \sim \frac{693}{11}$$
  
=  $62 \sim 63$   
=  $11 \text{ km/hr}$ .

18. (E) Speed of vehicle C on day 2  $= \frac{810 \text{ kg}}{18 \text{ hour}} = 45 \text{ km/hr}$   $= 45 \times \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/sec}$  = 12.5 metre/second

19. (E) Reqd. % = 
$$\frac{636 \times 100}{703}$$
%  
= 90.47%  
 $\approx$  90% (Approx.)

20. (B)Reqd. ratio = 
$$\frac{765}{15} : \frac{546}{14}$$
  
= 51:39  
= 17:13

21. (A) M.P. of the article = 
$$78350 \times \frac{130}{100}$$
  
= ₹ 101855

$$= 101855 \times \frac{80}{100}$$

$$= ₹81484$$
∴ Profit % =  $\frac{81484 - 78350}{78350} \times 100\%$ 

$$= \frac{3134 \times 100}{78350}\%$$

$$= 4\%$$

22. (E) : 
$$(9-x):(15-x):(15-x):(27-x)$$
  
 $\Rightarrow (9-x)(27-x) = (15-x) \times (15-x)$   
 $\Rightarrow 243-36x+x^2 = 225-30x+x^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 6x = 18$   
 $\therefore x = 3$ 

23. (B) Reqd. Difference = 
$$P\left(\frac{R}{100}\right)^2$$
  
=  $7300\left(\frac{6}{100}\right)^2$   
=  $₹ 26.28$ 

24. (E) Let the smallest number be x.

$$\therefore \frac{41}{100} \text{ of } 755 = 309.55$$

25. (D) Reqd. different ways

$$= {}^{7}P_{2} - {}^{6}P_{2} \times {}^{2}P_{2}$$

$$= \left[ {}^{7} - \left[ {}^{6} \right] \right] = 5040 - 1440$$

$$= 3600$$

### For question 26 to 30:

Months	No. of mobiles sold	No. of A	No. of B
July	7650	4080	3570
Aug.	9900	4400	5500
Sept.	11250	6750	4500
Oct.	3600	2100	1500
Nov.	5400	2520	2880
Dec.	7200	3150	4050

27. (C) Reqd. number = 
$$2520 \times \frac{(100 - 35)}{100}$$
  
=  $2520 \times \frac{65}{100}$   
=  $1638$ 

28. (D) Total profit earned =  $1500 \times 433$ = ₹ 649500

29. (E) Reqd. % = 
$$\frac{4080 \times 100}{3150}$$
%  
=  $129.52$ %  
 $\approx 130 \text{ (App.)}$ 

30. (A) Reqd. number = 5500 + 4500 = 10000

31. (C) Area of wooden flooring  
= 
$$(23 \times 29) + (13 \times 17)$$
  
=  $667 + 221$   
=  $888\text{m}^2$ 

Area of marble flooring

$$= (29 \times 21) + (21 \times 13) + (14 \times 13)$$
$$= 609 + 273 + 182$$
$$= 1064 \text{ m}^2$$

∴ Reqd. ratio

$$= 888 \times 170 : 1064 \times 190$$
$$= 150960 : 202160$$
$$= 1887 : 2527$$

32. (E) Total cost

= ₹ 
$$[2(13 + 17) \times 12 + (13 \times 17)] \times 190$$
  
+  $(13 \times 17) \times 170$   
=  $(720 + 221) \times 190 + (221) \times 170$   
=  $941 \times 190 + 221 \times 170$   
=  $178790 + 37570$   
= ₹  $216360$ 

33. (E) Increase in the cost of renovation = [2000 – (1064 + 888)] × 110 = 48 × 110 = ₹ 5280

34. (B) Reqd. 
$$\% = \frac{48 \times 100}{2000} \%$$
  
= 2.4%

35. (A) Reqd. cost  
= 
$$23 \times 29 \times 170 + 29 \times 21 \times 190$$
  
=  $113390 + 115710$   
= ₹ 229100

36. (A) Let the amount be  $\overline{\xi}$  x.

37. (C) If Rachita bought 10 cookies then 13 > 10 > 9 and if Rachita bought 11 cookies then 12 > 11 > 9

38. (C) : 
$$(187 - 5) = 182 \text{ km}$$
  
∴  $x = 2402 - 13 \times 182$   
 $= 2402 - 2366$   
 $= ₹ 36.$ 

39. (A) : Second number = 
$$\frac{4032}{252}$$
 = 16

∴ 5 times of second number

$$= 16 \times 5 = 80$$

40. (A) The sum of the present ages of 4 member
= 94 + 20
= 114 years.

∴ Reqd. difference in the ages of daughter and daughter-in-law

$$= 114 - 92$$
  
= 22 years.

41. (D) 
$$n(E) = {}^{20}C_2$$
  

$$= \frac{20}{18} \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 19}{2} = 190$$

$$n(S) = {}^{13}C_2 + {}^{7}C_2$$

$$= \frac{13}{11} \frac{2}{2} + \frac{7}{5} \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{13 \times 12}{2} + \frac{7 \times 6}{2}$$
$$= 78 + 21$$
$$= 99$$

$$\therefore$$
 Reqd. probability =  $\frac{99}{190}$ 

42. (B) ∵ Total marks scored by Akash

$$= \frac{54 \times 450}{100} = 243$$

$$x = 243 - 73 - \frac{56 \times 150}{100}$$
$$= 170 - 84$$
$$= 86$$

43. (D) One side of the square

$$= \sqrt{1444} = 38 \text{ m}$$

Breadth of the square

$$= 38 \times \frac{1}{4} = 9.5 \text{ m}$$

and length of the square

$$= 9.5 \times 3 = 28.5 \text{ m}$$

:. Area of the square

$$= 28.5 \times 9.5$$
  
 $= 270.75 \text{ m}^2$ 

:. Difference = 
$$1444 - 270.75$$
  
=  $1173.25 \text{ m}^2$ 

44. (E) Share of A = 
$$\frac{4 \times 73689}{4+7}$$

and share of B = 
$$\frac{7 \times 73689}{4 + 7}$$

∴ Reqd. diff.

$$= 3 \times 26796 \sim 2 \times 46893$$
$$= 80388 \sim 93786$$

45. (D) Work of 
$$A + B + B + C + C + A$$
 for 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40}$$

$$\therefore$$
 Work of  $(A + B + C \text{ for } 1 \text{ day})$ 

$$= \frac{6+4+3}{120} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{13}{120}$$

.. Work of A for 1 day 
$$= \frac{13}{240} - \frac{1}{30}$$
  
 $= \frac{13 - 8}{240} = \frac{1}{48}$   
and Work of C for 1 day  $= \frac{13}{240} - \frac{1}{20}$   
 $= \frac{13 - 12}{240} = \frac{1}{240}$   
.. Reqd. ratio  $= 48:240$   
 $= 1:5$ 

46. (D) Reqd. % increase

= 
$$\frac{700 - 550}{550} \times 100\%$$
  
=  $27.27\%$   
 $\approx 27\% \text{ (Approx)}$ 

47. (B) Reqd. % = 
$$\frac{400 \times 100}{550}$$
%  
=  $72.72$ %  
 $\approx 73\%$  (Approx)

48. (C) Average production

$$= \left(\frac{4}{5} \times 750 + \frac{7}{8} \times 800 + \frac{4}{3} \times 600 + \frac{12}{11} \times 550 + \frac{13}{14} \times 700 + \frac{14}{13} \times 650\right) \times \frac{1}{6}$$

= 
$$(600 + 700 + 800 + 600 + 650 + 700) \times \frac{1}{6}$$
  
=  $\frac{4050}{6}$  = 675 tonnes

49. (E) Total production of company A = 750+800+600+550+700+650 = 4050 tonnesand total sale of company A

=300 + 550 + 450 + 400 + 500 + 550

= 2750 tonnes

50. (C) Production of company B in 2006

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times 750$$
$$= 600 \text{ tonnes}$$

and Production of company B in 2008

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times 600$$
  
= 800 tonnes  
o = 600 : 800

# Test-III General Awareness

- 1. A money deposited at a bank that cannot be withdrawn for a preset fixed period of time is known as a—
  - (A) Term deposit
  - (B) Checking Account
  - (C) Savings Bank Deposit
  - (D) No Frills Account
  - (E) Current Deposit
- 2. A worldwide financial messaging network which exchanges messages between banks and financial institutions is known as—
  - (A) CHAPS
- (B) SWIFT
- (C) NEFT
- (D) SFMS
- (E) CHIPS
- 3. Which of the following Ministries along with Planning Commission of India has decided to

- set up a Corpus Fund of ₹ 500 crore, so that Tribals in Naxal-hit areas can be provided proper means of livelihood?
- (A) Ministry of Rural Development
- (B) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (C) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- (D) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- (E) Ministry of Finance
- 4. Which of the following was the issues over which India decided to vote against Sri Lanka in the meeting of one of the UN governed bodies/agencies?
  - (A) Violations of human rights in Sri Lanka
  - (B) Allowing China to establish a military base in Indian ocean
  - (C) Issue of subsidy on agricultural products in the meeting of the WTO

- (D) Allowing part of Sri Lanka to become an independent country governed by LTTE
- (E) Sri Lanka's claim to become a permanent member of UN Security Council
- 5. The term 'Smart Money' refers to—
  - (A) Foreign Currency
  - (B) Internet Banking
  - (C) US Dollars
  - (D) Travelers' cheques
  - (E) Credit Cards
- 6. Which one of the following is not a 'Money Market Instrument'?
  - (A) Treasury Bills
  - (B) Commercial Paper
  - (C) Certificate of Deposit
  - (D) Equity Shares
  - (E) None of these
- 7. Which one of the following is a retail banking product?
  - (A) Home Loans
  - (B) Working capital finance
  - (C) Corporate term loans
  - (D) Infrastructure financing
  - (E) Export Credit
- 8. Which of the following statements is true about political situation in Mali, where a military coup burst out recently?
  - (A) General elections were due there in March/April 2012 but did not take place
  - (B) The country was under the control of US army since last 18 months
  - (C) Army of the country was not happy as Amadou Toure was made President without elections for the next five years
  - (D) Coup broke out in Mali when Amadou Toure, the Military Chief got seriously injured in a bomb blast
  - (E) NATO and its associates had planned a coup there
- 9. In the summit of which of the following organizations/group of Nations it was decided that all members should enforce Budget Discipline?
  - (A) G-8
  - (B) OPEC

- (C) European Union
- (D) SAARC
- (E) G-20
- 10. As per newspaper reports, India is planning to use 'SEU' as fuel in its 700 MW nuclear reactors being developed in new plants. What is full form of 'SEU' as used here?
  - (A) Safe Electrical Units
  - (B) Small Electrical Units
  - (C) Slightly Enriched Uranium
  - (D) Sufficiently Enriched Units
  - (E) Safely Enriched Uranium
- 11. Technological Advancement in the recent times has given a new dimension to banks, mainly to which one of the following aspects?
  - (A) New Age Financial Derivatives
  - (B) Service Delivery Mechanism
  - (C) Any Banking
  - (D) Any Type Banking
  - (E) Multilevel Marketing
- 12. When there is a difference between all receipts and expenditure of the Govt. of India, both capital and revenue, it is called—
  - (A) Revenue Deficit
  - (B) Budgetary Deficit
  - (C) Zero Budgeting
  - (D) Trade Gap
  - (E) Balance of payment problem
- 13. Which of the following is not a function of the Reserve Bank of India?
  - (A) Fiscal Policy Functions
  - (B) Exchange Control Functions
  - (C) Issuance, Exchange and destruction of currency notes
  - (D) Monetary Authority Functions
  - (E) Supervisory and Control Functions
- 14. Which of the following is not required for opening a bank account?
  - (A) Identity Proof
  - (B) Address Proof
  - (C) Recent Photographs
  - (D) Domicile Certificate
  - (E) None of these

- 15. The Golden Jubilee of Afro-Asian Rural Development organization was organized in which of the following places in March 2012?
  - (A) Dhaka
- (B) Tokyo
- (C) Cairo
- (D) Kuala Lampur
- (E) New Delhi
- 16. What is the maximum deposit amount insured by DICGC?
  - (A) ₹ 2,00,000 per depositor per bank
  - (B) ₹ 2,00,000 per depositor across all banks
  - (C) ₹ 1,00,000 per depositor per bank
  - (D) ₹ 1,00,000 per depositor across all banks
  - (E) None of these
- 17. The present Foreign Trade policy of India will continue till—
  - (A) December 2012 (B) March 2013
  - (C) March 2014
- (D) June 2013
- (E) December 2014
- 18. With reference to a cheque which of the following is the 'drawee bank'?
  - (A) The bank that collects the cheque
  - (B) The payee's bank
  - (C) The endorsee's bank
  - (D) The endorser's bank
  - (E) The bank upon which the cheque is
- 19. In which of the following fund transfer mechanisms, can funds be moved from one bank to another and where the transaction is settled instantly without being bunched with any other transaction?
  - (A) RTGS
- (B) NEFT
- (C) TT
- (D) EFT
- (E) MT
- 20. What was the reason owing to which Enrica Lexie, an Italian ship was detained by the Port Authorities in Kerala and was brought to Cochin port for inspection and search?
  - (A) It was carrying objectionable material
  - (B) It was involved in sea piracy
  - (C) It was detained as the crew killed two Indian fishermen
  - (D) The ship started sailing without making payments of iron ore it loaded
  - (E) It was detained as it was dumping nuclear waste in deep sea

- 21. Which of the following agencies/ organizations recently gave 'go-ahead' verdict to India's one of the most controversial project of inter linking rivers? (some of the rivers are international rivers)—
  - (A) UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
  - (B) World Meteorological Organisation
  - (C) International Court of Justice
  - (D) Central Water Commission
  - (E) Supreme Court of India
- 22. Who among the following was the Captain of the Australian Team which played 4 Test matches against India in January 2012 and won all of them?
  - (A) Ricky Ponting
- (B) Michael Clarke
- (C) Nathan Lyon
- (D) Stuart Clark
- (E) Andrew Symonds
- 23. The committee on review of National Small Saving Fund (NSSF) was headed by—
  - (A) Dr. C. Rangarajan
  - (B) Mr. U. K. Sinha
  - (C) Dr. Y. V. Reddy
  - (D) Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath
  - (E) Dr. Usha Thorat
- 24. Banking Ombudsman Scheme is applicable to the business of—
  - (A) All scheduled commercial banks excluding RRBs
  - (B) All scheduled commercial banks including RRBs
  - (C) Only Public Sector Banks
  - (D) All Banking Companies
  - (E) All scheduled banks except private banks
- 25. The 5th Asian Indoor Athletics Championship was organized in February 2012 in—
  - (A) Bangladesh
- (B) India
- (C) Qatar
- (D) China
- (E) South Korea
- 26. Nationalization of banks aimed at all of the following except—
  - (A) Provision of adequate credit for agriculture, SME & exports
  - (B) Removal of control by a few capitalists
  - (C) Provision of credit to big industries only

- (D) Access of banking to masses
- (E) Encouragement of a new class of entrepreneurs
- 27. Who among the following was the Chief Guest at the three-day Pravasi Bharatiya Divas function held in January 2012?
  - (A) Kamla Persad-Bissessar
  - (B) Ram Baran Yadav
  - (C) Lakshmi Mittal
  - (D) Salman Rushdie
  - (E) Benjamin Netanyahu
- 28. Which of the following banks is headed by a woman CEO?
  - (A) Bank of Baroda
  - (B) HDFC Bank
  - (C) Central Bank of India
  - (D) Punjab National Bank
  - (E) ICICI Bank
- 29. As per revised RBI Guidelines, Provision on secured portion of loan accounts classified as Doubtful Assets for more than one year and upto 3 (three) years is to be made at the rate of—
  - (A) 15%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 25%
- (E) 30%
- 30. As per the provisions in the Food Security Bill-2011, per month how much food grain should be given to each person of the target group?
  - (A) 5 kg
- (B) 7 kg
- (C) 9 kg
- (D) 10 kg
- (E) 20 kg
- 31. Which of the following acts in vogue in India is against the thinking of raising school fee as per demand of the market forces?
  - (A) Prevention of Corruption Act
  - (B) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation)
    Act
  - (C) Sharda Act
  - (D) Right to Education Act
  - (E) MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- 32. Which of the following states has launched 'Panch Parmeshwar Yojana' under which panchayats are allowed to use the fund for

- developing infrastructure and basic amenities in villages?
- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Madhya Pradesh
- (E) Tamil Nadu
- 33. Base Rate is the rate below which no Bank can allow their lending to anyone. Who sets up this 'Base Rate' for Banks?
  - (A) Individual Banks' Board
  - (B) Ministry of Commerce
  - (C) Ministry of Finance
  - (D) RBI
  - (E) Interest Rate Commission of India
- 34. National Table Tennis Championship was organized in January 2012 in—
  - (A) Mumbai
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) Lucknow
- (E) Jaipur
- 35. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Nirbasan'?
  - (A) Mahashweta Devi
  - (B) Taslima Nasreen
  - (C) Sunil Gangopadhyay
  - (D) Vikram Seth
  - (E) Kiran Desai
- 36. What is a 'Debit Card'?
  - (A) It is a card issued by a Rating Agency
  - (B) It is a card which can be used for withdrawing cash or making payment even in the absence of any balance in the account
  - (C) It is a card which can be used for withdrawing cash or making payment if there is balance in the account
  - (D) It is a card which carries prepaid balance
  - (E) It is a card which can be used for making STD calls
- 37. Who among the following Indian Lawn Tennis player won a Doubles of Australian Open 2012?
  - (A) Mahesh Bhupati
  - (B) Kamlesh Mehta
  - (C) Leander Paes
  - (D) Sania Mirza
  - (E) Achanta Sarath Kamal

- 38. 'Akula-11' Class 'K-152 Nerpa' was inducted in Indian Navy recently. These are—
  - (A) Aircrafts
  - (B) Radar System
  - (C) Submarines Missiles
  - (D) Warship
  - (E) Submarines
- 39. Which of the following awards was conferred upon Late Mario De Miranda (Posthumously) in January 2012?
  - (A) Padma Vibhushan
  - (B) Bharat Ratna
  - (C) Kalidas Samman
  - (D) Saraswati Samman
  - (E) Padmashri
- 40. Bad advances of a Bank are called—
  - (A) Bad debt
  - (B) Book debt
  - (C) Non Performing Asset
  - (D) Out of order accounts
  - (E) Overdrawn accounts
- 41. Axis Bank is a-
  - (A) Public Sector Bank
  - (B) Private Sector Bank
  - (C) Co-operative Bank
  - (D) Foreign Bank
  - (E) Gramin Bank
- 42. By increasing repo rate, the economy may observe the following effects—
  - (A) Rate of interest on loans and advances will be costlier
  - (B) Industrial output would be affected to an extent
  - (C) Banks will increase rate of interest on deposits
  - (D) Industry houses may borrow money from foreign countries
  - (E) All of these
- 43. Increased interest rates, as is existing in the economy at present will—
  - (A) Lead to higher GDP growth
  - (B) Lead to lower GDP growth
  - (C) Mean higher cost of raw materials
  - (D) Mean lower cost of raw materials
  - (E) Mean higher wage bill

- 44. Which of the following schemes is launched to provide pension to people in unorganized sectors in India?
  - (A) Swabhiman
- (B) Jeevan Dhara
- (C) Jeevan Kalyan
- (D) ASHA
- (E) Swavalamban
- 45. The 10th Basic Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change was organised in February 2012 in—
  - (A) Tokyo
- (B) Beijing
- (C) Manila
- (D) Moscow
- (E) New Delhi
- 46. Finance Ministry has asked the Reserve Bank of India to allow common ATM's that will be owned and managed by non-banking entities hoping to cut transaction costs for banks. Such ATM's are known as—
  - (A) Black Label ATM's
  - (B) offsite ATM's
  - (C) on site ATM's or red ATM's
  - (D) third party ATM's
  - (E) white label ATM's
- 47. Which of the following schemes of the Govt. of India has provided electricity to 99000 villages and total 1·7 crore households uptill now?
  - (A) Kutir Jyoti
  - (B) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
  - (C) Bharat Nirman
  - (D) PURA
  - (E) SEWA
- 48. Ranbir Kapoor was awarded Best Actor Award in 57th Filmfare Award Function for his performance in—
  - (A) No One Killed Jessica
  - (B) Stanley Ka Dabba
  - (C) 7 Khoon Maaf
  - (D) Rockstar
  - (E) Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara
- 49. An ECS transaction gets bounced and you are unable to recover your money from your customer. Under which Act criminal action can be initiated?
  - (A) Indian Penal Code
  - (B) Negotiable Instruments Act

- (C) Criminal Procedure Code
- (D) Payment and Settlements Act
- (E) Indian Contract Act
- 50. Mr. Rajendra has filed a complaint with Banking Ombudsman but is not satisfied with the decision. What is the next option before him for getting his matter resolved?
  - (A) Write to the CMD of the Bank
  - (B) File an appeal before the Finance Minister
  - (C) File an appeal before the Banking Ombudsman again
  - (D) File an appeal before the Dy. Governor RBI
  - (E) Simply close the matter as going to court involves time and money

# **Answers with Hint**

- 1. (A)
- 2. (B) SWIFT—Society for worldwide Inter bank Financial Telecommunication.
- 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (A)
- 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (C) 11. (A) 12. (B)
- 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (E) 16. (C) 17. (C)
- 18. (E) 19. (B) 20. (C) 21. (E) 22. (B)
- 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (D) 26. (E) 27. (A)
- 28. (E) 29. (E) 30. (B) 31. (D) 32. (D)
- 33. (A) 34. (D) 35. (B) 36. (C) 37. (C)
- 38. (E) 39. (A) 40. (D) 41. (B) 42. (E)
- 43. (B) 44. (E) 45. (E) 46. (D) 47. (B)
- 48. (D) 49. (D) 50. (D)

# Test-IV Computer Knowledge

- 1. ..... allows users to upload files to an online site so they can be viewed and edited from another location.
  - (A) General-purpose applications
  - (B) Microsoft Outlook
  - (C) Web-hosted technology
  - (D) Office Live
  - (E) None of these
- 2. What feature adjusts the top and bottom margins so that the text is centered vertically on the printed page?
  - (A) Vertical justifying
  - (B) Vertical adjusting
  - (C) Dual centering
  - (D) Horizontal centering
  - (E) Vertical centering
- 3. Which of these is **not** a means of personal communication on the Internet ?
  - (A) Chat
  - (B) Instant messaging
  - (C) Instanotes
  - (D) Electronic mail
  - (E) None of these
- 4. What is the overall term for creating, editing, formatting, storing, retrieving and printing a text document?

- (A) Word processing
- (B) Spreadsheet design
- (C) Web design
- (D) Database management
- (E) Presentation generation
- 5. Fourth-generation mobile technology provides enhanced capabilities allowing the transfer of both ..... data, including full-motion video, high-speed internet access, and video-conferencing.
  - (A) video data and information
  - (B) voice and non-voice
  - (C) music and video
  - (D) video and audio
  - (E) None of these
- 6. ...... is a form of denial of service attack in which a hostile client repeatedly sends SYN packets to every port on the server using fake IP addresses.
  - (A) Cybergaming crime
  - (B) Memory shaving
  - (C) Syn flooding
  - (D) Software piracy
  - (E) None of these

- 7. Which of these is a point-and-draw device?
  - (A) Mouse
- (B) Scanner
- (C) Printer
- (D) CD-ROM
- (E) Keyboard
- 8. The letter and number of the intersecting column and row is the-
  - (A) cell location
- (B) cell position
- (C) cell address
- (D) cell coordinates
- (E) cell contents
- 9. A set of rules for telling the computer what operations to perform is called a-
  - (A) procedural language
  - (B) structures
  - (C) natural language
  - (D) command language
  - (E) programming language
- 10. A detailed written description of the programming cycle and the program, along with the test results and a printout of the program is called—
  - (A) documentation
- (B) output
- (C) reporting
- (D) spec sheets
- (E) directory
- 11. Forms that are used to organize business data into rows and columns are called-
  - (A) transaction sheets (B) registers
  - (C) business forms (D) sheet-spreads
  - (E) spreadsheets
- 12. In Power Point, the Header & Footer button can be found on the Insert tab in what group?
  - (A) Illustrations group
  - (B) Object group
  - (C) Text group
  - (D) Tables group
  - (E) None of these
- 13. A(n) ..... is a set of programs designed to manage the resources of a computer, including starting the computer, managing programs, managing memory, and coordinating tasks between input and output devices.
  - (A) application suite
  - (B) compiler
  - (C) input/output system
  - (D) interface
  - (E) operating system (OS)

- 14. A typical slide in a slide presentation would not include —
  - (A) photo images charts, and graphs
  - (B) graphs and clip art
  - (C) clip art and audio clips
  - (D) full-motion video
  - (E) content templates
- 15. The PC productivity tool that manipulates data organized in rows and columns is called
  - (A) spreadsheet
  - (B) word processing document
  - (C) presentation mechanism
  - (D) database record manager
  - (E) EDI creator
- 16. In the absence of parentheses, the order of operation is-
  - (A) Exponentiation, addition or subtraction, multiplication or division
  - (B) Addition or subtraction, multiplication or division, exponentiation
  - (C) Multiplication or division, exponentiation, addition or subtraction
  - (D) Exponentiation, multiplication or division, addition or subtraction
  - (E) Addition or subtraction, exponentiation, Multiplication or division
- 17. To find the Paste Special option, you use the Clipboard group on the ..... tab of Power Point.
  - (A) Design
- (B) Slide Show
- (C) Page Layout
- (D) Insert
- (E) Home
- 18. A(n) ..... program is one that is ready to run and **does not** need to be altered in any way.
  - (A) interpreter
- (B) high-level
- (E) executable
- (C) compiler (D) COBOL
- 19. Usually downloaded into folders that hold temporary Internet files, ...... are written to your computer's hard disk by some of the Web sites you visit.

  - (A) anonymous files (B) behaviour files
  - (C) banner ads
- (D) large files
- (E) cookies

- 20. What is the easiest way to change the phrase, revenues, profits, gross margin, to read revenues, profits, and gross margin?
  - (A) Use the insert mode, position the cursor before the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
  - (B) Use the insert mode, position the cursor after the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
  - (C) Use the overtype mode, position the cursor before the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
  - (D) Use the overtype mode, position the cursor after the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
  - (E) None of these
- 21. A program, either talk or music, that is made available in digital format for automatic download over the Internet is called a—
  - (A) wiki
- (B) broadcast
- (C) vodcast
- (D) blog
- (E) podcast
- 22. Which Power Point view displays each slide of the presentation as a thumbnail and is useful for rearranging slides?
  - (A) Slide Sorter
- (B) Slide Show
- (C) Slide Master
- (D) Notes Page
- (E) Slide Design
- 23. Different components on the motherboard of a PC unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?
  - (A) Conductors
- (B) Buses
- (C) Connectors
- (D) Consecutives
- (E) None of these
- 24. What is the name given to those applications that combine text, sound, graphics, motion video, and/or animation?
  - (A) motionware
- (B) anigraphics
- (C) videoscapes
- (D) multimedia
- (E) maxomedia
- 25. A USB communication device that supports data encryption for secure wireless communication for notebook users is called a—
  - (A) USB wireless network adapter
  - (B) wireless switch

- (C) wireless hub
- (D) router
- (E) None of these
- 26. A(n) ...... language reflects the way people think mathematically.
  - (A) cross-platform programming
  - (B) 3GL business programming
  - (C) event-driven programming
  - (D) functional
  - (E) None of these
- 27. When entering text within a document, the Enter key is normally pressed at the end of every—
  - (A) line
- (B) sentence
- (C) paragraph
- (D) word
- (E) file
- 28. When a real-time telephone call between people is made over the Internal using computers, it is called—
  - (A) a chat session
  - (B) an e-mail
  - (C) an instant message
  - (D) Internet telephony
  - (E) None of these
- 29. Which of the following is the first step in sizing a window?
  - (A) Point to the title bar
  - (B) Pull down the View menu to display the toolbar
  - (C) Point to any corner or border
  - (D) Pull down the View menu and change to large icons
  - (E) None of these
- 30. Which of the following software could assist someone who **cannot** use their hands for computer input?
  - (A) Video conferencing
  - (B) Speech recognition
  - (C) Audio digitizer
  - (D) Synthesizer
  - (E) None of these
- 31. ...... a document means the file is transferred from another computer to your computer.
  - (A) Uploading

- (B) Really Simple Syndication (RSS)
- (C) Accessing
- (D) Downloading
- (E) Upgrading
- 32. Which computer memory is used for storing programs and data currently being processed by the CPU?
  - (A) Mass memory
  - (B) Internal memory
  - (C) Non-volatile memory
  - (D) PROM
  - (E) None of these
- 33. Computers that control processes accept data in a continuous—
  - (A) data traffic pattern
  - (B) data highway
  - (C) infinite loop
  - (D) feedback loop
  - (E) slot
- 34. What refers to a set of characters of a particular design?
  - (A) Keyface
- (B) Formation
- (C) Calligraph
- (D) Stencil
- (E) Typeface
- 35. ..... is used by public and private enterprises to publish and share financial information with each other and industry analysts across all computer platforms and the Internet.
  - (A) Extensible Markup Language (EML)
  - (B) Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)
  - (C) Enterprise Application Integration (EAI)
  - (D) Sales Force Automation (SFA) software
  - (E) None of these
- 36. Which part of the computer is used for calculating and comparing?
  - (A) ALU
- (B) Control unit
- (C) Disk unit
- (D) Modem
- (E) None of these
- 37. The method of Internet access that requires a phone line, but offers faster access speeds than dial-up is the ..... connection.
  - (A) cable access
  - (B) satellite access

- (C) fiber-optic service
- (D) Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
- (E) modem
- 38. ..... software creates a mirror image of the entire hard disk, including the operating system, applications, files, and data.
  - (A) Operating system (B) Backup software
  - (C) Utility programs (D) Driver imaging
  - (E) None of these
- 39. What is a URL?
  - (A) A computer software program
  - (B) A type of programming object
  - (C) The address of a document or 'page' on the World Wide Web
  - (D) An acronym for Unlimited Resources for Learning
  - (E) A piece of hardware
- 40. What is the significance of a faded (dimmed) command in a pull-down menu?
  - (A) The command is not currently accessible
  - (B) A dialog box appears if the command is selected
  - (C) A Help window appears if the command is selected
  - (D) There are no equivalent keystrokes for the particular command
  - (E) None of these
- 41. Your business has contracted with another company to have them host and run an application for your company over the Internet. The company providing this service to your business is called an—
  - (A) Internet service provider
  - (B) Internet access provider
  - (C) Application service provider
  - (D) Application access provider
  - (E) Outsource agency
- 42. A(n) ..... allows you to access your e-mail from anywhere.
  - (A) Forum
  - (B) Webmail interface
  - (C) Message Board
  - (D) Weblog
  - (E) None of these

- 43. Which of the following would you find on Linkedln?
  - (A) Games
- (B) Connections
- (C) Chat
- (D) Applications
- (E) None of these
- 44. ..... is a technique that is used to send more than one call over a single line.
  - (A) Digital transmission
  - (B) Infrared transmission
  - (C) Digitizing
  - (D) Streaming
  - (E) Multiplexing
- 45. The Search Companion can—
  - (A) Locate all files containing a specified phrase
  - (B) Restrict its search to a specified set of folders
  - (C) Locate all files containing a specified phrase and restrict its searchto a specified set of folders
  - (D) Cannot locate all files containing a specified phrase or restrict its search to a specified set of folders
  - (E) None of these
- 46. Which of the following **cannot** be part of an e-mail address?
  - (A) Period (.)
- (B) At sing (@)
- (C) Space ()
- (D) Underscroe (\_)
- (E) None of these
- 47. Which of the following must be contained in a URL?
  - (A) A protocol identifier
  - (B) The letters, www.
  - (C) The unique registered domain name
  - (D) www. and the unique registered domain name
  - (E) A protocol identifier, www. and the unique registered domain name
- 48. Which of the following information systems focuses on making manufacturing processes more efficient and of higher quality?
  - (A) Computer-aided manufacturing
  - (B) Computer-integrated manufacturing
  - (C) Computer-aided software engineering
  - (D) Computer-aided system engineering
  - (E) None of these

- 49. A mistake in an algorithm that causes **Incorrect** results is called a—
  - (A) logical error
- (B) syntax error
- (C) procedural error (D) compiler error
- (E) machine error
- 50. A device for changing the connection on a connector to a different configuration is—
  - (A) a converter
- (B) a component
- (C) an attachment
- (D) an adapter
- (E) Voltmeter

## **Answers with Hints**

- 1. (C) 2. (E) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B)
- 6. (C)
- 7. (A) A point and draw device is an input device that allows a user to input continuous and multidimensional data to a computer. Some of the point and draw devices are Mouse, Track ball, touch etc.
- 8. (C) 9. (E) 10. (A) 11. (E) 12. (C)
- 13. (E) 14. (D) 15. (A) 16. (D) 17. (E)
- 18. (E)
- 19. (E) A cookie is a small piece of data sent from a website and stored in a user's web browser while a user is browsing a website. When the user browses the same website in future, the data stored in the cookie can be retrieved by the website to notify the website of the user's previous activity. It is also known as an http cookie, web cookie or browser cookie.
- 20. (A) 21. (E) 22. (A)
- 23. (B) A set of wires are connected *via* a shared wire line is called a bus.
- 24. (D) 25. (A) 26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (D)
- 29. (C) 30. (B) 31. (D) 32. (B) 33. (C)
- 34. (E) 35. (B) 36. (A) 37. (D) 38. (B)
- 39. (C) A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the address of a 'document' or 'page' on the world wide web.
- 40. (A) 41. (B) 42. (B) 43. (C) 44. (E)
- 45. (C) 46. (C) 47. (E) 48. (A) 49. (A)
- 50. (D) Adapter is a device used to change one connector type to another or one gender to another.

# Test-V **English Language**

**Directions**-(O. 1-10) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(1) over the world rights related to information technology that are already legally recognised are daily being violated, (2) in the name of economic advancement, political stability or for personal greed and interests. Violations of these rights have (3) new problems in human social systems, such as the digital divide, cybercrime, digital security and privacy concerns, all of which have (4) people's lives either directly or indirectly.

It is important that countries come up with the guidelines for action to (5) the incidences of malicious attacks on the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic data and systems, computer related crimes, content related offenses and violations of intellectual property rights. (6), threats to critical infrastructure and national interests arising from the use of the internet for criminal and terrorist activities are of growing (7). The harm incurred to businesses, governments and individuals in those countries in which the internet is used (8), is gaining in (9) and importance, while in other countries; cybercrime threatens the application of information and communication technology for government services, health care, trade, and banking. As users start losing (10) in online transactions and business, the opportunity costs may become substantial.

- 1. (A) Entire
- (B) Lot
- (C) Great
- (D) All
- (E) Much
- 2. (A) scarcely
- (B) whether
- (C) and
- (D) for
- (E) hardly
- 3. (A) created
- (B) bent
- (C) pressured
- (D) risen
- (E) stopped

- 4. (A) distanced
- (B) affected
- (C) exaggerated
- (D) advanced
- (E) cropped
- 5. (A) engage
- (B) conflict
- (C) war
- (D) combat
- (E) struggle
- 6. (A) But
- (B) More (D) Beside
- (C) Addition
- (E) Further
- 7. (A) concern
- (B) nature
- (C) pattern
- (D) important
- (E) matter
- 8. (A) really
- (B) figuratively
- (C) widely (E) tandem
- 9. (A) fear
- (B) days

(D) never

- (C) positivity
- (D) width
- (E) scope
- 10. (A) tracks
- (B) measure
- (C) confidence
- (D) mind
- (E) grip

**Directions**—(Q. 11–15) Rearrange the following six sentences I, II, III, IV, V and VI in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:

- It is no wonder that a majority of these excluded and low-achievers come from the most deprived sections of society.
- II. They are precisely those who are supposed to be empowered through education.
- III. With heightened political consciousness about the plight of these to-be-empowered people, never in the history of India has the demand for inclusive education been as fervent as today.
- IV. They either never enrol or they drop out of schools at different stages during these eight years.

- V. Of the nearly 200 million children in the age group between 6 and 14 years, more than half do not complete eight years of elementary education.
- VI. Of those who do complete eight years of schooling, the achievement levels of a large percentage, in language and mathematics, is unacceptably low.
- 11. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) VI
- 12. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V
- 13. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) VI
- (B) V
- (C) IV
- (D) III
- (E) II
- 14. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V
- 15. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) VI
- (B) V
- (C) IV
- (D) II
- (E) I

**Directions**—(Q. 16–20) In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic expression or a **proverb is highlighted.** Select the alternative which best describes its use in the sentence.

- 16. Facts spoke louder than words at the Company meeting where the Director tried to paint a rosy picture of the Company's financial health.
  - (A) Too many facts related to the good financial health of the Company were presented during the meeting.

- (B) The Company was not doing well financially despite the Director saying otherwise.
- (C) The Director was very loud while presenting the facts about the Company's financial health during the meeting.
- (D) The facts stated in the meeting supported the Director's claims of good financial health of the Company.
- (E) The Company was doing exceptionally well financially, despite the Director saying otherwise.
- 17. By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had killed the goose that lay the golden egg.
  - (A) By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had left her speechless.
  - (B) Kajal had ruined her chances of success by picking a fight with Sakshi in office.
  - (C) Kajal had exacted her revenge by picking a fight with Sakshi in office.
  - (D) Kajal had hurt Sakshi by picking a fight with her in office.
  - (E) By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had missed getting the golden egg.
- 18. I let the chips fall where they may and do not worry too much about what I want to do next.
  - (A) I take calculated risks.
  - (B) I let others do what they want and do not interfere.
  - (C) I am clumsy.
  - (D) I do not try to control my destiny.
  - (E) I prefer chaos to calm.
- 19. After trying hard to convince Narendra to change his ways. Raman realised that a **leopard cannot change its spots.** 
  - (A) Raman realised that Narendra would never change his ways
  - (B) Raman realised that Narendra was helpless.
  - (C) Raman realised that he was not good at convincing others.
  - (D) Raman realised that Narendra would change his ways soon.
  - (E) Raman realised that someone else was forcing Narendra to act in a certain way.

- 20. Before starting work on our new project, our mentor told us to **not count or chickens before they hatched.** 
  - (A) Our mentor warned us against being over-confident about achieving success.
  - (B) Our mentor asked us to meticulously count the chicken first and then the eggs.
  - (C) Our mentor warned us against being over-enthusiastic in implementing the project.
  - (D) Our mentor warned us about all the challenges that lay ahead of us.
  - (E) Our mentor informed us about the prizes that we would get on succeeding.

**Directions**–(Q. 21–35) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

- 21. The third season of / the popular television (A) (B)
  - show will ends / on a grand note with / (C)
  - celebrities dancing and having fun. No error (D) (E)
- 22. The website, which does not / accept adver(A) (B)
  - tisements and is funded / entirely by donations, (C)
  - describes itself / as the fifth most popular (D)
  - website on the planet. No error (E)
- 23. As sharing crime statistics for / the year 2011,
  (A) (B)
  - the Commissioner admitted that / there had (C)
  - been an undue delay in / the setting up of an (D)
  - anti-narcotics cell. No error (E)
- 24. The Moon may be the best place / to look for (A) (B)

- aliens as their / footprints on their surface (C)
- would / last far longer than radio signals.
  (D)

No error

(E)

- 25. The judge advised the government to / have (A)
  - metered autorick-shaws across the state while/
    (B)
  - recounting his personal experience where an (C)
  - autorickshaw driver / made him to wait and (D)
  - also demanded ₹ 100. No error (E)
- 26. The Company aims / to nearly double / its (A) (B)
  - revenues on the back / of a strongest product (C) (D)
  - pipeline. No error (E)
- 27. The woman that had / kidnapped a child has
  (A) (B)
  - now / been apprehended and is being / held in (C) (D)
  - the city's jail. No error (E)
- 28. Rose growers in / the city are waking up / to
  (A)
  (B)
  the honefite / of collective action. No arrow
  - the benefits / of collective action. No error (C) (D) (E)
- 29. The Minister will have / a tough task on his  $(\Delta)$ 
  - hands / where three different recommenda-(C)
  - tions / for this year's rate reach his desk.
    (D)

No error

(E)

- 30. The current economic scenario / could
  - possibly undo / the growth that followed / the
  - economic liberalisation of 1991. No error (D) (E)

31. In a first of its kind study, / a team of scien(A) (B)
tists have tried to / 'grow' new stem cells in /
(C)
the ear that get damage with age. No error
(D) (E)

32. If successful, the research could / pave the way
(A) (B)
towards / the prevention in untimely deaths /
(C)
due to fatal illnesses. No error
(D) (E)

33. The Ministry has directed Banks / to do away
(A) (B)

with their / separate promotion policies, a (C)

move / strongly opposed by the officers' (D)

unions . No error (E)

34. After a complaint was filed,/ police teams was (A) (B)

given the photograph / of the accused from the (C)

CCTV footage / recorded at the hotel.

(D)

No error (E)

35. Activists opposing the rail project said / that
(A)

the eleven new flyovers to be built / would (B)

practically ring / the death knell for the city.
(C) (D)

No error (E)

**Directions**—(Q. 36–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In India, innovation is emerging as one of the most important rubrics in the discourse on how to bring about greater and more consistent economic and social development. One observes steadily growing investments in R and D across the country, the setting up of national and state

innovation bodies, as well as the introduction of government-sponsored innovation funds. There have also been several conferences and debates on innovation and how to best promote and accomplish it in India, and a number of articles on the subject, written for newspapers and magazines, as well as more informal platforms like online forums and blogs.

Academic engagement and Indian authorship on the subject have also exploded in the last five years. Despite widespread agreement on the importance of innovation in India, there are wide gulfs between different conceptions of innovation and the path India should take towards securing benefits through investments in innovation.

Many Indian conversations around innovation begin by talking about *jugaad*, that uniquely Indian approach to a temporary fix when something complex, like an automobile or a steam engine stops working. However, many observers have pointed out that while *jugaad* is certainly innovative, it is a response to the **lack** of an innovation culture-more a survival or coping mechanism at a time of need than a systematic methodology to effectively address a wideranging, complex set of problems.

Another specifically Indian approach to innovation that has entered into wide currency of late is so-called 'frugal innovation,' deemed by many to be the most appropriate for the Indian context. In its midterm assessment of the 11th five-year plan, the Planning Commission stressed the need for innovation in India in order to 'accelerate its growth and to make growth more inclusive as well as environmentally sustainable. 'The document went on to say that' India needs more frugal innovation that produces more frugal cost products and services that are affordable by people at low levels of incomes without compromising the safety, efficiency, and utility of the products. The country also needs processes of innovation that are frugal in the resources required to produce the innovations. The products and processes must also have frugal impact on the earth's resources'.

Two people formulated a similar theory called the More-from-Less-for-More (MLM theory of innovation) theory of Innovation, which advocates a focus on innovations that allow for more production using fewer resources but benefit more people. Under this rubric come products that are more affordable versions of existing technologies. While both frugal innovation and the MLM theory are certainly valuable in terms of bringing affordable products and services to a greater number of people, and may even be considered a necessary first step on India's innovation path, they barely graze the surface of what innovation can accomplish. That is innovation is capable of bringing about complete paradigm-shifts and redefining the way we perceive and interact with the world.

Take the cell phone, for example: it revolutionized communication in a previously **inconceivable** way, provided consumers with a product of unprecedented value and created an entirely new market. The cell phone was a result of years of directed, intentional innovation efforts and large investments, and would not have ever been created if the people responsible simply set out to make the existing telephone cheaper and more accessible to all.

While *jugaad* and frugal innovation may be **indicative** of the Indian potential for innovativeness, this potential is not utilized or given opportunity to flourish due to the lack of an enabling culture.

India's many diverse and complex needs can be met only through systematic innovation, and major shifts have to first take place in our **educational institutions**, government policies and commercial firms in order for such an innovationenabling culture to come about.

The one thing that India's innovation theorists have not said is that the absence of a culture of innovation is **intrinsically** linked to many of the most intractable problems facing India as a nation. These include poor delivery of government services, inadequate systems of personal identification and the absence of widely available financial services for rural poor, health and sanitation failures. This list can go on. Cumulatively, the inability of India as a nation, society and economy to adequately provide for its own population no longer reflects a failure of implementation, but rather of a failure of innovation, for there are not immediately-available off-the-shelf solutions that would make it possible for these grand challenges facing India to be **redressed**. Rather, we need to look at these intractable problems from the more sophisticated and empowering lens of innovation, for them to begin to be solved.

- 36. Which of the following depict/s the growing importance of innovation in India?
  - 1. Increased investment in research.
  - Initiation of Govt. backed funds for innovation
  - Increase in number of conferences arranged and articles written on innovation.
  - (A) Only 2
- (B) Only 1 and 2
- (C) Only 3
- (D) Only 2 and 3
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 37. Which of the following best describes the MLM theory of innovation?
  - (A) Maximise output by using least number of resources and benefiting a small number of people.
  - (B) Maximise resource utilization and cost thereby benefit maximum number of people.
  - (C) Minimise output and resource utilization, yet benefit the maximum number of people.
  - (D) Benefit most number of people through least usage of resources and maximum output.
  - (E) Benefit most number of people through maximum usage of resources and minimising cost.
- 38. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
  - (A) Innovation At Its Best
  - (B) India And The Elixir called Innovation
  - (C) Innovation Around The World vis-a-vis India And Other Neighbouring Countries
  - (D) Worldwide Developments In Innovation
  - (E) Innovation-The History
- 39. What tone is the author employing in the entire passage to get his message across?
  - (A) Pessimistic
- (B) Sarcastic
- (C) Urgent
- (D) Informative
- (E) Dubious
- 40. Why, according to the author, is India unable to adequately provide for its people?
  - (A) Failure to implement schemes and initiatives meant for the Indian populace.

- (B) Absence of regulatory authorities to oversee the implementation process.
- (C) Failure to innovate in order to find solutions.
- (D) Lack of governmental schemes and initiatives to redress the challenges faced by India.
- (E) Hesitance of the Indian people in trying out different schemes provided by the Government for upliftment.
- 41. Why, according to some people, is 'jugaad' **not** the answer to India's problems?
  - (A) Many a times this methodology backfires leading to further complications.
  - (B) 'jugaad' provides only cheap solutions to all problems.
  - (C) It is reactive and not a proactive and organized method of finding solutions to problems.
  - (D) It can provide solutions to only simple problems and not complex ones.
  - (E) None of these
- 42. Which of the following is/are **true** about the cell phone?
  - 1. The innovation of the cell phone required investment of huge capital.
  - 2. The cell phone, when invented was meant to be affordable to all.
  - 3. The cell phone was made available to the public in a very short time from its ideation.
  - (A) Only 1
  - (B) Only 1 and 2
  - (C) Only 2 and 3
  - (D) Only 2
  - (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 43. What does the author mean by 'frugal impact on the earth's resources' as given in the passage?
  - (A) The damage to the environment should be assessable.
  - (B) More consumption of natural resources as compared to manmade ones.
  - (C) Minimum impact on the environment in terms of pollution.

- (D) The impact on the environment should be such that it is reversible.
- (E) Minimum usage of earth's natural resources.

**Directions**—(Q. 44–48) Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

## 44. REDRESSED

- (A) addressed
- (B) equalised
- (C) restored
- (D) redone
- (E) rearranged

### 45. CURRENCY

- (A) notes
- (B) usage(D) cash
- (C) money
- (E) value

### 46. INTRINSICALLY

- (A) internally
- (B) whole-heartedly
- (C) fundamentally
- (D) virtually
- (E) unavoidably

### 47. INDICATIVE

- (A) causative
- (B) forthcoming
- (C) verbal
- (D) abstract
- (E) suggestive

## 48. **COMPROMISING**

- (A) cooperating with
- (B) reducing the quality
- (C) hampering the progress
- (D) conciliating in order to
- (E) adjusting for the better

**Directions**—(Q. 49 and 50) Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

## 49. **LACK**

- (A) presence
- (B) sufficiency
- (C) charisma
- (D) adequacy
- (E) dearth

### 50. INCONCEIVABLE

- (A) visible
- (B) truthful
- (C) incredible
- (D) apparent
- (E) complex

# **Answers with Hints**

- 1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (E) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (E) 10. (C)
- 11. (E) 12. (E) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (D)
- 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (D)
- 21. (B) Change 'ends' to 'end'. In future indefinite tense, the first form of verb is used.
- 22. (D) Change 'on' to 'of'
- 23. (E)
- 24. (C) Change 'their' to 'its'
- 25. (D) Delete 'to'
- 26. (C) Change revenues to 'revenue'

- 27. (D) Change 'city's' to 'city'
- 28. (C) Change 'to' to 'of'
- 29. (B) Change 'on' to 'in'
- 30. (E)
- 31. (B) Change 'have' to 'has'
- 32. (D) Change 'illnesses' to 'illness'
- 33. (D) Put 'is' before strongly
- 34. (B) Change 'teams' to team
- 35. (E) 36. (E) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (C)
- 40. (C) 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (E) 44. (C)
- 45. (B) 46. (C) 47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (B)
- 50. (D)

# Bank Probationary Officers Common Written Exam. Solved Paper

(Based on Memory)

# 2011

# (Held on 18 Sept., 2011)

# Test-I

# Reasoning

- 1. A school bus driver starts from the school, drives 2 km towards North, takes a left turn and drives for 5 km. He then takes a left turn and drives for 8 km before taking a left turn again and driving for 5 km. The driver finally takes a left turn and drives 1 km before stopping. How far and towards which direction should the driver drive to reach the school again?
  - (A) 3 km towards North
  - (B) 7 km towards East
  - (C) 6 km towards South
  - (D) 6 km towards West
  - (E) 5 km towards North

**Directions**—(Q. 2 and 3) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow—

A, B, C, D, E and F live on different floors in the same building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it, number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6).

A lives on an even numbered floor. There are two floors between the floors on which D and F live. F lives on a floor above D's floor. D does not live on floor number 2. B does not live on an odd numbered floor. C does not live on any of the floors below F's floor. E does not live on a floor immediately above or immediately below the floor on which B lives.

- 2. Who amongst the following live on the floors exactly between D and F?
  - (A) E, B

(B) C, B

(C) E, C

- (D) A, E
- (E) B, A
- 3. On which of the following floors does B live?
  - (A) 6th

(B) 4th

(C) 2nd

- (D) 5th
- (E) Cannot be determined

**Directions**—(Q. 4 and 5) Study the following information to answer the given questions:

In a five letter English word (which may or may not be a meaningful English word), there are two letters between L and P. S is not placed immediately next to L. There is only one letter between S and A. S is towards the right of A. S is not placed immediately Next to E.

- 4. Which of the following is **correct** with respect to the word thus formed?
  - (A) E is at one of the extreme ends of the word
  - (B) P is not placed immediately next to A
  - (C) There are two letters between A and E in the word thus formed
  - (D) P is placed second to the right of E
  - (E) None is correct
- 5. Which of the following words will be formed based on the given conditions?

(A) SPAEL

(B) PEALS

(C) LEAPS

(D) SEPAL

(E) LAPSE

**Directions**—(Q. 6–10) In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answers—

- (A) If only conclusion I follows.
- (B) If only conclusion II follows.
- (C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- (E) If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

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(Statement for Q. 6 and 7)

#### **Statements:**

All gliders are parachutes.

No parachute is an airplane.

All airplanes are helicopters.

### 6. Conclusions:

- I. No glider is an airplane.
- II. All gliders being helicopters is a possibility.

#### 7. Conclusions:

- I. No helicopter is a glider.
- II. All parachutes being helicopters is a possibility.

#### 8. Statements:

Some mails are chats.

All updates are chats.

### **Conclusions**:

- I. All mails being updates is a possibility.
- II. No update is a mail.

(Statement for Q. 9 and 10)

#### **Statements:**

No stone is a metal.

Some metals are papers.

All papers are glass.

#### 9. Conclusions:

- I. All stones being glass is a possibility.
- II. No stone is a paper.

#### 10. Conclusions:

- I. No glass is a metal.
- II. Atleast some glass is metal.

**Directions**—(Q. 11–15) Study the following information to answer the given questions:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digits numbers.)

Input: sine 88 71 cos theta 14 56 gamma delta 26

Step I : cos sine 71 theta 14 56 gamma delta 26 88

Step II: Delta cos sine theta 14 56 gamma 26 88 71

Step III: gamma delta cos sine theta 14 26 88 71 56

Step IV: sine gamma delta cos theta 14 88 71 56 26

Step V : theta sine gamma delta  $\cos 88 \ 71 \ 56$  $26 \ 14$ 

and Step V is the last Step of the arrangement of the above input as the intended arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input. Input for the questions:

**Input :** for 52 all 96 25 jam road 15 hut 73 bus stop 38 46

(All the numbers given in the arrangement are two digit numbers)

- 11. Which word/number would be at the 6th position from the left in Step V?
  - (A) 25
- (B) stop
- (C) jam
- (D) all
- (E) road
- 12. Which of the following would be the Step III?
  - (A) hut for bus all 25 jam road 15 stop 38 96 73 52 46
  - (B) for bus all 25 jam road 15 hut 38 stop 96 46 73 52
  - (C) hut for bus all jam road 15 stop 38 96 73 52 46 25
  - (D) for bus all 25 jam road 15 hut stop 38 46 96 73 52
  - (E) None of these
- 13. Which word/number would be at 8th position from the right in Step IV ?
  - (A) 15
- (B) road
- (C) hut
- (D) jam
- (E) stop
- 14. Which of the following would be Step VII?
  - (A) stop road jam hut for bus all 15 96 73 52 46 38 25
  - (B) road jam hut for bus all stop 15 25 38 46 52 73 96
  - (C) stop road jam hut for bus all 96 73 52 46 38 25 15
  - (D) jam hut for bus all 25 road stop 15 96 73 52 46 38
  - (E) There will be no such step as the arrangement gets established at Step VI

15. Which step number would be the following output?

bus all for 52 25 jam road 15 hut stop 38 46 96 73

- (A) There will be no such step
- (B) III
- (C) II
- (D) V
- (E) VI

**Directions**—(Q. 16–20) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Representatives from eight different Banks viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them is from a different Bank viz. UCO Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Bank of Maharashtra, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Punjab National Bank, Bank of India and Dena Bank.

F sits Seconds to right of the representative from Canara Bank. Representative from Bank of India is an immediate neighbour of the representative from Canara Bank. Two people sit between the representative of Bank of India and B. C and E are immediate neighbours of each other. Neither C nor E is an immediate neighbour of either B or the representative from Canara Bank. Representative from Bank of Maharashtra sits second to right of D. D is neither the representative of Canara Bank nor Bank of India. G and the representative form UCO Bank are immediate neighbours of each other. B is not the representative of UCO Bank. Only one person sits between C and the representative from Oriental Bank of Commerce.

H sits third to left of the representative form Dena Bank. Representative form Punjab National Bank sits second to left of the representative from Syndicate Bank.

- 16. Who amongst the following sit exactly between B and the representative from Bank of India?
  - (A) A and the representative from UCO Bank
  - (B) F and G
  - (C) H and the representative from Bank of Maharashtra

- (D) H and G
- (E) Representatives from Syndicate Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce
- 17. Who amongst the following is the representative from Oriental Bank of Commerce?
  - (A) A
- (B) C
- (C) H
- (D) G
- (E) D
- 18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group?
  - (A) H UCO Bank
  - (B) A Canara Bank
  - (C) D Bank of Maharashtra
  - (D) E Syndicate Bank
  - (E) F Punjab National Bank
- 19. Who amongst the following sits second to left of B?
  - (A) C
  - (B) H
  - (C) The representative from Canara Bank
  - (D) The representative from Punjab National Bank
- 20. Which of the following is **true** with respect to the given seating arrangement?
  - (A) B is the representative from Bank of Maharashtra
  - (B) C sits second to right of H
  - (C) The representative from Dena Bank sits to the immediate left of the representative from UCO Bank
  - (D) A sits second to right of the representative from Bank of India
  - (E) The representatives from Bank of Maharashtra and Syndicate Bank are immediate neighbours of each other

**Directions**—(Q. 21–25) Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

- 21. How many daughters does W have?
  - B and D are sisters of M.
  - II. M's father T is husband of W.

#### 6 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

- III. Out of the three children which T has, only one is a boy.
- (A) Only I and III
- (B) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
- (C) Only II and III
- (D) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
- (E) Only I and II
- 22. Who among A, B, C, D, E and F each having a different height, is the tallest?
  - I. B is taller than A but shorter than E.
  - II. Only two of them are shorter than C.
  - III. D is taller than only F.
  - (A) Only I and II
  - (B) Only I and III
  - (C) Only II and III
  - (D) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
  - (E) All I, II and III are not sufficient to answer the question
- 23. How is 'go' written in a code language?
  - I. 'now or never again' is written as 'tom ka na sa' in that code language.
  - II. 'you come again now' is written as 'ja ka ta sa' in that code language.
  - III. 'again go now or never' is written as 'na ho ka sa tom' in that code language.
  - (A) Only I and III
  - (B) Only II and III
  - (C) Only I and II
  - (D) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
  - (E) None of these
- 24. Towards which direction is village J from village W?
  - I. Village R is to the west of Village W and to the north of Village T.
  - II. Village Z is to the east of Village J and to the south of Village T.
  - III. Village M is to the north east of Village J and North of Village Z.
  - (A) Only III
  - (B) Only II and III

- (C) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
- (D) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
- (E) None of these
- 25. On which day of the week starting from Monday did Suresh visit Chennai?
  - I. Suresh took leave on Wednesday.
  - II. Suresh visited Chennai the day after his mother's visit to his house.
  - III. Suresh's mother visited Suresh's house neither on Monday nor on Thursday.
  - (A) Only II and III
  - (B) Only I and II
  - (C) Only I and III
  - (D) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
  - (E) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III

**Directions**—(Q. 26–30) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below—

P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Z are travelling to three destinations Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad in three different vehicles – Honda City, Swift D'Zire and Ford Ikon. There are three females among them one in each car. There are at least two persons in each car.

R is not travelling with Q and W. T, a male, is travelling with only Z and they are not travelling to Chennai. P is travelling in Honda City to Hyderabad. S is sister of P and travels by Ford Ikon. V and R travel together. W does not travel to Chennai.

- 26. Who is travelling with W?
  - (A) Only Q
  - (B) Only P
  - (C) Both P and Q
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 27. Members in which of the following combinations are travelling in Honda City?
  - (A) PRS
- (B) POW
- (C) PWS
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

- 28. In which car are four members travelling?
  - (A) None
  - (B) Honda City
  - (C) Swift D'zire
  - (D) Ford Ikon
  - (E) Honda City or Ford Ikon
- 29. Which of the following combinations represents the three female members?
  - (A) QSZ
  - (B) WSZ
  - (C) PSZ
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 30. Members in which car are travelling to Chennai?
  - (A) Honda City
  - (B) Swift D'Zire
  - (C) Ford Ikon
  - (D) Either Swift D'Zire or Ford Ikon
  - (E) None of these
- 31. There has been a spate of rail accidents in India in the recent months killing large numbers of passengers and injuring many more. This has raised serious doubts about the railway's capability of providing safety to travellers.

Which of the following statements substantiates the views expressed in the above statement?

- (A) Indian Railways has come to be known to provide best passenger comfort in the recent years
- (B) People have no option other than travelling by rail over long distances.
- (C) The railway tracks at many places have been found to be stressed due to wear and tear in the recent times.
- (D) Local residents are always the first to provide a helping hand to the passengers in the event of such disasters.
- (E) None of these
- 32. It has been reported in many leading newspapers that the current year's monsoon may be below the expected level as many parts of the country are still not getting adequate rainfall.

Which of the following can be a possible **fallout** of the above situation?

- (A) People from those affected areas with less rainfall may migrate to urban areas
- (B) Govt. may announce exgratia payment to all the farmers affected in these areas
- (C) Govt. may declare these areas as drought affected areas
- (D) People may blame the govt. and agitate for not getting adequate water for cultivation
- (E) None of these
- 33. The condition of the roads in the city has deteriorated considerably during the first two months of monsoon and most of the roads have developed big pot holes.

Which of the following can be a possible **effect** of the above cause ?

- (A) The municipal corporation had repaired all the roads in the city before onset of monsoon with good quality material
- (B) A large number of people have developed spine related injuries after regularly commuting long distances by road within the city
- (C) The municipal corporation has been careful in choosing the contractors for repairing roads in the past
- (D) People always complain about potholed roads during the monsoon months
- (E) None of these
- 34. It has been reported in recent years that a very large number of seats in the engineering colleges in the country remain vacant at the end of the admission session.

Which of the following may be the probable **cause** of the above effect?

- (A) There has been a considerable decrease in hiring of engineering graduates due to economic slowdown in the recent years
- (B) Students have always preferred to complete graduation in three yeas time instead of four years for engineering
- (C) The Govt. has recently decided to provide post qualification professional training to all engineering graduates at its own cost

- (D) There has always been a very poor success rate among the engineering students
- (E) None of these
- 35. Majority of the students who appeared in the final examination of post graduate course in management in the local college have secured first class which is comparatively higher than the performance of students of other management colleges in the state.

Which of the following may indicate that the results are **not in line** with the general trend?

- (A) The students of the local college are qualitatively better than those of other colleges
- (B) The authorities of the other management colleges in the state are stricter in their standard of evaluation for their students
- (C) The students of other management colleges in the state performed better than the students of the local college in all the previous examinations
- (D) The local management college recently retrenched many of its regular faculty members
- (E) None of these
- 36. A very large number of technically qualified young Indians are coming out of colleges every year though there are not enough opportunities for them to get gainful employment.

Which of the following **contradicts** the views expressed in the above statement ?

- (A) Technically qualified persons are far superior to those with standard degrees like BA/B.Sc./B.Com. etc.
- (B) The Govt. has not done effective perspective planning for engaging technically qualified personnel while authorising the setting up of technical colleges
- (C) A huge gap exists between the level of competence of technically qualified graduates and requirement of the industry
- (D) Majority of the technically qualified persons are migrating from India to developed countries for better opportunities
- (E) None of these

37. The govt. has appealed to all citizens to use potable water judiciously as there is an acute shortage in supply. Excessive use may lead to huge scarcity in future months.

Which of the **assumptions** is implicit in the above statement?

- (A) People may ignore the appeal and continue using water as per their consideration
- (B) Govt. may be able to tap those who do not respond to the appeal
- (C) Govt. may be able to put in place alternate sources of water in the event of a crisis situation
- (D) Large number of people may positively respond to the govt.'s appeal and help tide over the crisis
- (E) Only poor are going to suffer from this shortage of water supply
- 38. A few travellers were severely beaten up by villagers recently in a remote rural part of the state as the villagers found the movement of the travellers suspicious. The district authority has sent a police team to nab the culprits.

Which of the following **inferences** can be drawn from the above statement?

(An inference is something which is not directly stated but can be inferred from the given facts)

- (A) The villagers dislike presence of strangers in their vicinity
- (B) Villagers are generally suspicious in nature
- (C) Travellers prefer to visit countryside
- (D) The government generally provides protection to travellers across the country
- (E) None of these
- 39. There has been a considerable drop in sales of four wheelers during the past six months when compared to the number of four wheelers sold during this period last year.

Which of the following can the **probable** cause of the above phenomenon?

- (a) The govt. has imposed higher excise duty on four wheelers at the beginning of this year.
- (b) The petrol prices have risen considerably during the past eight months.

- (c) The rate of interest on home and car loans have been rising for the past seven months.
- (A) All (a), (b) and (c)
- (B) (a) and (c) only
- (C) (b) and (c) only
- (D) (b) only
- (E) (a) only
- 40. There is an alarming trend of skewed sex ratio against women in India during the past decade and situation may get out of hand if adequate steps are not taken to stop female foeticide.

Which of the following can be an effective step to reverse the trend?

- (a) The Govt. should immediately completely ban use of scanners/sonography on expectant mothers at all health centres.
- (b) The Govt. should announce a substantial incentive scheme for couples who have at least one girl child.
- (c) The Govt. should launch a nationwide campaign to create awareness against female foeticide.
- (A) (a) only
- (B) (a) and (b) only
- (C) (b) and (c) only
- (D) All (a), (b) and (c)
- (E) None of these

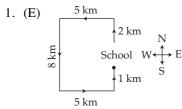
**Directions**—(Q. 41–45) The first figure in the first unit of the problem figures bears a certain relationship to the second figure. Similarly one of the figures in the answer figures bears the same relationship to the second figure in the second unit of the problem figures. You are therefore to locate the figure which would fit in the question mark.

#### **Answer Figures Problem Figures** 41. $\leftrightarrow$ 1 o 🛚 0 [] I (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) 緰 緰 $\Diamond$ ➌ $\Diamond$ ? 0 42. 0 (a) 0 $\Diamond$ $\Diamond$ (B) (C) (A) (D) (E) ? 43. (A) (B) (C)(D) (E) 44. (A) (B) (C)(D) (E) 0 0 Т S C С 0 $C \triangle$ С $\uparrow$ S =? 45. Χ S С Δ Т Δ X Δ X Δ $\top$ Δ Χ Т Δ X 🗆 \* Δ S Т Т Χ \* Т \* (C) (A) (B) (D) (E)

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**Directions**—(Q. 46–50) In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued?

#### **Problem Figures Answer Figures** С С Т 0 = S 🗅 S S 46. 0 0 ΔΤ T U ο 🗆 Δ = S 0 🗅 = S = S 00 $\triangle$ = $T \square$ $\triangle$ (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) S S Δ $\triangle$ S С С С С SΔ 47. С 0 0 Δ S 0 0 С 0 0 0 0 0 S 0 Δ С S Δ S S S □С С Δ Δ Δ (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) **△** ★ I□○★× H S I \* C = | X T D C \* ^ ★ □ 48. Ĥ Н $\stackrel{\triangle}{\times}$ (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) Ū C C C 0 C $\bigcirc$ ٠ C 0 v C **^** C 0 **^** v **^** v 0 ) ٥ 0 2 ) $\supset$ 0 • ) 49. ) C U C U a C U C U C ٠ C (A) (B) (C)(D) (E) -° \* × \*c С 0 C O ⊠ ★ C T ⊠ ★ TO⊠★ S O ⊠ ★ $T \circ \boxtimes \uparrow$ 50. $= \times \square \subset$ S (A) (B) (C) (E) (D) **Answers with Hints** 2. (D) 3.(A)For Question 4 and 5: 5 km 1. (E) The word formed is LEAPS. √2 km



Reqd. distance = 8 - (2 + 1)= 5 km

and direction = North

# For Question 2 and 3:

6 • B

5 ● C

4 ● F

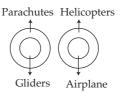
3 ● E

2 • A

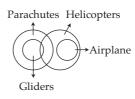
1 ● D

4. (D) 5. (C)

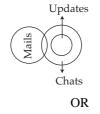
# For Question 6 and 7:



#### OR

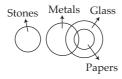


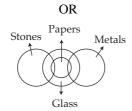
6. (A) 7. (D)





# For question 9 and 10:





9. (D) 10. (B)

#### For question 11 to 15:

**Input** : for 52 all 96 25 jam road 15 hut 73 bus stop 38 46.

Step I : all for 52 25 jam road 15 hut 73 bus

stop 38 46 96. **Step II**: bus all for 52 25 jam road 15 but stop

38 46 96 73

**Step III**: for bus all 25 jam road 15 but stop 38 46 96 73 52

**Step IV**: hut for bus all 25 jam road 15 stop 38 96 73 52 46.

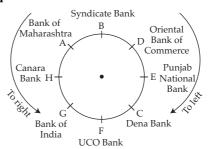
**Step V**: jam hut bus all 25 road 15 stop 96 73 52 46 38

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Step VI} : \text{ road jam hut bus all 15 stop 96 73 52} \\ \text{ 46 38 25} \end{array}$ 

**Step VII**: stop road jam hut bus all 96 73 52 46 38 25 15

11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (C)

# For question 16 to 20:



- 16. (C) 17. (E) 18. (B) 19. (D) 20. (E)
- 21. (B) W has two daughters.
- 22. (D) E > B > A > C > D > F
- 23. (A) From I,

now or never again  $\rightarrow$  tom ha na sa From II,

you come again now  $\rightarrow$  ja pa ta sa From III,

again go now or never → na ho ka sa tom
∴ From I and III,

24. (E) From I,





From II,



From III,



 $\therefore$  From I and II,  $\bullet$   $\bullet$   $\mathsf{W}$   $\bullet$   $\bullet$   $\mathsf{J}$   $\mathsf{Z}$ 

- .: Village 'J' is towards South-West of 'W'.
- 25. (D) From I, II and III,

Suresh visited Chennai on Wednesday.

# For question 26 to 30:

Vehicles	Travellers	Destination
Swift D'Zire	T Male and Z	Delhi
	Female	
Honda City	P, Q, R	Hyderabad
Ford Ikon	S Female V, R	Chennai

- 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (D) 30. (C) 31. (E) 32. (B) 33. (D) 34. (A) 35. (C) 36. (D) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (A) 40. (C)
- 41. (B) In the first figure from second the four different designs arranged in a line slides one side clockwise and the designs slide in it as follows:



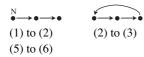
- 42. (A) In the first figure from second lower side both designs form outside of its just upperside designs and upperside design forms inside of lower side design.
- 43. (C) In the first figure from second the design of horizontal line becomes vertical and the design of vertical line becomes horizontal and the four designs inside of its middle slide as follows:



- 44. (E) In the first figure from second lower side design forms at left, left side design forms at upperside after reversing of its one end, upperside design forms right after reversing of its one end and the right side design forms at lowerside after reversing of its one end.
- 45. (B) In the first figure from second the designs slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N':



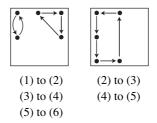
46. (B) In each subsequent figure the three designs arranged in a line of middle slide like this:





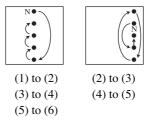
The three designs of upperside slide also like this.

47. (A) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows:



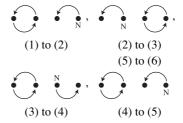
All designs slide one side anticlockwise and places change at the same places next time.

48. (E) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N':



Five designs arranged in a line, which come in middle from left in the right from middle and at the left from right.

- 49. (E) In each subsequent figure the design of increases one-by-one from backside and all designs slide one side anticlockwise. All designs reverse after forming new one time first and then rotate 180° clockwise. The same sequence continues also further in the all designs.
- 50. (B) In each subsequent figure a line of the four designs rotates 45° anticlockwise and the designs change places as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N':



# Test-II **Quantitative Aptitude**

**Directions**—(Q. 1–5) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions?

- 1.  $\sqrt{11449} \times \sqrt{6241} (54)^2 = \sqrt{?} + (74)^2$ 
  - (A) 3844
- (B) 3721
- (C) 3481
- (D) 3638
- (E) None of these
- 2.  $\left[ \left( 3\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{8} \right) \times \left( 8\sqrt{8} + 7\sqrt{8} \right) \right] 98 = ?$ 
  - (A)  $2\sqrt{8}$
- (B)  $8\sqrt{8}$
- (C) 382
- (D) 386
- (E) None of these
- 3.  $3463 \times 295 18611 = ? + 5883$ 
  - (A) 997091
- (B) 997071
- (C) 997090
- (D) 999070
- (E) None of these
- 4.  $\frac{28}{65} \times \frac{195}{308} \div \frac{39}{44} + \frac{5}{26} = ?$ 
  - (A)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (B) 0.75
- (C)  $1\frac{1}{2}$
- (E) None of these
- 5.  $(23.1)^2 + (48.6)^2 (39.8)^2 = ? + 1147.69$ 
  - (A)  $(13.6)^2$
- (B)  $\sqrt{12.8}$
- (C) 163·84
- (D) 12·8
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 6–10) What approximate value should come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions?

(Note: You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

- 6.  $\sqrt{4663} + 349 = ? \div 21.003$ 
  - (A) 7600
- (B) 7650
- (C) 7860
- (D) 7560
- (E) 7680
- 7. 39.897% of 4331 + 58.779% of 5003 = ?
  - (A) 4300
- (B) 4500
- (C) 4700
- (D) 4900
- (E) 5100

- 8.  $59.88 \div 12.21 \times 6.35 = ?$ 
  - (A) 10
- (B) 50
- (C) 30
- (D) 70
- (E) 90
- 9.  $43931.03 \div 2111.02 \times 401.04 = ?$ 
  - (A) 8800
- (B) 7600
- (C) 7400
- (D) 9000
- (E) 8300
- 10.  $\sqrt{6354} \times 34.993 = ?$ 
  - (A) 3000
- (B) 2800
- (C) 2500
- (D) 3300
- (E) 2600

**Directions**—(Q. 11–15) In the following number series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

- 11. 9050, 5675, 3478, 2147, 1418, 1077, 950
  - (A) 3478
- (B) 1418
- (C) 5675
- (D) 2147
- (E) 1077
- 12. 7, 12, 40, 222, 1742, 17390, 208608
  - (A) 7
- (B) 12
- (C) 40
- (D) 1742
- (E) 208608
- 13. 6, 91, 584, 2935, 11756, 35277, 70558
  - (A) 91
- (B) 70558
- (C) 584
- (D) 2935
- (E) 35277
- 14. 1, 4, 25, 256, 3125, 46656, 823543
  - (A) 3125
- (B) 823543
- (C) 46656
- (D) 25
- (E) 256
- 15. 8424, 4212, 2106, 1051, 526.5, 263.25, 131.625
  - (A) 131·625
- (B) 1051
- (C) 4212
- (D) 8424
- (E) 263·25
- 16. Six-eleventh of a number is equal to twenty two per cent of second number. Second number is equal to the one-fourth of third

number. The value of the third number is 2400. What is the 45% of first number?

- (A) 109·8
- (B) 111·7
- (C) 117·6
- (D) 123·4
- (E) None of these
- 17. An HR Company employs 4800 people, out of which 45 per cent are males and 60 per cent of the males are either 25 years or older. How many males are employed in HR Company who are younger than 25 years?
  - (A) 2640
- (B) 2160
- (C) 1296
- (D) 864
- (E) None of these
- 18. The average marks in English subject of a class of 24 students is 56. If the marks of three students were misread as 44, 45 and 61 of the actual marks 48, 59 and 67 respectively, then what would be the correct average?
  - (A) 56·5
- (B) 59
- (C) 57·5
- (D) 58
- (E) None of these
- 19. In a test, a candidate secured 468 marks out of maximum marks 'A'. If the maximum marks 'A' were converted to 700 marks, he would have secured 336 marks. What were the maximum marks of the test?
  - (A) 775
- (B) 875
- (C) 975
- (D) 1075
- (E) None of these
- 20. The simple interest accrued on an amount of ₹ 22,500 at the end of four years is ₹ 10,800. What would be the compound interest accrued on the same amount at the same rate at the end of two years?
  - (A) ₹ 16,908
- (B) ₹ 5,724
- (C) ₹ 28,224
- (D) ₹8,586
- (E) None of these
- 21. Rubina could get equal number of ₹ 55, ₹ 85 and ₹ 105 tickets for a movie. She spents ₹ 2,940 for all the tickets. How many of each did she buy?
  - (A) 12
  - (B) 14
  - (C) 16
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these

- 22. Ramola's monthly income is three times Ravina's monthly income. Ravina's monthly income is fifteen per cent more than Ruchira's monthly income. Ruchira's monthly income is ₹ 32,000. What is Ramola's Annual income?
  - (A) ₹ 1,10,400
  - (B) ₹ 13,24,800
  - (C) ₹36,800
  - (D) ₹ 52,200
  - (E) None of these
- 23. In an Entrance Examination Ritu scored 56 per cent marks, Smita scored 92 per cent marks and Rina scored 634 marks. The maximum marks of the examination are 875. What are the average marks scored by all the three girls together?
  - (A) 1929
- (B) 815
- (C) 690
- (D) 643
- (E) None of these
- 24. The respective ratio between the present age of Manisha and Deepali is 5: X. Manisha is 9 years younger than Parineeta. Parineeta's age after 9 years will be 33 years. The difference between Deepali's and Manisha's age is same as the present age of Parineeta. What will come in place of X?
  - (A) 23
  - (B) 39
  - (C) 15
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 25. Seema bought 20 pens, 8 packets of wax colours, 6 calculators and 7 pencil boxes. The price of one pen is ₹ 7, one packet of wax colour is ₹ 22, one calculator is ₹ 175 and one pencil box is ₹ 14 more than the combined price of one pen and one packet of wax colours. How much amount did Seema pay to the shopkeeper?
  - (A) ₹1,491
  - (B) ₹ 1,725
  - (C) ₹1,667
  - (D) ₹ 1,527
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 26–30) Study the given information carefully to answer the questions that follow.

# An urn contains 4 green, 5 blue, 2 red and 3 yellow marbles.

- 26. If four marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that two are blue and two are red?
  - (A)  $\frac{10}{1001}$
- (B)  $\frac{9}{14}$
- (C)  $\frac{17}{364}$
- (D)  $\frac{2}{7}$
- (E) None of these
- 27. If eight marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that there are equal number of marbles of each colour?
- (C)  $\frac{60}{1001}$
- (E) None of these
- 28. If two marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that both are red or at least one is red?
  - (A)  $\frac{26}{91}$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{7}$
- (C)  $\frac{199}{364}$
- (E) None of these
- 29. If three marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that at least one is yellow?
  - (A)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (B)  $\frac{199}{364}$

- (E) None of these
- 30. If three marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that none is green?
  - (A)  $\frac{2}{7}$
- (C)  $\frac{10}{21}$
- (D)  $\frac{14}{91}$
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 31–35) Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow:

# Number of people visiting six different Supermarkets and the Percentage of Men, Women and Children visiting those Super-markets

visiting those super marriess					
Total Number	Percentage of				
of People	Men	Women	Children		
34560	35	55	10		
65900	37	43	20		
45640	35	45	20		
55500	41	26	33		
42350	06	70	24		
59650	24	62	14		
	Total Number of People 34560 65900 45640 55500 42350	Total Number of People Men 34560 35 65900 37 45640 35 55500 41 42350 06	Total Number of People         Men         Women           34560         35         55           65900         37         43           45640         35         45           55500         41         26           42350         06         70		

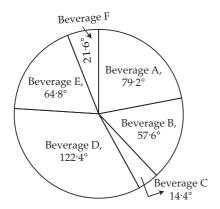
- 31. What is the respective ratio of number of women visiting Super-markets A to those visiting Super-market C?
  - (A) 35:37
- (B) 245:316
- (C) 352:377
- (D) 1041:1156
- (E) None of these
- 32. Number of men visiting Super-market D forms approximately what per cent of the total number of people visiting all the Supermarkets together?
  - (A) 11
- (B) 5·5
- (C) 13
- (D) 9
- (E) 7·5
- 33. Number of children visiting Super-market C forms what per cent of number of children visiting Super-market F?

(Rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- (A) 91·49
- (B) 49·85
- (C) 121·71
- (D) 109·30
- (E) None of these
- 34. What is the total number of children visiting Super-markets B and D together?
  - (A) 18515
- (B) 28479
- (C) 31495
- (D) 22308
- (E) None of these
- 35. What is the average number of women visiting all the Super-markets together?
  - (A) 24823·5
- (B) 22388·5
- (C) 26432·5
- (D) 20988·5
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—Study the following pie-chart and answer the questions given below—

# Preferences of students among six beverages in terms of degree of angle in the pie-chart Total No. of students = 6800



- 36. The number of students who prefer Beverage C are **approximately** what per cent of the number of students who prefer Beverage D?
  - (A) 7
- (B) 12
- (C) 18
- (D) 22
- (E) 29
- 37. How many students prefer Beverage B and Beverage E together ?
  - (A) 2312
- (B) 2313

- (C) 2315
- (D) 2318
- (E) None of these
- 38. What is the difference between the total number of students who prefer Beverage A and C together and the total number of students who prefer Beverage D and F together?
  - (A) 959
- (B) 955
- (C) 952
- (D) 954
- (E) None of these
- 39. The number of students who prefer Beverage E and F together are what per cent of the total number of students?
  - (A) 18
- (B) 14
- (C) 26
- (D) 24
- (E) None of these
- 40. What is the respective ratio between the number of students who prefer Beverage F and the number of students who prefer Beverage A?
  - (A) 3:11
  - (B) 3:13
  - (C) 6:11
  - (D) 5:11
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 41–45) Study the table carefully to answer the question that follow—

Percentage of Marks Obtained by Different Students in Different Subjects of MBA						
	Subjects (Maximum Marks)					
Students	Strategic Management (150)	Brand Management (100)	Compensa- tion Mana- gement (150)	Consumer Behaviour (125)	Service Marketing (75)	Training & Development (50)
Anushka	66	75	88	56	56	90
Archit	82	76	84	96	92	88
Arpan	76	66	78	88	72	70
Garvita	90	88	96	76	84	86
Gunit	64	70	68	72	68	74
Pranita	48	56	50	64	64	58

- 41. How many marks did Anushka get in all the Subjects together?
  - (A) 369
- (B) 463
- (C) 558
- (D) 496
- (E) None of these

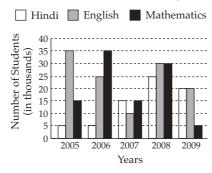
- 42. Who has scored the highest total marks in all the subjects together?
  - (A) Archit
- (B) Gunit
- (C) Pranita
- (D) Garvita
- (E) Arpan

(Rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- (A) 86·36
- (B) 101·71
- (C) 115·79
- (D) 133·33
- (E) None of these
- 44. How many Students have scored the highest marks in more than one Subject ?
  - (A) Three
- (B) Two
- (C) One
- (D) None
- (E) None of these
- 45. What are the average marks obtained by all students together in Compensation Management?
  - (A) 116
- (B) 120
- (C) 123
- (D) 131
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 46–50) Study the following graph and answer the questions given below—

# No. of students (in thousands) who opted for three different Specializations during the given Five Years in a University



- 46. The total number of students who opted for Mathematics in the years 2005 and 2008 together are **approximately** what per cent of the total number of students who opted for all three subjects in the same years?
  - (A) 38
- (B) 28
- (C) 42
- (D) 32
- (E) 48
- 47. Out of the total number of students who opted for the given three subjects, in the year 2009, 38% were girls. How many boys opted for Mathematics in the same year?

- (A) 1322
- (B) 1332
- (C) 1312
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these
- 48. What is the respective ratio between the number of students who opted for English in the years 2006 and 2008 together and the number of students who opted for Hindi in the year 2005 and 2009 together?
  - (A) 11:5
- (B) 12:7
- (C) 11:7
- (D) 12:5
- (E) None of these
- 49. If the total number of students in the University in the year 2007 was 455030, then, the total number of students who opted for the given three subjects were **approximately** what per cent of the total students?
  - (A) 19
- (B) 9
- (C) 12
- (D) 5
- (E) 23
- 50. What is the total number of students who opted for Hindi and who opted for Mathematics in the years 2006, 2007 and 2009 together?
  - (A) 97000
- (B) 93000
- (C) 85000
- (D) 96000
- (E) None of these

# **Answers with Hints**

1. (B) : 
$$\sqrt{?} + (74)^2$$

$$= \sqrt{11449} \times \sqrt{6241} - (54)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{?} + 5476 = 107 \times 79 - 2916$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{?} = 8453 - 2916 - 5476$$

$$= 61$$

$$\therefore ? = 3721$$

2. (C) ? = 
$$[(3\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{8})(8\sqrt{8} + 7\sqrt{8})] - 98$$
  
=  $4\sqrt{8} \times 15\sqrt{8} - 98$   
=  $480 - 98 = 382$ 

3. (A) 
$$\therefore$$
 ? + 5883 = 3463 × 295 – 18611  
= 1021585 – 18611  
 $\therefore$  ? = 1021585 – 18611 – 5883  
= 997091

4. (D) 
$$? = \frac{28}{65} \times \frac{195}{308} \div \frac{39}{44} + \frac{5}{26}$$
$$= \frac{28}{65} \times \frac{195}{308} \times \frac{44}{39} + \frac{5}{26}$$
$$= \frac{4}{13} + \frac{5}{26} = \frac{13}{26} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. (C) 
$$\therefore$$
 ? + 1147·69  
=  $(23 \cdot 1)^2 + (48 \cdot 6)^2 - (39 \cdot 8)^2$   
 $\therefore$  ? = 533·61 + 2361·96 -1584·04  
- 1147·69  
= 163·84

6. (E) 
$$\sqrt[3]{4663} + 349 = ? \div 21.003$$
  
 $\therefore \frac{?}{21} \approx 17 + 350$   
 $\therefore ? \approx 7680$ 

7. (C) ? = 
$$\frac{39.897}{100}$$
 of  $4331 + \frac{58.779}{100}$  of  $5003$   
 $\approx \frac{40}{100}$  of  $4330 + \frac{59}{100}$  of  $5000$   
=  $1732 + 2950$   
 $\approx 4700$  (App.)

8. (C) 
$$? = 59.88 \div 12.21 \times 6.35$$
  
 $\approx 60 \div 12 \times 6$   
 $= 30 \text{ (App.)}$ 

9. (E)? = 
$$43931 \cdot 03 \div 2111 \cdot 02 \times 401 \cdot 04$$
  
 $\approx 43930 \div 2110 \times 400$   
 $\approx 8300 \text{ (App.)}$ 

10. (B) ? = 
$$\sqrt{6354} \times 34.993$$
  
 $\approx 80 \times 35$   
= 2800 (App.)

: Correct Number = 
$$1418 - 7^3$$
  
=  $1418 - 343$   
=  $1075$ 

12. (D) 
$$7 - \times 2 - 2 \times 1$$
 $12 \leftarrow \times 4 - 4 \times 2$ 
 $40 \leftarrow \times 6 - 6 \times 3$ 
 $222 \leftarrow \times 8 - 8 \times 4$ 
 $1744 \boxed{1742} \leftarrow \times 10 - 10 \times 3$ 
 $208608 \leftarrow \times 12 - 12 \times 6$ 

: Correct Number = 
$$222 \times 8 - 8 \times 4$$
  
=  $1776 - 32$   
=  $1744$ 

∴ Wrong No. = 1742

13. (C)

: Correct Number = 
$$91 \times 6 + 6^2$$
  
=  $546 + 36 = 582$ 

14. (D) 
$$1 \Rightarrow 1^{1}, 4 \Rightarrow 2^{2}, 25 \neq 3^{3}, 256 \Rightarrow 4^{4}, 3125 \Rightarrow 5^{5}, 46656 \Rightarrow 6^{6}, 823543 = 7^{7}.$$

$$\therefore$$
 Correct No. =  $3^3 = 27$ 

$$\therefore$$
 Wrong No. = 25

15. (B)

$$\therefore \text{ Correct No.} = 2106 \div 2$$
$$= 1053$$

16. (E) 
$$\therefore$$
 Second number  $= \frac{1}{4} \times 2400$   
 $= 600$   
First number  $\times \frac{6}{11} = 600 \times \frac{22}{100}$ 

First number = 
$$600 \times \frac{22}{100} \times \frac{11}{6}$$
  
=  $242$ 

∴ 45% of the first number

$$= 242 \times \frac{45}{100}$$
$$= 108.9$$

$$= 4800 \times \frac{45}{100} \times \frac{40}{100}$$
$$= 864$$

# 18. (E) Correct average

$$= \frac{(24 \times 56 + 48 + 59 + 67 - 44 - 45 - 61)}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1344 + 174 - 150}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1368}{24}$$

$$= 57$$

# 19. (C) Let the max. mark of the test be x

$$\frac{468 \times 100}{x} = \frac{336 \times 100}{700}$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = \frac{468 \times 100 \times 700}{336 \times 100}$$

$$= 975$$

# 20. (B) : Rate of simple interest

$$= \frac{10800 \times 100}{22500 \times 4} \%$$
$$= 12\%$$

∴ Reqd. C. I. = 
$$22500 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$
  
=  $22500 \times 0.2544$   
= ₹ 5724

# 21. (A) : Value of one ticket of each kind

$$= 55 + 85 + 105$$
$$= ₹ 245$$

### :. Regd. number of tickets of each kind

$$= \frac{2940}{245}$$
$$= 12$$

# 22. (B) : Ravina's monthly income

$$= 32000 \times \frac{115}{100}$$
$$= ₹ 36800$$

.. Ramola's annual income

23. (D) Marks scored by Ritu = 
$$\frac{56}{100} \times 875$$
  
= 490

Marks scored by Smita = 
$$\frac{92 \times 875}{100}$$
  
= 805

:. Average marks scored by all the three together

$$= \frac{490 + 805 + 634}{3}$$
$$= \frac{1929}{3}$$
$$= 643$$

24. (E)  $\therefore$  Present age of Parineeta = 33 - 9

= 24 years

Present age of Manisha = 24 - 9

= 15 years

Present age of Deepali -15 = 24

Present age of Deepali = 24 + 15

= 39 years

$$:$$
 5: X = 15:39

$$X = \frac{5 \times 39}{15}$$
$$= 13$$

# 25. (C) : Cost of 1 pencil box

$$= 7 + 22 + 14$$
$$= ₹ 43$$

:. Reqd. amount paid

$$= 20 \times 7 + 8 \times 22 + 6 \times 175 + 7 \times 43$$
  
= 140 + 176 + 1050 + 301  
= ₹ 1667

26. (A) 
$$n(S) = {}^{14}C_4$$

$$= \frac{14}{10} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= 1001$$
and 
$$n(E) = {}^{5}C_2 \times {}^{2}C_2$$

$$n(E) = {}^{5}C_{2} \times {}^{2}C_{2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \times 1$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 4}{2 \times 1} = 10$$

$$\therefore \text{ Reqd. probability } = \frac{10}{1001}$$

27. (C) 
$$n(S) = {}^{14}C_8$$
  

$$= \frac{\boxed{14}}{\boxed{6} \boxed{8}}$$

$$= \frac{14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= 3003$$
and  $n(E) = {}^{4}C_2 \times {}^{5}C_2 \times {}^{2}C_2 \times {}^{3}C_2$ 

$$= 6 \times 10 \times 1 \times 3 = 180$$

$$\therefore \text{ Reqd. probability } = \frac{n(S)}{n(E)} = \frac{180}{3003}$$

$$= \frac{60}{1001}$$

28. (E) 
$$n(S) = {}^{14}C_2$$
  
=  $\frac{14}{12 \cdot 2} = 91$ 

.. Probability of at least one red ball  $= 1 - \frac{{}^{12}\text{C}_2}{91}$   $= \frac{91 - 66}{91} = \frac{25}{91}$ 

29. (B) 
$$n(S) = {}^{14}C_3$$
  
=  $\frac{14}{11} \frac{1}{3}$   
=  $\frac{14 \times 13 \times 12}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 364$ 

:. Reqd. probability

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{\boxed{11}}{\boxed{8} \boxed{3}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{165}{364} = \frac{199}{364}$$

$$30. (E) : \qquad n(S) = {}^{14}C_3 = 364$$

$$n(E) = {}^{10}C_3$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{10}}{\boxed{7} \boxed{3}}$$

 $= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{6} = 120$   $\therefore \text{ Reqd. probability } = \frac{120}{364} = \frac{30}{91}$ 

31. (E) Reqd. ratio = 
$$\frac{55}{100} \times 34560 : \frac{45}{100} \times 45640$$
  
=  $19008 : 20538$   
=  $1056 : 1141$ 

32. (E) Reqd. %

$$= \frac{\left(100 \times \frac{41}{100} \times 55500\right)}{\left[34560 + 65900 + 45640 + 55500\right]\%}$$

$$+ 42350 + 59650$$

$$= \frac{2275500}{303600}\%$$

$$= 7.495\%$$

$$\approx 7.5\% \text{ (App.)}$$

33. (D) Reqd. 
$$\% = \frac{20 \times 45640}{100} + \frac{100 \times 100}{14 \times 59650} \%$$
  
= 109.30%

34. (C) Reqd. number

$$= \frac{20 \times 65900}{100} + \frac{33 \times 55500}{100}$$
$$= 13180 + 18315$$
$$= 31495$$

35. (A) Reqd. average number

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{55 \times 34560}{100} + \frac{43 \times 65900}{100} + \frac{45 \times 45640}{100} + \frac{26 \times 55500}{100} + \frac{70 \times 42350}{100} + \frac{62 \times 59650}{100} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [19008 + 28337 + 20538 + 14430 + 29645 + 36983]$$

$$= \frac{148941}{6}$$

$$= 24823.5$$

$$14.4^{\circ} \times 100^{\circ}$$

36. (B) Reqd. % = 
$$\frac{14 \cdot 4^{\circ} \times 100^{\circ}}{122 \cdot 4^{\circ}}$$
%  
=  $11 \cdot 765$ %  
 $\approx 12\%$  (App.)

37. (A) Reqd. number = 
$$\frac{(57.6^{\circ} + 64.8^{\circ}) \times 6800}{360^{\circ}}$$
$$= 2312$$

$$= \frac{[(79 \cdot 2^{\circ} + 14 \cdot 4^{\circ}) \times 6800]}{360^{\circ}} \times \frac{(122 \cdot 4^{\circ} + 21 \cdot 6^{\circ})] \times 6800}{360^{\circ}}$$
$$= \frac{(93 \cdot 6^{\circ} \sim 144^{\circ}) \times 6800}{360^{\circ}}$$
$$= 952$$

39. (D) Reqd. % = 
$$\frac{(64.8^{\circ} + 21.6^{\circ}) \times 100}{360^{\circ}}$$
%

40. (A) Reqd. ratio = 
$$21.6^{\circ} : 79.2^{\circ}$$
  
=  $3:11$ 

41. (B) Reqd. marks did Anushka get
$$= \frac{66 \times 150}{100} + 75 + \frac{88 \times 150}{100} + \frac{56 \times 125}{100} + \frac{56 \times 75}{100} + \frac{90 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 99 + 75 + 132 + 70 + 42 + 45$$

# 42. (D) Total marks scored by Archit

= 463

$$= \frac{82 \times 150}{100} + 76 + \frac{84 \times 150}{100} + \frac{96 \times 125}{100} + \frac{92 \times 75}{100} + \frac{88 \times 50}{100}$$
$$= 123 + 76 + 126 + 120 + 69 + 44$$
$$= 558$$

Total marks scored by Gunit

$$= \frac{64 \times 150}{100} + 70 + \frac{68 \times 150}{100} + \frac{72 \times 125}{100} + \frac{68 \times 75}{100} + \frac{74 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 96 + 70 + 102 + 90 + 51 + 37 = 446$$

Total marks scored by Pranita

$$= \frac{48 \times 150}{100} + 56 + \frac{50 \times 150}{100} + \frac{64 \times 125}{100} + \frac{64 \times 75}{100} + \frac{58 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 72 + 56 + 75 + 80 + 48 + 29$$
$$= 360$$

Total marks scored by Garvita

$$= \frac{90 \times 150}{100} + 88 + \frac{96 \times 150}{100} + \frac{76 \times 125}{100} + \frac{84 \times 75}{100} + \frac{86 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 135 + 88 + 144 + 95 + 63 + 43$$
$$= 568$$

Total marks scored by Arpan

$$= \frac{76 \times 150}{100} + 66 + \frac{78 \times 150}{100} + \frac{88 \times 125}{100} + \frac{72 \times 75}{100} + \frac{70 \times 50}{100}$$

= 114 + 66 + 117 + 110 + 54 + 35 = 496: Highest total marks scored by Garvita.

43. (C) Reqd. % = 
$$\frac{88}{76} \times 100\%$$
  
=  $115.79\%$ 

44. (B) Garvita and Archit = Two students.

45. (A) Reqd. average marks
$$= \frac{1}{6} [132 + 126 + 102 + 144 + 117 + 75]$$

$$= \frac{696}{6} = 116$$

$$= (88 + 84 + 78 + 96 + 68 + 50) \times \frac{150}{100 \times 6}$$

#### 46. (D) Reqd. %

$$= \frac{(15000 + 30000) \times 100}{(5000 + 35000 + 15000 + 25000)\%}$$
$$+ 30000 + 3000)$$
$$= \frac{4500}{140}\% = 32.14\%$$
$$\approx 32\%$$

# 47. (E) : Total no. of girls in 2009

$$= (20 + 20 + 15) \times \frac{38}{100}$$
 thousand  $= 17100$ 

Total no. of boys in 2009

$$=45000 - 17100 = 27900$$

.. Total no. of boys who opted for Mathematics in 2009

$$=\frac{5\times27900}{45}=3100$$

48. (A) Reqd. ratio = 
$$(25 + 30) : (5 + 20)$$
  
=  $11 : 5$ 

= 
$$(15 + 10 + 15) \times \frac{100}{455030} \times 100\% = 8.79\%$$
  
 $\approx 9\%$  (App.)

50. (E) Reqd. total number of students

$$= (5+35+15+15+20+5)$$
 thousand  
= 95000

# Test-III General Awareness

# (With Special Reference to Banking Industry)

- 1. Which of the following statement is **true**?
  - (A) Banks cannot accept demand and time deposits from public
  - (B) Banks can accept only demand deposits from public
  - (C) Banks can accept only time deposits from public
  - (D) Banks can accept both demand and time deposits from public
  - (E) Banks can accept demand and time deposits only from government
- 2. Which of the following countries recently conferred its Highest State Honour on Late Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her contribution in its 'Liberation war'?
  - (A) South Sudan
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) Slovakia
- (E) Croatia
- 3. The Govt. of India recently decided to raise the price of oil products like, diesel, petrol and cooking gas. However, some taxes on these products were reduced or scrapped all together. What were these taxes which were reduced or scrapped?
  - (1) Custom Duty
  - (2) VAT
  - (3) Excise Duty
  - (A) Only (1)
  - (B) Both (1) and (2)
  - (C) Both (1) and (3)
  - (D) Both (2) and (3)
  - (E) All (1), (2) and (3)
- 4. The President of India was recently on a visit to South Korea and Mongolia. During her visit some agreements were signed by both the countries. Which of the following was a common area on which India signed agreements with South Korea and Mongolia both?
  - (A) Peaceful use of Nuclear energy
  - (B) Export of edible oil to South Korea and Mongolia

- (C) Providing technical help to become self sufficient in production of food grains
- (D) Willingness of both the countries to support India's bid to have permanent seat in UN Security Council
- (E) To hold Olympic games in 2022 in New Delhi jointly with South Korea and Mongolia
- 5. Which of the following is the **correct** statement?
  - (A) State bank of India is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
  - (B) A nationalized bank is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
  - (C) A cooperative bank is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
  - (D) RBI is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
  - (E) None of these
- 6. The Home Minister of India was recently on a visit to Bangladesh where both the countries signed a Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP). What are major points of this agreement?
  - The plan will help in resolving long pending border dispute between both the nations
  - (2) The head count of the people living in enclaves on the border will be completed within next six month's time.
  - (3) India assured that no BSF Jawan will open fire on the people crossing the borders unless there is an attack on them.
  - (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (2)
- (C) Only (3)
- (D) All (1), (2) and (3)
- (E) Both (1) and (3)
- 7. Interest payable on savings bank accounts is
  - (A) not regulated by RBI
  - (B) regulated by State Governments
  - (C) regulated by Central Government
  - (D) regulated by RBI
  - (E) regulated by Finance minister

- 8. Yingluck Shinawatra has won recently held elections to become first woman Prime Minister of .......
  - (A) Myanmar
- (B) South Korea
- (C) North Korea
- (D) Thailand
- (E) China
- 9. The usual deposit accounts of banks are .......
  - (A) Current accounts, electricity accounts and insurance premium accounts
  - (B) Current accounts, post office savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts
  - (C) Loan accounts, savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts
  - (D) Current accounts, savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts
  - (E) Current bill accounts and term deposit accounts
- 10. Fixed deposits and recurring deposits are .......
  - (A) repayable after an agreed period
  - (B) repayable on demand
  - (C) not repayable
  - (D) repayable after death of depositors
  - (E) repayable on demand or after an agreed period as per bank's choice
- 11. Accounts are allowed to be operated by cheques in respect of .......
  - (A) Both Savings banks accounts and fixed deposit accounts
  - (B) Savings bank accounts and current accounts
  - (C) Both Savings bank accounts and loan accounts
  - (D) Both Savings bank accounts and cash accounts only
  - (E) Both Current accounts and fixed deposit accounts
- 12. Almost all the major economies of the world had reacted sharply on the issue of USA's ceiling limit on its debt. Why was the issue so important for other nations, which otherwise was an internal matter for USA? (This was during last month of July 2011, till Senat's decision)
  - The Senat's decision on the issue might have caused US dollar to weaken further

- or get strengthened in international markets.
- (2) Weakening of the dollar might have pushed up Euro and other major currencies up and some European countries which were already in trouble would have faced a new crisis.
- (3) Debt limit was directly related to liquidity position of banks in USA.
- (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (2)
- (C) Only (1) and (2) both
- (D) Only (2) and (3) both
- (E) All (1), (2) and (3)
- 13. Iran recently threatened that it will stop supply of oil to India if the payment issue is **NOT** sorted out quickly. What is the problem in payment to Iran?
  - (1) The oil supplied by Iran is of substandard quality. Hence India suspended the supply and stopped the payment.
  - (2) Indian banks have stopped transfer of money to Iran as UN has imposed sanctions on Iran.
  - (3) India is bound to purchase oil only from OPEC members. Iran has abandoned the membership of OPEC, which has created a problem in payments.
  - (A) Only (1)
  - (B) Only (2)
  - (C) Only (3)
  - (D) All (1), (2) and (3)
  - (E) None of these
- 14. Which of the following is **correct** statement?
  - (A) Normally no interest is paid on current deposit accounts
  - (B) Interest is paid on current accounts at the same rate as term deposit accounts
  - (C) The rate of interest on current account and savings account are the same.
  - (D) No interest is paid on any deposit by the bank
  - (E) Savings deposits are the same as current deposits

- 15. The Lokayukta of which of the following States had submitted a report on illegal mining of iron ore in the State?
  - (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu
  - (C) Karnataka
- (D) Odisha
- (E) None of these
- 16. Mortgage is a .......
  - (A) security on movable property for a loan given by a bank
  - (B) security on immovable property for a loan given by a bank
  - (C) concession on immovable property for a loan given by a bank
  - (D) facility on immovable property for a loan given by a bank
  - (E) security on immovable property for a deposit received by a bank
- 17. Angela Merkel was recently in India to receive Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for the year 2009. What has been her contribution in the international politics which made her the 'Best Choice' for the award?
  - (1) She played a major role in restarting negotiations between Russia and USA on 'STAR'.
  - (2) She initiated 'Health Care Reforms' in Germany and solved problems related to 'future energy development.'
  - (3) She played a crucial role in negotiation of the 'Treaty of Lisbon' and Berlin declaration.
  - (A) Only (2) and (3)
  - (B) Only (1) and (2)
  - (C) Only (3)
  - (D) Only (1) and (3)
  - (E) None of these
- 18. Which of the following is known as cross selling by Banks?
  - (1) Sale of a debit card to a credit card holder.
  - (2) Sale of Insurance policy to a depositor.
  - (3) Issuance of Cash against Cheque presented by a third party.
  - (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (2)
- (C) Only (3)
- (D) Both (1) and (3)
- (E) All (1), (2) and (3)

- 19. Financial inclusion means provision of .....
  - (A) financial services namely, payments, remittances, savings, loans and insurance at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
  - (B) ration at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
  - (C) house at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
  - (D) food at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
  - (E) education at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
- 20. Japan won the women's Football World Cup 2011 by defeating .......
  - (A) England
- (B) Germany
- (C) Argentina
- (D) USA
- (E) China
- 21. When a bank returns a cheque unpaid, it is called .....
  - (A) payment of the cheque
  - (B) drawing of the cheque
  - (C) cancelling of the cheque
  - (D) dishonour of the cheque
  - (E) taking of the cheque
- 22. Which of the following Statements containing results of India's recent Census is NOT correct?
  - (A) Kerala has about 94% literacy, the highest in India
  - (B) The Sex Ratio in India is 940
  - (C) Male literacy is lower than female literacy in seven most developed states
  - (D) Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State in India
  - (E) The population of India has increased by 181 million during the decade 2001-2011
- 23. The world's highest 'Rail Bridge' is being constructed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. This bridge will be on which of the following rivers?
  - (A) Jhelum
  - (B) Chenab
  - (C) Indus
  - (D) Ravi
  - (E) None of these

- 24. Which of the following is **NOT** a Millennium Goal set by the UNO?
  - (A) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  - (B) Reduce child mortality
  - (C) Ensure environmental sustainability
  - (D) Combat terrorism and bring people in main stream of society
  - (E) Achieve universal primary education
- 25. Which of the following states became the first state in the country to launch RBI's e-payment system for commercial tax payers?
  - (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Kerala
  - (C) Gujarat
- (D) Maharashtra
- (E) Karnataka
- 26. Who amongst the following won the Wimbledon Men's Finals 2011 which was also his first Wimbledon Title?
  - (A) Rafael Nadal
- (B) Novak Djokovic
- (C) Robert Bruce
- (D) Lleyton Hewitt
- (E) None of these
- 27. Who is the chairman of the committee constituted by RBI to study Issues and concerns in the Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) Sector?
  - (A) Y. H. Malegam
  - (B) Dr. K. C. Chakraborty
  - (C) C. Rangrajan
  - (D) M. Damodaran
  - (E) Smt. Usha Thorat
- 28. Which of the following types of accounts are known as 'Demat Accounts"?
  - (A) Accounts which are Zero Balance Accounts
  - (B) Accounts which are opened to facilitate repayment of a loan taken from the bank. No other business can be conducted from
  - (C) Accounts in which shares of various companies are traded in electronic form
  - (D) Accounts which are operated through internet banking facility
  - (E) None of these
- 29. NEFT means .......
  - (A) National Electronic Funds Transfer system

- (B) Negotiated Efficient Fund Transfer System
- (C) National Efficient Fund Transfer Solution
- (D) Non Effective Fund Transfer System
- (E) Negotiated Electronic Foreign Transfer System
- 30. Which of the following films was NOT directed by Mani Kaul, who died recently?
  - (A) 3 Idiots
  - (B) Ghashiram Kotwal
  - (C) Uski Roti
  - (D) Duvidha
  - (E) Ashad Ka Ek Din
- 31. Who among the followings has been appointed as a director on board of Bank of America - the first non-American on the board of the one of the largest financial institutions in the world?
  - (A) Azim Premji
  - (B) Ratan Tata
  - (C) Mukesh Ambani
  - (D) K. V. Kamath
  - (E) Chanda Kocher
- 32. The President of which of the following countries is accused of violation of "War Powers Act" of his country when he decided to attack Libya with other NATO countries in June 2011?
  - (A) USA
- (B) France
- (C) Germany
- (D) Spain
- (E) Italy
- 33. Upper limit prescribed for RTGS transaction is .....
  - (A) ₹ 1 lac
- (B) ₹ 2 lacs
- (C) ₹ 5 lacs
- (D) ₹ 50 lacs
- (E) No upper limit is prescribed
- 34. Distribution of insurance products and insurance policies by banks as corporate agents is known as ......
  - (A) General Insurance
  - (B) Non-life insurance
  - (C) Bancassurance
  - (D) Insurance banking
  - (E) Deposit insurance

- 35. In order to attract more foreign exchange the Govt. of India decided to allow foreign investment in LLP firms. What is full form of "LLP" as used in this reference?
  - (A) Local Labour Promotion
  - (B) Low Labour Projects
  - (C) Limited Loan Partnership
  - (D) Longer Liability Partnership
  - (E) Limited Liability Partnership
- 36. Which of the following schemes is launched by the Govt. of India to provide an identity to its all resident citizens and also in identifying people who are poorest, often the last to stand up to ask for their share in govt. schemes or lack identity?
  - (A) Public Provident Fund Scheme
  - (B) Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme
  - (C) Social Security Scheme for Gramin Dak Sevaks
  - (D) M. G. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
  - (E) Aadhaar Card Scheme
- 37. Interest on Savings bank account is now calculated by banks on .......
  - (A) minimum balance during the month
  - (B) minimum balance from 7th to last day of the month
  - (C) minimum balance from 10th to last day of the month
  - (D) maximum balance during the month
  - (E) daily product basis
- 38. The Third International Conference of the Trade Unions was organized in June 2011 in ........
  - (A) Vienna
- (B) Moscow
- (C) London
- (D) Paris
- (E) Berlin
- 39. POSCO is in the process of establishing its plants in India. What does the letter 'P' denote in the name POSCO?
  - (A) Popular
  - (B) Pallin
  - (C) Pohang
  - (D) Paradeep
  - (E) Petersburg

- 40. 'Gorkhaland Council' which was recently in news is a body set up for administration of which of the following Districts?
  - (A) Siliguri
- (B) Bagdogra
- (C) Malda
- (D) Darjeeling
- (E) Gangtok
- 41. Who amongst the following has become the Chief Minister of a State in India third time consecutively?
  - (A) Tarun Gagoi
- (B) Nitish Kumar
- (C) J. Jayalalitha
- (D) Mamta Banerjee
- (E) None of these
- 42. Largest shareholder (in percentage shareholding) of a nationalized bank is .......
  - (A) RBI
- (B) NABARD
- (C) LICI
- (D) Govt. of India
- (E) IBA
- 43. Who amongst the following is the winner of Man Booker Prize 2011?
  - (A) Andrea Levy
- (B) Nicola Barker
- (C) Tom McCarthy
- (D) Linda Grant
- (E) Philip Roth
- 44. The Govt. of which of the following states has agreed to give captive mines of iron ores to all the companies who are willing to establish plants there?
  - (A) West Bengal
- (B) Orissa
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Bihar
- (E) Karnataka
- 45. Banks in our country normally publicise that additional interest rate is allowed on retail domestic term deposits of .......
  - (A) Minors
  - (B) Married women
  - (C) Senior citizens
  - (D) Govt. employees
  - (E) Rural residents
- 46. When the rate of inflation increases .......
  - (A) purchasing power of money increases
  - (B) purchasing power of money decreases
  - (C) value of money increases
  - (D) purchasing power of money remains unaffected
  - (E) amount of money in circulation decreases

- 47. A centralized database with online connectivity to branches, internet as well as ATM-network which has been adopted by almost all major banks of our country is known as .......
  - (A) investment banking
  - (B) core banking
  - (C) mobile banking
  - (D) national banking
  - (E) specialized banking
- 48. Which of the following is **not** considered a money market instrument?
  - (A) Treasury bills
  - (B) Repurchase Agreement
  - (C) Commercial Paper
  - (D) Certificate of Deposit
  - (E) Shares and bonds
- 49. With a view to facilitate payment of balance in the deposit account to the person named by the depositor without any hassles in the event of death of the account holder, the following facility was introduced for bank accounts in our country ........
  - (A) Will
- (B) Registration
- (C) Nomination
- (D) Indemnity
- (E) Guarantee
- 50. The Govt. of India recently decided to lift four years old ban on export of wheat. What was the reason for the same?
  - (1) India had a bumper crop of wheat in last two years. Hence it has excess stock of wheat.
  - (2) As per the Food Security Act India is bound to provide 10 million tones of wheat to World Food Grain stock every year. India defaulted last year. This year it does not want to be one.
  - (3) As advised by the Supreme Court of India, the money received from export should be used to pay subsidy to the farmers.
  - (A) Only (2)
  - (B) Only (1)
  - (C) Only (3)
  - (D) Both (1) and (2)
  - (E) All (1), (2) and (3)

# **Answers With Explanations**

- (D) Savings bank accounts are related to demand deposit while Fixed deposits are related to time or term deposits.
- 2. (B) The highest Bangladesh award Bangladesh Freedom Honour conferred on the Late Indira Gandhi for her outstanding contributions to Bangladesh's Liberation War, was received by her daughter-in-law and president of Congress Party Smt. Sonia Gandhi on July 25, 2011.
- 3. (D) 4. (A)
- 5. (D) RBI is authorised for issue and manage currency in India.
- 6. (E) 7. (D)
- 8. (D) Yingluck Shinawatra on August 5, 2011 became Thailand's first woman Prime Minister.
- 9. (D) The usual deposit accounts of bank are Current A/c, Savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts.
- 10. (E) 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (A)
- 15. (C) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (A)
- 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (D)
- 25. (E) 26. (B) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (A)
- 30. (A) Mani Kaul who died recently was not directed the 3 Idiots. The movie 3 Idiots was directed by Raj Kumar Hirani.
- 31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (E) 34. (C)
- 35. (E) The Limited Liability Partnership is different from Indian Partnership Act, 1932. The Limited Liability Partnership acts just like a Company.
- 36. (E) 37. (E)
- 38. (D) The Third International Conference of The Trade Unions was organized from June 20 to 26, 2011 in Paris. There were 150 organisations from 82 countries meet in this Trade Unions Conference.
- 39. (C) 40. (D) 41. (C) 42. (D)
- 43. (E) America's novelist Philip Roth was on 18th May, 2011 named winner of the Man Booker International Prize for the year 2011.
- 44. (E) 45. (C) 46. (B) 47. (C) 48. (E)
- 49. (C) 50. (B)

# Test-IV Computer Knowledge

1.	Computer uses the store data and perform	number system to calculations.	8.		lines of varying widths or outer-readable are known
	(A) binary	(B) octal		as—	•
	(C) decimal	(D) hexadecimal		(A) an ASCII code	
	(E) None of these			(B) a magnetic tape	
2	A disk's content that is	s recorded at the time of		(C) an OCR scanner	•
		cannot be changed or		(D) a bar code	
	erased by the user is-			(E) None of these	
	(A) Memory-only	(B) Write-only	9.	To instruct Word to	fit the width of a column
	(C) Once-only	(D) Run-only			table automatically, click
	(E) Read-only				then point to AutoFit
3.	Which of the followin	g can be used to select		Contents.	(D) E
	the entire document?	C		(A) Fit to Form	(B) Format
	(A) CTRL+A	(B) ALT+F5		(C) Autosize	(D) Contents
	(C) SHIFT+A	(D) CTRL+K		(E) AutoFit	
	(E) CTRL+H		10.		o share copyrighted files
4.	are attempts b	y individuals to obtain		with your friends?	1.1 2.2.1 1
	confidential inform	ation from you by			al, because it is legal.
	falsifying their identity			given for free.	ecause the files are being
	(A) Phishing	(B) Computer viruses		•	hted files without permi-
	(C) Spyware scams	(D) Viruses		ssion breaks cop	
	(E) None of the above			_	cal because the files are
5.		cription, and number of		being given for	
	parts ordered are exam	=		(E) It is not unething	cal-anyone can access a
	(A) control	(B) output		computer	
	(C) processing	(D) feedback	11.	Reusable optical sto	orage will typically have
	(E) input			the acronym—	
6.	A Web site's main pag	ge is called its—		(A) CD	(B) DVD
	(A) Home Page			(C) ROM	(D) RW
	(B) Browser Page			(E) ROS	
	(C) Search Page		12.	The most common	type of storage devices
	(D) Bookmark			are—	
	(E) None of these			(A) persistent	(B) optical
7.	The simultaneous production	cessing of two or more		(C) magnetic	(D) flash
	programs by multiple J	processors is—		(E) steel	
	(A) multiprogramming	g	13.		cts to a network without
	(B) multitasking			the use of cables is s	aid to be—
	(C) time-sharing			(A) distributed	(B) free
	(D) multiprocessing			(C) centralized	(D) open source
	(E) None of these			(E) None of these	

send.
(A) Drafts

(E) Inbox

(C) Address Book

(B) Outbox

(D) Sent Items

(B) optical disc

(C) output device

(E) None of these

(D) solid-state storage device

29.	Grouping and proce transactions at one tim (A) a database manag (B) batch processing (C) a real-time system (D) an on-line system (E) None of these	ement system	37.	<ul> <li>(B) CPU and memory</li> <li>(C) VGA and memory</li> <li>(D) VGI and DVI</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>7. If you want to connect to your own compute through the Internet from another location you can use—</li> </ul>
30.	The enables keep multiple Web pag window.  (A) tab box  (C) tab row	you to simultaneously ges open in one browser  (B) pop-up helper (D) address bar		(A) e-mail (B) FTP (C) instant message (D) Telnet (E) None of these
31.	<ul><li>(E) Esc key</li><li>Which ports connect instruments to sound c</li><li>(A) BUS</li><li>(C) USB</li><li>(E) MINI</li></ul>	special types of music ards?  (B) CPU  (D) MIDI		B. To reload a Web page, press the button. (A) Redo (B) Reload (C) Restore (D) Ctrl (E) Refresh
32.	You cana sear	rch by providing more ch engine can use to useful set of results.  (B) expand (D) query	39.	<ul> <li>D. This first step in the transaction processing cycle captures business data through various modes such as optical scanning or at an electronic commerce website— <ul> <li>(A) Document and report generation</li> <li>(B) Database maintenance</li> <li>(C) Transaction processing start-up</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
33.	What is the permane your computer called (A) RAM (C) CPU (E) ROM	(B) Floppy (D) CD-ROM	40.	<ul><li>(D) Data Entry</li><li>(E) None of these</li><li>(D) A(n)is a special visual and audio effect applied in Powerpoint to text of content.</li></ul>
34.	in Excel ? (A) Namebox (C) Formulabar	(B) RowHeadings (D) Taskpane	41.	<ul> <li>(A) animation</li> <li>(B) flash</li> <li>(C) wipe</li> <li>(D) dissolve</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>1. When the pointer is positioned on a, i is shaped like a hand.</li> </ul>
35.	computer's digital sig that can travel over to	are that converts your nal to an analog signal elephone lines is called		<ul> <li>(A) grammar error</li> <li>(B) Formatting error</li> <li>(C) Screen Tip</li> <li>(D) Spelling error</li> <li>(E) hyperlink</li> </ul>
36.	<ul> <li>a—</li> <li>(A) red wire</li> <li>(C) tower</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>Video processors cons which store and proces</li> <li>(A) CPU and VGA</li> </ul>	(B) blue cord (D) modem ist of and, ss images.	42.	<ul> <li>2. Personal computers can be connected togethe to form a— <ul> <li>(A) server</li> <li>(B) supercomputer</li> <li>(C) network</li> <li>(D) enterprise</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- 43. A ...... is the term used when a search engine returns a Web page that matches the search criteria.
  - (A) blog
- (B) hit
- (C) link
- (D) view
- (E) success
- 44. ..... are words that a programming language has set aside for its own use.
  - (A) Control words
- (B) Control structures
- (C) Reserved words (D) Reserved keys
- (E) None of these
- 45. Mobile Commerce is best described as—
  - (A) The use of Kiosks in marketing
  - (B) Transporting products
  - (C) Buying and selling goods/services through wireless hand-held devices
  - (D) Using notebook PC's in marketing
  - (E) None of the above
- 46. Which of the following is a storage device that uses rigid, permanently installed magnetic disks to store data/information-
  - (A) floppy diskette
- (B) hard disk
- (C) permanent disk
- (D) optical disk
- (E) None of these
- 47. The computer abbreviation KB usually means-
  - (A) Key Block
- (B) Kernel Boot
- (C) Key Byte
- (D) Kit Bit
- (E) Kilo Byte
- 48. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called?

- (A) Configuration
- (B) Download
- (C) Storage
- (D) Upload
- (E) Installation
- 49. In Excel, ...... allows users to bring together copies of workbooks that other users have worked on independently.
  - (A) Copying
- (B) Merging
- (C) Pasting
- (D) Compiling
- (E) None of these
- 50. Which of the following are advantages of CD-ROM as a storage media?
  - (A) CD-ROM is an inexpensive way to store large amount of data and information
  - (B) CD-ROM disks retrieve data and information more quickly than magnetic
  - (C) CD-ROMs make less errors than magnetic media
  - (D) All of the above

47. (E)

(E) None of these

# Answers

1. (A) 2. (E) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (E) 6. (A) 7.(D)8.(D)9. (E) 10. (C) 11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (B) 19. (B) 18. (B) 20. (B) 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (D) 26. (C) 27. (D) 28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (C) 31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (E) 34. (A) 35. (D) 37. (D) 39. (D) 36. (C) 38. (E) 40. (A) 41. (E) 42. (C) 43. (E) 44. (C) 45. (C)

48. (D)

49. (B)

50. (D)

# Test-V

46. (B)

# **English Language**

**Directions**-(Q. 1-5) In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent.

1. Women's rights around the world are an important indicator to understand global wellbeing. A major global women's rights treaty was ratified by the majority of the world's nations a few decades ago. ....... These range from the cultural, political to the economic. For example, women often work more than men, yet are paid less; gender discrimination affects girls and women throughout their lifetime; and women and girls are often the ones that suffer the most poverty. Many may think that women's rights

are only an issue in countries where religion is law. Or even worse, some may think this is no longer an issue at all. But reading the report about the United Nation's Women's Treaty and how an increasing number of countries are lodging reservations will show otherwise. Gender equality furthers the cause of child survival and development for all of society, so the importance of women's rights and gender equality should not be underestimated.

- (A) This treaty tackled and solved a number of issues related to women.
- (B) Why is it then, that women still face a number of problems on the domestic front?
- (C) Thus, the woman today is ten times more empowered as compared to a woman say about a decade ago.
- (D) Women's activists across nations have implored the respective governments to take this seriously.
- (E) Yet, despite many successes in empowering women, numerous issues still exist in all areas of life.
- 2. Research has shown that air pollutants from fossil fuel use make clouds reflect more of the sun's rays back into space. This leads to an effect known as global dimming whereby less heat and energy reaches the earth. ....... However, it is believed that global dimming caused the droughts in certain parts of the world where millions died, because the northern hemisphere oceans were not warm enough to allow rain formation. Global dimming is also hiding the true power of global warming. By cleaning up global dimming-causing pollutants without tackling greenhouse gas emissions, rapid warming has been observed, and various human health and ecological disasters have resulted, as witnessed during the European heat wave in 2003, which saw thousands of people die.
  - (A) This though, does not bring any relief in the problems associated with climate change.
  - (B) This phenomenon thus is part of the climate change problem.
  - (C) Scientists thus believe that this phenomenon goes hand in hand with global warming.

- (D) At first, it sounds like an ironic saviour to climate change problems.
- (E) The answer to all our problems with respect to climate change is definitely here.
- 3. Poverty is the state for the majority of the world's people and nations. Why is this? ....... Have they been lazy, made poor decisions, and been solely responsible for their own plight? What about their governments? Have they pursued policies that actually harm successful development? Such causes of poverty and inequality are no doubt real. But deeper and more global causes of poverty are often less discussed. Behind the increasing interconnectedness promised by globalization are global decisions, policies, and practices. These are typically influenced, driven, or formulated by the rich and powerful. These can be leaders of rich countries or other global actors such as multinational corporations, institutions, and influential people. In the face of such enormous external influence, the governments of poor nations and their people are often powerless. As a result, in the global context, a few get wealthy while the majority struggles.
  - (A) Is it enough to blame poor people for their own predicament?
  - (B) What is the government doing about it?
  - (C) Are the wealthy ones in the nation even aware of this?
  - (D) The government has already taken measures to eradicate the same.
  - (E) The huge gap between the rich and the poor in the nation is now narrowing.
- 4. Analysts and industry pundits forecast that the notebook market, which has been growing faster than the desktop market for the past three years, is expected to overtake the desktop market by the year 2011-12. A fall in prices, large deals from governments and institutions, and demand from consumers and sectors such as education are expected to help the notebook numbers. According to research agencies, the year 2010-11 saw notebook volumes rise, and for the first time a million-plus notebooks were sold in India in a single quarter. The market has grown nearly four times for notebooks. The demand is driven by

all sectors and a very buoyant consumer market, which prefers mobile computers. Entry-level notebook prices have dropped below the ₹ 25,000 mark; this has helped break the ice with new customers. This drop in notebook prices has been helped by the drop in the prices of the building blocks that make a notebook. It's simple. With notebook volumes growing, the prices of the components are also bound to come down. ......

- (A) All this has resulted in a noticeable change in a number of large government tenders for notebooks; which were traditionally for desktops.
- (B) Because of this the government still prefers desktops to notebooks and has passed tenders for the same.
- (C) Thereby making them more expensive.
- (D) Thus the forecast for the coming year states that desktops will be the preferred technology choice only for consumers who cannot afford the exorbitantly priced notebooks.
- (E) Thus notebooks will become obsolete after a decade or so.
- 5. Next to China, India is the most populated country in the world. ...... Particularly, rush to technical and higher education has increased as the scope for arts and science has become lesser and lesser due to lack of reforms and upgradation in the course structure and materials according to the developments of the world. Also, qualification in higher education gives added advantage to face successfully competition in the job market.
  - (A) Keeping this in mind, the government has provided concessions in the admission fees for the arts and science streams in the country.
  - (B) Naturally there is too much rush and competition in every field.
  - (C) Despite this the rush to higher education is lesser.
  - (D) This population increase, though, has not kept pace with the knowledge expansion around the world.
  - (E) In the next decade it will become the most populous.

**Directions**—(Q.6–10) Rearrange the following seven sentences (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (a) To elaborate briefly on these characteristics and dimensions that the author is talking about NRMs are general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for measuring either aptitude or proficiency for admissions into or placement within a program.
- (b) Contrastingly, the CRM, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective, hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conversely, all students may fail the test.
- (c) In most of these books the authors classify a measurement strategy as either norm-referenced (NRM) or criterion-referenced (CRM).
- (d) Another author points out how the type of interpretation that an NRM offers is the relative performance of the students compared with that of all the others resulting in, ideally, a bell curve distribution.
- (e) Numerous books on constructing and using language tests have been written by various authors.
- CRMs, on the other hand, are more specific, achievement or diagnostic tests intended to be used for motivating students by measuring to what per cent they have achieved mastery of the taught or learned material.
- (g) One of the authors clearly delineates the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of "test characteristics" and "logistical dimensions."
- 6. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

(A) g	(B) t
(C) c	(D) (
(E) e	

- 7. Which of the following should be the SEVENTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) a (B) b (D) d (C) c
  - (E) e

8.	Which of the following sentence after rearrange (A) a (C) c (E) e		(A) (c) and (f) (B) (a) and (e) (C) (c) and (e) (D) (d) and (f) (E) (a) and (c)  14. A man reportedly two passports with
	Which of the follow SECOND sentence after (A) a (C) c (E) f Which of the following sentence after rearrange (A) a (C) g (E) e	er rearrangement ? (B) b (D) d should be the <b>THIRD</b> ement ? (B) b (D) d	the same photograph, but under different names was arrested by the commissioner's Task Force.  (a) possessing (b) examining (c) surrendering (d) mastering (e) holding (f) fixating (A) (b) and (c) (B) (c) and (f) (C) (a) and (e) (D) (a) and (d) (E) (d) and (e)  15. The Hollywood star and the Bollywood
blar cho up t the	Directions—(Q. 11—stions consist of a single only. You are given ices and from the six chewo correct answers, eith sentence meaningfully of a woma on whether it is because everyone has nities.	gle sentence with one a six words as answer oices you have to pick her of which will make complete.  In to do well does not a man's world or not,	heroine are being
	<ul> <li>(a) trust</li> <li>(c) reckon</li> <li>(e) rest</li> <li>(A) (d) and (e)</li> <li>(C) (a) and (f)</li> <li>(E) (c) and (d)</li> </ul>	<ul><li>(b) depend</li><li>(d) live</li><li>(f) believe</li><li>(B) (b) and (c)</li><li>(D) (b) and (e)</li></ul>	<b>Directions</b> —(Q. 16–20) Below is given a single word with options to its meaning in different contexts. You have to select all those options which are synonyms of the word when the context is changed. Select the correct alternative from (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) which represents all those synonyms.
	(E) (c) and (d)	(b) ruptured (d) confiscated  (B) (b) and (c) (D) (e) and (f)	16. MASK  (a) cover (b) hide  (c) conceal (d) disguise  (A) Only (a)  (B) Both (b) and (d)  (C) Only (b), (c) and (d)  (D) Only (a), (b) and (c)  (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)  17. REGULAR
13.	An organisation road safety has prepareducing accidents an fatalities. (a) specified (c) committed (e) succumbed	red an action plan for	<ul> <li>(a) present</li> <li>(b) common</li> <li>(c) indiscriminate</li> <li>(d) uniform</li> <li>(A) Only (d)</li> <li>(B) Both (b) and (d)</li> </ul>

- (C) Both (a) and (c)
- (D) Only (b), (c) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

#### 18. LABOUR

- (a) expedite
- (b) to move faster
- (c) controlled
- (d) toil
- (A) Only (d)
- (B) Both (a) and (c)
- (C) Only (b), (c) and (d)
- (D) Only (a), (c) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

#### 19. **MEAN**

- (a) imply
- (b) understand
- (c) average
- (d) characterized by malice
- (A) Only (c)
- (B) Both (a) and (d)
- (C) Only (a), (c) and (d)
- (D) Only (a), (b) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

#### 20. ALONE

- (a) exclusively
- (b) morose
- (c) solitary
- (d) human being
- (A) Only (a)
- (B) Both (a) and (c)
- (C) Both (b) and (c)
- (D) Only (a), (c) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

**Directions**—(Q. 21–35) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

As the country embarks on planning ...(21)... the 12th Plan (2012–17) period, a key question mark ...(22)... hangs over the process is on the energy requirements.

Growth is energy hungry, and the aspirations of growing at 9–10% will ...(23)... huge demands on the energy resources of the country. In this energy jigsaw, renewable energy will ...(24)... like never before in the 12th Plan and ...(25)....

By the rule of the thumb, India will  $\dots(26)\dots$ about 100 gigawatts (Gw)-100,000 megawatts-of capacity addition in the next five years. Encouraging trends on energy efficiency and sustained ...(27)... by some parts of the government-the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in particular needs to be complimented for this have led to substantially lesser energy intensity of economic growth. However, even the tempered demand numbers are ...(28)... to be below 80 Gw. As against this need the coal supply from domestic sources is unlikely to support more than 25 Gw equivalent capacity. Imported coal can add some more, but at a much ...(29)... cost. Gasbased electricity generation is unlikely to contribute anything substantial in view of the unprecedented gas supply challenges. Nuclear will be ...(30)... in the foreseeable future. Between imported coal, gas, large hydro and nuclear, no more than 15-20 Gw equivalent can be ...(31)... to be added in the five-year time block.

...(32).....(33)... this, capacity addition in the renewable energy based power generation has touched about 3 Gw a year. In the coming five years, the overall capacity addition in the electricity grid ...(34)... renewable energy is likely to range between 20 Gw and 25 Gw. Additionally, over and above the grid-based capacity, off-grid electricity applications are reaching remote places and ...(35)... lives where grid-based electricity supply has miserably failed.

- 21. (A) on
- (B) against
- (C) for
- (D) onwards
- (E) at
- 22. (A) where
- (B) that
- (C) inside
- (D) always
- (E) who
- 23. (A) replace
- (B) forward
- (C) subject
- (D) place
- (E) demand
- 24. (A) light
- (B) pass
- (C) publish
- (D) feature
- (E) find

(A)	earlier	(B)	likewise
(C)	publicity	(D)	next
(E)	after		
(A)	consumed	(B)	waste
(C)	require	(D)	highlight
(E)	generate		
(A)	developmental	(B)	structures
(C)	efforts	(D)	projections
(E)	practices		
(A)	likely	(B)	sure
(C)	unsure	(D)	unexpected
(E)	unlikely		
		(B)	nominal
		(D)	higher
	•		failure
		(D)	dangerous
		(D)	. •
			certain
		(D)	remarked
		( <b>D</b> )	W/l
			When However
		(D)	nowever
		(B)	for
		(2)	10
		(B)	through
			versus
(E)	against		
(A)	generating	(B)	lightening
			touching
(E)	saving		
	(C) (E) (A) (C) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E	(C) excelled (E) lower (A) marginal (C) success (E) maximum (A) sure (C) linked (E) expected (A) As (C) But (E) If (A) against (C) with (E) ever (A) capacity (C) project (E) against (A) generating (C) making	(C) publicity (E) after (A) consumed (B) (C) require (D) (E) generate (A) developmental (B) (C) efforts (D) (E) practices (A) likely (B) (C) unsure (D) (E) unlikely (A) expected (B) (C) excelled (D) (E) lower (A) marginal (B) (C) success (D) (E) maximum (A) sure (B) (C) linked (D) (E) expected (A) As (C) linked (D) (E) expected (A) As (B) (C) But (D) (E) If (A) against (B) (C) with (D) (E) ever (A) capacity (C) project (D) (E) against (A) generating (B) (C) making (D)

**Directions**—(Q. 36–43) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

In a reversal of the norm elsewhere, in India policymakers and economists have become optimists while bosses do the worrying. The country's Central Bank has predicted that the country's economy is likely to grow at a double digit rate during the next 20–30 years. India has the capability with its vast labour and lauded

entrepreneurial spirit. But the private sector which is supposed to do the heavy lifting that turns India from the world's tenth largest economy to its third largest by 2030 has become fed up. Business people often carp about India's problems but their irritation this time has a nervous edge. In the first quarter of 2011, GDP grew at an annual rate of 7·8 per cent; in 2005-07 it managed 9-10 per cent. The economy may be slowing naturally as the low interest rates and public spending that got India through the global crisis are belatedly withdrawn. At the same time the surge in inflation caused by exorbitant food prices has spread more widely, casting doubt over whether India can grow at 8-10 per cent in the medium term without overheating.

In India, as in many fast growing nations, the confidence to invest depends on the conviction that the long term trajectory is intact and it is that which is in doubt. Big Indian firms too sometimes seem happier to invest abroad than at home, in deals that are often hailed as symbols of the country's growing **clout** but sometimes speak to its weaknesses purchases of natural resources that India has in abundance but struggles to get out of the ground. In fact a further dip in investment could be selffulfilling: if fewer roads, ports and factories are built, this will hurt both short term growth figures and reduce the economy's long term capacity.

There is a view that because a fair amount of growth is assured the government need not try very hard. The liberalisation reforms that began in 1991 freed markets for products and gave rise to vibrant competition, at the same time what economists call factor markets, those for basic inputs like land, power, labour etc. remain unreformed and largely under state control, which creates difficulties. Clearances today can take three to four years and many employers are keen to replace workers with machines despite an abundance of labour force. This can be attributed to labour laws which are inimical to employee creation and an education system that means finding quality manpower a major problem. In fact, the Planning Commission, concluded that even achieving 9 per cent growth will need marked policy action in unreformed sectors. Twenty years ago it was said that the yardstick against which India should be measured was its potential and it is clear that there remains much

- 36. Which of the following can be said about the Indian economy at present ?
  - (A) It can comfortably achieve double digit growth rate at present.
  - (B) High food prices have led to overheating of the economy.
  - (C) Citizens are affluent owing to laxity in regulation.
  - (D) Private sector confidence in India's growth potential is high
  - (E) Unreformed sectors are a drag on economic growth.
- 37. Why are employers reluctant to hire Indian labour force ?
  - 1. India's labour force is over qualified for the employment opportunities available
  - High attrition rate among employees stemming from their entrepreneurial spirit.
  - 3. Labour laws are not conducive to generating employment.
  - (A) Only 3
- (B) All 1, 2 and 3
- (C) Only 1 and 3
- (D) Only 1 and 2
- (E) None of these
- 38. What is the state of India's basic input sectors at present ?
  - (A) These sectors attract Foreign Direct Investment because of their vast potential.
  - (B) These sectors are lagging as projects are usually awarded to foreign companies.
  - (C) These sectors are stagnating and badly in need of reforms.
  - (D) These sectors are well regulated as these are governed by the State
  - (E) None of these
- 39. What is the author's **main objective** in writing the passage?
  - (A) Showcasing the potential of India's growth potential to entice foreign investors
  - (B) Exhorting India to implement measures to live up to its potential
  - (C) Recommendin India's model of development to other developing countries

- (D) Berating the private sector for not bidding for infrastructure development projects
- (E) Criticising the measures taken by India during the global economic crisis
- 40. What impact has the GDP growth of 7·8 per cent had?
  - 1. Indian Industry is anxious about India's economic growth.
  - 2. India has achieved status as the world's third largest economy at present.
  - 3. Foreign investment in India has drastically increased.
  - (A) Only 1
  - (B) All 1, 2 and 3
  - (C) Only 1 and 3
  - (D) Only 1 and 2
  - (E) None of these
- 41. Which of the following is **most similar** in meaning to the word **CLOUT** given in **bold** as used in the passage?
  - (A) Strike
- (B) Standing
- (C) Force
- (D) Launch
- (E) Achieve
- 42. Which of the following is **most opposite** in meaning to the word **MARKED** given in **bold** as used in the passage?
  - (A) Decreased
- (B) Ignored
- (C) Clear
- (D) Assessed
- (E) Imperceptible
- 43. What measures do experts suggest be taken to ensure targeted economic growth?
  - (A) Lowering of interest rates to help industries hit by recession
  - (B) Prolonged financial support for basic input industries
  - (C) Incentives to Indian companies to invest in infrastructure
  - (D) Formulation of policies and their implementation in factor markets
  - (E) Stringent implementation of licensing system

**Directions**—(Q. 44–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

In many countries, a combustible mixture of authoritarianism, unemployment and youth has given rise to disaffection with strongmen rulers which has in turn spilled over into uprisings. Young people in these countries are far better educated than their parents were. In 1990 the average Egyptian had 4.4 years of schooling; by 2010 the figure had risen to 7·1 years. Could it be that education, by making people less willing to put up with restrictions on freedom and more willing to question authority, **promotes** democratization. Ideas about the links between education, income and democracy are at the heart of what social scientists have long studied. Since then plenty of economists and political scientists have looked for statistical evidence of a causal link between education, and democratization. Many have pointed to the strong correlation that exists between levels of education and measures like the pluralism of party politics and the existence of civil liberties. The patterns are similar when income and democracy are considered. There are outliers, of course-until recently, many Arab countries managed to combine energy-based wealth and decent education with undemocratic political systems. But some deduce from the overall picture that as China and other authoritarian states get more educated and richer, their people will agitate for greater political freedom, culminating in a shift to a more democratic form of government.

This apparently reasonable intuition is shakier than it seems. Critics of the hypothesis point out that correlation is hardly causation. The general trend over the past half-century may have been towards rising living standards, a wider spread of basic education and more democracy, but it is entirely possible that this is being driven by another variable. Even if the correlation were not spurious, it would be difficult to know which way causation ran. Does more education lead to greater democracy? Or are more democratic countries better at educating their citizens? A recent NBER paper compared a group of Kenyan girls in 69 primary schools whose students were randomly selected to receive a scholarship with similar students in schools which received no such financial aid. Previous studies had shown that the scholarship programme led to higher test scores and increased the likelihood that girls enrolled in secondary school. Overall, it significantly increased the amount of education obtained. For the new

study the authors tried to see how the extra schooling had affected the political and social attitudes of the women in question. Findings suggested that education may make people more interested in improving their own lives but they may not necessarily see democracy as the way to do it. Even in established democracies, more education does not always mean either more active political participation or greater faith in democracy. Poorer and less educated people often vote in larger numbers than their more educated compatriots, who often express disdain for the messiness of democracy yearning for the kind of government that would deal strongly with the corrupt and build highways, railway lines and bridges at a dizzying pace of authoritarian China.

- 44. Which of the following most aptly describes the **central theme** of the passage?
  - (A) Democratic nations are richer and have a better track record of educating their citizens.
  - (B) Education does not necessarily lead to greater enthusiasm for a democratic form of government.
  - (C) Educated societies with autocratic form of government enjoy a better quality of life than democracies.
  - (D) Citizens can fulfil their personal aspirations only under a democratic form of government.
  - (E) Democracy makes citizens more intolerant as it does not restrict personal freedoms.
- 45. Which of the following is **most similar** in meaning to the word **PROMOTES** given in **bold** as used in the passage?
  - (A) Upgrades
- (B) Prefers
- (C) Recommends
- (D) Advocates
- (E) Publicises
- 46. What conclusion can be drawn from the statistics cited about Egypt's education system?
  - (A) Job prospects have been on the rise in Egypt in recent times.
  - (B) Authoritarian leaders have played a vital role in reforming Egypt's education system.

- (C) Egypt has one of the youngest and best educated demographies in the world.
- (D) Egypt is likely to be successful vibrant democracy.
- (E) There has been a rise in education levels in Egypt in recent times.
- 47. In the context of the passage which of the following characterise(s) democracies?
  - 1. Active participation of majority of educated citizens in electoral process.
  - 2. Fast paced economic growth and accountability of those in power
  - 3. Better standards of living and access to higher education
  - (A) All 1, 2 and 3
  - (B) Only 2 and 3
  - (C) Only 3
  - (D) Only 1 and 2
  - (E) None of these
- 48. What according to the author has led to uprisings in authoritarian countries?
  - (A) Lack of access to education
  - (B) Vast numbers of uneducated and unemployable youth
  - (C) Frustration with the existing system of governance
  - (D) Unavailability of natural energy resources like coal and oil
  - (E) Government's overambitious plans for development
- 49. Which of the following is/are true about China in the context of the passage?
  - China's citizens are in favour of a more representative form of government.
  - China has made huge strides in infrastructure developments.
  - China is in the midst of a political revolution.
  - (A) None
- (B) Only 1
- (C) Only 1 and 3
- (D) Only 2
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 50. What does the phrase "messiness of demo**cracy**" convey in the context of the passage?
  - (A) Democratic nations are chaotic on account of individual freedoms.

- (B) Most democratic countries frequently have violent revolts among their citizens.
- (C) The divide between the poor and educated is growing wider in democracies
- (D) High levels of pollution on account of frentic pace of infrastructure develop-
- (E) Resigned acceptance of intrinsic corruption in the education system

# **Answers with Explanations**

- 1. (E) Next sentence explains about numerous issues, the word these is mentioned for numerous issues.
- 2. (D) Pronoun 'it' is used for 'global dimming' and in next sentence, global dimming is further explained by giving some more information.
- 3. (A) A chain of question is prevailed in former part of paragraph and the first answer choice fits in this context.
- 4. (A) This is the last sentence of the paragraph in which the paragraph is concluded.
- 5. (B) The word 'there' has been used for India and explained by mentioning. Naturally ..... in every field.

# For Q. 6 to 10:

By rearranging the seven sentence in the proper sequence, a meaningful paragraph is—

Numerous books on constructing and using language tests have been written by various authors.

(General statement)

II. In most of these books the authors classify a measurement strategy as either norm referenced (NRM) or criterion-referenced (CRM).

> (The word 'these books' has been used for Numerous books)

III. One of the authors clearly delineates the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of 'test characteristics' and 'logistical dimensions.'

> ('One of the authors' has been taken from authors)

IV. To elaborate briefly on these characteristics and dimensions that the author is talking about-NRMs are general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for measuring either aptitude or proficiency for admissions into or placement within a program.

(In this sentence the opinion of one of the authors has been described)

V. CRMs, on the other hand, are more specific, achievement or diagnostic tests intended to be used for motivating students by measuring to what per cent they have achieved mastery of the taught or learned material.

(In previous sentence, NRMs have been described whereas in this sentence CRMs have been described)

VI. Another author points out how the type of interpretation that an NRM offers is the relative performance of the students compared with that of all the others resulting in, ideally, a bell curve distribution.

(In this sentence, another author's opinion has been given)

VII. Contrastingly, the CRM, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective, hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conversely, all students may fail the test.

(In this sentence, the opinion of another opinion for CRM has been mentioned.)

- 6. (E) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (C)
- 11. (D) Depend and Rest have the same meaning *i.e.* Rely on.
- 12. (E) Both the words are used in negative sense.
- 13. (A) Committed and dedicated are used for commitment for something.
- 14. (C) Possessing and holding mean 'having something in possession'
- 15. (D
- 16. (E) All the words are used to change someone's appearance so that people cannot recognize them.
- 17. (A)
- 18. (A) Toil also means hard labour.
- 19. (E) Mean is used in different senses.
- 20. (B) Alone means 'there is no one with you' and exclusively and solitary show the same sense of this word.
- 21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (E)
- 26. (C) 27. (C) 28. (E) 29. (D) 30. (A)
- 31. (E) 32. (A) 33. (A) 34. (B) 35. (D)
- 36. (E) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (D) 40. (E)
- 41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (D) 44. (B) 45. (E)
- 46. (E) 47. (C) 48. (C) 49. (D) 50. (C)

# Bank Probationary Officers Recruitment Exam. Solved Paper

(Based on Memory)

# 2011 Reasoning

**Directions**—(Q. 1–7) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven lectures are scheduled to be held in a week. There is only one lecture on each of the seven days of the week, starting from Monday and ending on Sunday.

Chemistry is taught either on Wednesday or on Saturday. Three lectures are scheduled to be held between Chemistry and English. Two lectures are scheduled to be held between English and Computers. Lecture on Physics is scheduled on the day which is immediately next to the day when lecture on Biology is scheduled. Lecture on Psychology is scheduled to be held after Mathematics (not necessarily immediately after Mathematics). Lecture on Psychology is not scheduled for Saturday or Sunday.

- 1. Which of the following lectures is scheduled for Thursday?
  - (A) Mathematics
- (B) English
- (C) Physics
- (D) Biology
- (E) Computers
- 2. Which of the following combinations of daylecture is **correct**?
  - (A) Saturday
- Physics
- (B) Monday
- Biology
- (C) Tuesday
- English
- (D) Thursday
- English
- (E) Sunday
- Computers
- 3. How many lectures are scheduled between Chemistry and Physics?
  - (A) None
- (B) One
- (C) Two
- (D) Three
- (E) Five
- 4. If Chemistry is related to Biology and Psychology is related to Computers in a certain way based upon the given lecture

schedule, then Biology will be related to which of the following based upon the same relationship?

- (A) English
- (B) Mathematics
- (C) Physics
- (D) Chemistry
- (E) None of these
- 5. On which of the following days is the lecture on Psychology scheduled?
  - (A) Friday
- (B) Monday
- (C) Tuesday
- (D) Thursday
- (E) None of these
- 6. Which of the following lecture/s is/are scheduled to be held between the lectures on Chemistry and Physics?
  - (A) No lecture is scheduled between these two lectures
  - (B) Only Computers
  - (C) Computers and Psychology
  - (D) Computers and Biology
  - (E) English and Mathematics
- 7. How many lectures are scheduled to be held between English and Mathematics?
  - (A) None
- (B) One
- (C) Two
- (D) Three
- (E) Five

**Directions**—(Q. 8–10) Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based upon the order in which these appear in the English alphabetical series and hence form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group?

- 8. (A) MPQO
- (B) DGHF
- (C) RUTV
- (D) VYZX
- (E) JMNL
- 9. (A) AMCL
- (B) WIVK
- (C) GVIU
- (D) XDZC
- (E) HRJQ

- 10. (A) AZMN
- (B) BYEF
- (C) CXUV
- (D) FUNO
- (E) IRDV

Directions—(Q. 11 and 12) Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

- 11. (A) Asia
- (B) Antarctica
- (C) Africa
- (D) Alaska
- (E) Australia
- 12. (A) Trophy
- (B) Medal
- (C) Certificate
- (D) Gift
- (E) Prize

**Directions**—(Q. 13–17) Study the following information to answer the given questions—

In a certain code,

'more money in market' is written as 'zo li aa

'share in market profit' is written as 'vo to je

'making more profit now' is written as 'su je zo ka'

'now the market gains' is written as 'do li yo

- 13. Which of the following does 'vo' stand for?
  - (A) Profit
- (B) In
- (C) Share
- (D) Market
- (E) In or profit
- 14. What is the code for 'making'?
  - (A) ka
- (B) su
- (C) je
- (D) zo
- (E) Cannot be determined
- 15. Which of the following is the code for 'gains'?
  - (A) su
- (B) li
- (C) yo
- (D) do
- (E) yo or do
- 16. Which of the following can be the code for 'the more you share'?
  - (A) do yo zo vo
- (B) vo wi zo do
- (C) vo zo wi bu
- (D) yo je vo wi
- (E) su vo zo do

- 17. 'to ka li aa' is a code for which of the following?
  - (A) Share more in market
  - (B) Now share more gains
  - (C) The gains in market
  - (D) The gains in profit
  - (E) Making money in market

**Directions**—(Q. 18–22) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow-

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H study in different standards viz. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. All of them are seated around a circular table facing the centre.

C sits third to right of H. H studies in Std. 8. F sits second to left of E. E is not an immediate neighbour of C or H. The one who studies in Std. 1 is an immediate neighbour of E. Three people sit between H and the student of Std. 7.

H, C and also their immediate neighbours do not study in Std. 2. Only one person sits between the student of Std. 2 and G. Students of Std. 3 and 4 are immediate neighbours of each other. C is neither in Std. 4 nor in Std. 3. Only one person sits between A and the student of Std. 5. A does not study in Std. 2 or 3. B does not study in Std. 2.

- 18. Which of the following is **true** regarding F?
  - (A) F studies in Std. 5
  - (B) D and G are immediate neighbours of F
  - (C) One person sits between F and the student of Std. 4
  - (D) F sits second to right of A
  - (E) None is true
- 19. Who amongst the following studies in Std. 3?
  - (A) C
- (B) F
- (C) G
- (D) B
- (E) Cannot be determined
- 20. How many persons sit between D and the student of Std. 4, when counted from the left hand side of student of Std. 4?
  - (A) None
- (B) One
- (C) Two
  - (D) Three
- (E) Four
- 21. Which of the following is **true**?
  - (A) Only one person is sitting between student of Std. 4 and Std. 6

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- (B) D studies in Std. 2
- (C) The one studying in Std. 3 is an immediate neighbour of H
- (D) One person sits between H and the student of Std. 2
- (E) None is true
- 22. Who amongst the following represent immediate neighbours of G?
  - (A) A, B
  - (B) E and the student of Std. 2
  - (C) H and the student of Std. 6
  - (D) E, F
  - (E) A, D

**Directions**—(Q. 23–29) Study the following information to answer the given questions—

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row -1A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south. In row -2 P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

V sits third to right of S. S faces F and F does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. D sits third to right of C. R faces C. The one facing E sits third to right of P. B and P do not sit at the extreme ends of the line. T is not an immediate neighbour of V and A is not an immediate neighbour of C.

- 23. Who amongst the following faces D?
  - (A) T
- (B) P
- (C) Q
- (D) R
- (E) None of these
- 24. Who amongst the following represent the people sitting at extreme ends of the rows?
  - (A) R, F
- (B) T, A
- (C) D, R
- (D) C, Q
- (E) S, Q
- 25. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group?
  - (A) B T
- (B) A Q
- (C) C-S
- (D) F-P
- (E) D-R

- 26. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group?
  - (A) D
- (B) S
- (C) V
- (D) T
- (E) A
- 27. How many persons are seated between R and T?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) None
- 28. Who amongst the following faces Q?
  - (A) D
- (B) B
- (C) E
- (D) A
- (E) None of these
- 29. Which of the following is true regarding B?
  - (A) B sits to the immediate left of C
  - (B) B faces Q
  - (C) B sits fourth from the extreme left end of the line
  - (D) D and F are immediate neighbours of B
  - (E) None is true

**Directions**—(Q. 30–34) Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answers:

- (A) If the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question
- (B) If the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (C) If the data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (D) If the data in both the Statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (E) If the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- 30. In a six storey building (consisting of floors numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered

2 and so on) **the third floor is unoccupied**. The building houses different people *viz*. P, Q, R, S and T, each living on a different floor. On which of the floors does T live?

- I. S lives between the floors on which R and T live
- II. There are two floors between T's floor and Q's floor.
- 31. How is 'see' written in the code language?
  - I. 'hope to see you' is written as '3692', 'do you see that' is written as '1973'.
  - II. 'to pray and hope' is written as '0286' and 'hope I do well' is written as '5467'.
- 32. Among five friends A, B, C, D and E sitting around a circular table and facing the centre, who is sitting to the immediate left of A?
  - I. A sits third to the right of B. D is not an immediate neighbour of B.
  - II. B is an immediate neighbour of C.
- 33. Is X the wife of Y?
  - I. X's daughter M is the only sister of R. R is the son of Y.
  - II. The mother of Y has only one grandson R.
- 34. Among P, Q, R, S and T, which bag is the lightest?
  - I. P is heavier than Q. R is as heavy as Q. T is lighter than R.
  - II. S is lighter than Q but heavier than T.
- 35. Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark in the given expression in order to make the expressions 'I > L' as well as 'M  $\geq$  K' definitely true ?

$$I > J \ge K$$
?  $L \le N = M$ 

- (A) >
- (B) <
- (C) ≤
- (D) =
- (E) Either < or  $\le$

**Directions**—(Q. 36–40) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions/inferences numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted and an inference is something which can be directly inferred from the given facts. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions / inferences and decide which of those is /are implicit in the statement. Give answers:

- (A) If only I is implicit.
- (B) If only II is implicit.
- (C) If either I or II is implicit.
- (D) If neither I nor II is implicit.
- (E) If both I and II are implicit.
- 36. **Statement:** 'Do not enter-avoid the risk of getting infected with the ABC disease'—written outside the quarantine ward no. 2 (meant only for ABC disease) of a hospital'.
  - I. Disease 'ABC' is contagious.
  - II. All the patients in ward no. 2 suffer from disease ABC.
- 37. **Statement**: In city Z, people prefer to buy Car X instead of Car Y as Car X has German technology which is very advanced.
  - I. Cars with German technology are perceived to be better than other cars in city Z.
  - II. Had German technology been present in Car Y also, its sales would have crossed car X's sales.
- 38. **Statement**: Railway does not provide concession to any one for travelling to certain holiday destinations.
  - Railway services are available for travelling to these holiday destinations.
  - II. Railways provides concession to certain persons for travelling to places other than these holiday destinations.
- 39. **Statement**: "Travellers with a ticket for the second class if found travelling in the first class compartments would be penalized"— Notice in the compartments of a train.
  - Travellers with a ticket for the first class are also not allowed to travel in the second class compartments.
  - II. Inspections are carried out in the train to check the tickets.
- 40. **Statement**: The prices of petrol and diesel have remained unchanged only in Nigeria since the past three years.
  - Petrol and diesel prices have changed elsewhere in the world during these three years.
  - II. Before this three years period, petrol and diesel were available at a price different from the present rates.

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 $\textbf{Directions} - (Q.\ 41-50) \ In \ each \ of \ the \ questions \ given \ below \ which \ one \ of \ the \ five \ answer \ figures \ on \ the \ right \ should \ come \ after \ the \ problem \ figures \ on \ the \ left, \ if \ the \ sequence \ were \ continued \ ?$ 

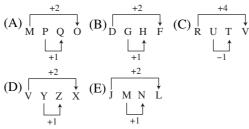
OII ti	Problem Figures  Answer Figures										
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							(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
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		•			•	_	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
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						_	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
46.							3			2	
							(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
47.	* □ C Δ T E O R	□ ★ ○ E C R T △	R △ □ T ★ ○ E C	△ R E ○ □ C ★ T	C - △ ★ F E O [	<b>₹</b>	T C Ο Ε Δ □ <b>R</b> ★	T C R E ○	E □ □ C O T △ ★ R	T C O R △ □ E ★	C T O <b>E</b> △ □ <b>R</b> ★
		Г				7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
48.	=) <u>A</u>  -(P	△ P T	D • (Δ		*) = O		<b>*</b> △ (P	• <u>\</u> • \ • \ • \ • \ • \ • \ • \ • \ • \ • \		* \( \begin{array}{c} \	=) <u>A</u>   (P
							(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
49.	C Δ 3 2	3	Δ	4 O 🗆	4		0	0 🗆	0	0	0
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	R S 🗆	_ • …		□ Z R			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)

# **Answers with Hints**

## For solution from Q. 1 to 7:

Monday → Mathematics Tuesday → Psychology Wednesday → Chemistry Thursday → Computer Friday → Biology Saturday → Physics Sunday → English

- 3. (C) 1. (E) 2. (A) 4. (A) 5. (C)
- 6. (D) 7. (E)
- 8. (C)



9. (B)

$$(A) \underset{+2}{\overset{-1}{\bigwedge}} (B) \underset{V}{\overset{+2}{\bigvee}} (C) \underset{+2}{\overset{-1}{\bigvee}} (C)$$

$$(D)_{X} \xrightarrow{D} \overset{-1}{Z} \overset{C}{C} (E) \xrightarrow{H} \overset{R}{R} \overset{J}{J} \overset{Q}{Q}$$

10. (E)

$$(A) \begin{tabular}{lll} A & Z & M & N \\ & & & & \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} A & Z & M & N \\ & & & \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} B & B & Y & E & F \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} A & & \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} C & X & U & V \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} C & X & U & V \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} C & & \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} B & Y & E & F \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} A & & \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} C & & \\ \hline \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lll} A & & \\ \hline \end$$

- 11. (D) All the rest are island, while Alaska is subdivision of America.
- 12. (D) All the rest are synonyms of each other.

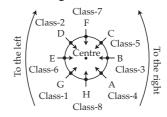
#### For solution from Q. 13 to 17:

more money in market  $\Rightarrow$  zo li aa to ...(i) share in market profit  $\Rightarrow$  vo to je li ...(ii) making more profit now ⇒ su je zo ka...(iii) now the market gains  $\Rightarrow$  do li yo su ...(iv) From eqn. (i) and (iv)  $market \Rightarrow li$  $now \Rightarrow su$ From eqn. (iii) and (iv)

From eqn. (ii) and (iii) profit  $\Rightarrow$  je From eqn. (i) and (iii)  $more \Rightarrow zo$ From eqn. (i) money ⇒ aa then from eqn. (i) in  $\Rightarrow$  to making ⇒ ka From eqn. (iii) From eqn. (ii) share  $\Rightarrow$  vo From eqn. (iv) the gains  $\Rightarrow$  do yo

- 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (E)
- 16. (B) the more you share  $\Rightarrow$  vo wi zo do
- 17. (E) to ka li aa  $\Rightarrow$  making money in market

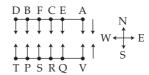
#### For solution from Q. 18 to 22:



- 19. (D) 'B' studies in Std. 3.
- 20. (D) There are three persons sitting between D and the student of Std. 4, when counted from the left hand side of student of Std. 4.
- 21. (B) D studies in Std. 2, is corrrect.
- 22. (C) H and the student of Std. 6 represent immediate neighbours of G.

### For solution from Q. 23 to 29

The sitting arrangement of 12 people is as follow-



- 24. (B) 25. (E) 23. (A)
- 29. (D) 28. (C)
- 30. (E) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- 31. (D) The data in both the statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 32. (A) From statement I,

.. D is sitting to the immediate left of A. Therefore to answer the question only the statement I is necessary while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

- 33. (D) The gender of x and y is not clear from both the statements, therefore data in both the statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 34. (E) From statement I,

$$P > Q = R > T$$

From statement II,

Then from both the statements

$$P > Q = R > S > T$$

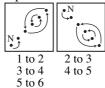
:. Bag 'T' is the lightest among all of those.

35. (D) Putting '=' at the place of?

$$I > J \ge K = L \le N = M$$

I > L

- $M \ge K$  is true. and
- 36. (E) 37. (A) 38. (D) 39. (B) 40. (A)
- 41. (E) In each successive problem figure designs change their places as follow, and rotate through 90° anticlockwise and a new design occurs at the place of N each time.



Thus answer figure (E) is obtained.

42. (A) In each successive problem figure designs change their places as follow—



3 to 4 5 to 6

Here, the design at the place of R reverses vertically. Thus, the answer figure (A) is obtained.

43. (B) From problem figure 1 to 2, 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow-



Here, at the place of N a new design occurs. Applying the same rule from problem figure 5 to 6, the answer figure (B) is obtained.

44. (C) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow-



Here at the place of N a new design occurs, similarly, there will be some changes from problem figure 5 to 6. Thus, the answer figure (C) is obtained.

45. (C) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow—



Here at the place of N a new design occurs doing the same with problem figure 5, the answer figure (C) is obtained.

46. (D) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow-



Designs 1 and 2 reverse vertical and horizontally at the same place. While designs 3 and 4 change their places mutually. From problem figure 5 to 6, with same rule changes. The answer figure (D) is obtained.

47. (A) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places in the following order.



With the help of same rule from problem figure 5 to 6, the answer figure (A) is obtained.

- 48. (B) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 all small designs move an arm ahead anticlockwise. Thus, moving from problem figure 5 to 6 the answer figure (B) is obtained.
- 49. (E) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow-



Here at the place of N a new design occurs. With the same pattern, the answer figure (E) is obtained.

50. (B) From problem figure 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and 4 to 5, 5 to 6 designs change their places as follow and new design forms at the place of N.



Thus, the answer figure (B) is obtained.

# **Quantitative Aptitude**

**Directions**—(Q. 1–5) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions?

- 1.  $(21)^2 3717 \div 59 = ? \times 8$ 
  - (A) 43·75
- (B) 42·25
- (C) 45·75
- (D) 47·25
- (E) None of these

2. 
$$2\frac{1}{8} - 1\frac{1}{16} = ? + 1\frac{1}{32} - 1\frac{9}{64}$$

- (A)  $2\frac{9}{32}$
- (B)  $1\frac{9}{64}$
- (C)  $2\frac{5}{32}$  (D)  $1\frac{11}{64}$
- (E) None of these
- 3.  $(0.64)^4 \div (0.512)^3 \times (0.8)^4 = (0.8)^{9.4}$ 
  - (A) 5
- (B) 12
- (C) 0
- (D) 6
- (E) None of these
- 4. 34.5% of 1800 + 12.4% of  $1500 = (?)^3 + 78$ 
  - (A) 27
- (B) 9
- (C) 81
- (D) 162
- (E) None of these
- 5.  $\sqrt{15^2 \times 12 \div (9)} 125 + 21 = ?$ 
  - (A) 18
- (B) 24
- (C) 196
- (D) 56
- (E) 14

Directions—(Q. 6–10) What approximate value will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions?

> (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

- 6.  $7441 \div 34 \times 12 = ? \times 9 + 110$ 
  - (A) 420
- (B) 280
- (C) 590
- (D) 350
- (E) 220
- 7.  $\frac{989}{34} \div \frac{65}{869} \times \frac{515}{207} = ?$ 
  - (A) 840
- (B) 920
- (C) 970
- (D) 780
- (E) 1000

- 8.  $(32.13)^2 + (23.96)^2 (17.11)^2 = ?$ 
  - (A) 1270
- (B) 1420 (D) 1360
- (C) 1450
- (E) 1310
- 9.  $\sqrt{5456} \times \sqrt{2120} \div \sqrt{460} = ?$ 
  - (A) 120
- (B) 140
- (C) 160
- (D) 180
- (E) 200
- 10. 67% of  $801 231 \cdot 17 = ? 23\%$  of 789
  - (A) 490
- (B) 440
- (C) 540
- (D) 520
- (E) 590

**Directions**—(Q. 11–15) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following number series?

- 11. 8, 10, 18, 44, 124, ?
  - (A) 344
- (B) 366
- (C) 354
- (D) 356
- (E) None of these
- 12. 13, 25, 61, 121, 205, ?
  - (A) 323
- (B) 326
- (C) 324
- (D) 313
- (E) None of these
- 13. 656, 352, 200, 124, 86, ?
  - (A) 67
- (B) 59
- (C) 62
- (D) 57
- (E) None of these
- 14. 454, 472, 445, 463, 436, ?
  - (A) 436
- (B) 456
- (C) 454
- (D) 434
- (E) None of these
- 15. 12, 18, 36, 102, 360, ?
  - (A) 1364
- (B) 1386
- (C) 1384
- (D) 1376
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 16–20) In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answers if—

- (A) x > y
- (B)  $x \ge y$

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- (C) x < y
- (D)  $x \le y$
- (E) x = y or the relationship

cannot be established

16. I. 
$$x^2 - 19x + 84 = 0$$

II. 
$$y^2 - 25y + 156 = 0$$

17. I. 
$$x^3 - 468 = 1729$$

II. 
$$y^2 - 1733 + 1564 = 0$$

18. I. 
$$\frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{10}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$$

II. 
$$y^5 - \frac{(2 \times 14)^{11/2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$$

19. I. 
$$\sqrt{784} x + 1234 = 1486$$

II. 
$$\sqrt{1089} y + 2081 = 2345$$

20. I. 
$$\frac{12}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{23}{\sqrt{x}} = 5\sqrt{x}$$

II. 
$$\frac{\sqrt{y}}{12} - \frac{5\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

- 21. The length of a rectangle is three-fifth the side of a square. The radius of a circle is equal to side of the square. The circumference of the circle is 132 cm. What is the area of the rectangle if the breadth of the rectangle is 8 cm?
  - (A) 112·4 sq cm
  - (B) 104·2 sq cm
  - (C) 100·8 sq cm
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 22. Five-ninth of a number is equal to 25 per cent of second number. Second number is equal to one-fourth of third number. The value of third number is 2960. What is 30 per cent of first number?
  - (A) 88·8
  - (B) 99·9
  - (C) 66.6
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 23. The respective ratio between present age of Manoj and Wasim is 3:11. Wasim is 12 years younger than Rehana. Rehana's age after 7 years will be 85 years. What is the

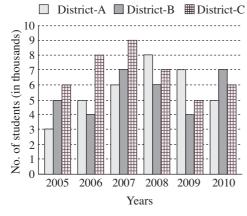
present age of Manoj's father who is 25 years older than Manoj?

- (A) 43 years
- (B) 67 years
- (C) 45 years
- (D) 69 years
- (E) None of these
- 24. Dinesh's monthly income is four times Suresh's monthly income. Suresh's monthly income is twenty per cent more than Jyoti's monthly income. Jyoti's monthly income is ₹ 22,000. What is Dinesh's monthly income?
  - (A) ₹1,06,500
- (B) ₹1,05,600
- (C) ₹1,04,500
- (D) ₹1,05,400
- (E) None of these
- 25. Smallest side of a right angled triangle is 8 cm less than the side of a square of perimeter 56 cm. Second largest side of the right angled triangle is 4 cm less than the length of rectangle of area 96 sq cm and breadth 8 cm. What is the largest side of the right angled triangle?
  - (A) 20 cm
- (B) 12 cm
- (C) 10 cm
- (D) 15 cm
- (E) None of these
- 26. The ratio between the adjacent angles of a parallelogram is 7: 8 respectively. Also the ratio between the angles of quadrilateral is 5:6:7:12. What is the sum of the smaller angle of parallelogram and second largest angle of the quadrilateral?
  - (A) 168°
- (B) 228°
- (C)  $156^{\circ}$
- (D) 224°
- (E) None of these
- 27. Raju runs 1250 metre on Monday and Friday. Other days he runs 1500 metre except for Sunday (He does not run on Sunday). How many kilometre will he run in 3 weeks (first day starting from Monday)?
  - (A) 12·5 km
- (B) 20·5 km
- (C) 8.5 km
- (D) 25.5 km
- (E) None of these
- 28. The sum of nine consecutive odd numbers of set-A is 621. What is the sum of different set of six consecutive even numbers whose lowest number is 15 more than the lowest number of set-A?
  - (A) 498
- (B) 468
- (C) 478
- (D) 488
- (E) None of these

- 29. In a school there are 250 students out of whom 12 per cent are girls. Each girl's monthly fee is ₹ 450 and each boy's monthly fee is 24 per cent more than a girl. What is the total monthly fee of girls and boys together?
  - (A) ₹1,36,620
- (B) ₹1,36,260
- (C) ₹1,32,660
- (D) ₹1,32,460
- (E) None of these
- 30. The average speed of a train is  $1\frac{3}{7}$  times the average speed of a car. The car covers a distance of 588 km in 6 hours. How much distance will the train cover in 13 hours?
  - (A) 1750 km
- (B) 1760 km
- (C) 1720 km
- (D) 1850 km
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 31–35) Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow—

### Number of Students (in thousands enrolled in three different districts in six different years)



- 31. What was percentage increase in enrollment in the number of students in District-C in year 2007 as compared to that of the previous year?
  - (A) 115·5
- (B) 112·5
- (C) 15·5
- (D) 12·5
- (E) None of these
- 32. What was the difference between the number of students enrolled in all the three districts in the year 2008 together and the number of students enrolled in District-B over all the years together?
  - (A) 12000
- (B) 11000
- (C) 1100
- (D) 1400
- (E) None of these
- 33. What was the **approximate** average number of students enrolled in District-A over all the years together?
  - (A) 5999
- (B) 5666
- (C) 5444
- (D) 5333
- (E) None of these
- 34. In which year was the number of students enrolled in all the three districts together second highest?
  - (A) 2006
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009
- (E) 2010
- 35. Total number of students enrolled in the District-A and District-B together in the year 2010 was what percentage of the total number of students enrolled in District-A in the year 2008?
  - (A) 150
- (B) 120
- (C) 250
- (D) 220
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 36–40) Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

				Candidate Six Diffe		-	-		es		
					Z	one					
Year	P			Q		R		S		T	
	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	
2005	3.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.2	2.4	6.2	2.6	
2006	4.6	3.4	6.9	4.2	6.9	4.4	7.4	3.3	6.2	4.8	
2007	6.5	4.9	7.7	4.5	5.9	4.8	8.3	5.6	6.4	4.2	
2008	7.4	5.7	5.4	3.4	7.2	3.2	9.3	6.4	7.8	6.2	
2009	8.8	4.8	6.6	5.2	8.6	6.8	11.4	5.2	9.9	6.9	
2010	9.2	5.6	10.6	6.4	10.3	7.4	14.2	11.4	11.8	9.4	

App. – Appeared,

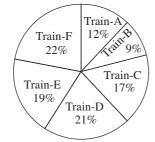
Qual. - Qualified

- 36. In which year was in Zone-S the difference between the appeared candidates and qualified candidates second lowest?
  - (A) 2005
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009
- (E) 2010
- 37. Number of candidates qualified the test from Zone-R in the year 2010 was **approximately** what percentage of the number of candidates appeared from Zone-Q in the year 2008?
  - (A) 152
- (B) 147
- (C) 142
- (D) 132
- (E) 137
- 38. What was the average number of candidates appeared from Zone-T over all the years together?
  - (A) 810
- (B) 815
- (C) 825
- (D) 805
- (E) 820
- 39. What was the respective ratio between the number of candidates appeared from Zone-P in the year 2005 and the number of candidates qualified from Zone-S in the year 2007?
  - (A) 4:7
- (B) 4:9
- (C) 9:4
- (D) 8:13
- (E) None of these
- 40. From which Zone was the total number of candidates who qualified the test, second highest in the year 2009 and 2010 together?
  - (A) P
- (B) Q
- (C) R
- (D) S
- (E) T

**Directions**—(Q. 41–45) Study the following Pie-chart carefully to answer these questions—

# Total Number of Passengers in Six Different Trains = 4800

#### Percentagewise Distribution of Passengers



- 41. What was the average number of passengers travelling in Train-A, Train-C and Train-F together?
  - (A) 816
- (B) 826
- (C) 824
- (D) 812
- (E) None of these
- 42. If cost of one ticket is ₹ 124. What is the total amount paid by passengers of Train-B?

(Assuming all the passengers purchased ticket and cost of each ticket is equal)

- (A) ₹53,658
- (B) ₹53,568
- (C) ₹53,558
- (D) ₹53,468
- (E) None of these
- 43. Number of passenger in Train-E is **approximately** what percentage of the total number passengers in Train-B and Train-D together?
  - (A) 64
- (B) 69
- (C) 75
- (D) 54
- (E) 79
- 44. What is the difference between the number of passengers in Train-C and number of passenger in Train-A?
  - (A) 280
- (B) 250
- (C) 230
- (D) 260
- (E) None of these
- 45. What is the total number of passengers in Train-D, Train-E and Train-F together?
  - (A) 2796
- (B) 3225
- (C) 2976
- (D) 3125
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 46–50) Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

# Semester Fees (₹ in thousands) for Five Different Courses in Six Different Years

Voors	Course								
Years	B. Tech	M. Sc.	B. Ed.	M. Phil	Diploma				
2005	11.5	5.8	7.5	4.7	1.8				
2006	14.5	6.4	11.6	5.8	3.2				
2007	20.0	10.2	13.9	8.6	4.8				
2008	22.2	14.6	15.8	12.7	5.6				
2009	35.8	17.7	18.5	25.1	12.5				
2010	50.7	20.9	22.6	18-9	14.9				

- 46. What was the **approximate** per cent increase in the semester fees of B.Ed. course in the year 2007 as compared to the previous year?
  - (A) 26
- (B) 30
- (C) 20
- (D) 16
- (E) 10
- 47. What was the average semester fee charged for M.Sc. course over all the years together?
  - (A) ₹12,700
- (B) ₹12,600
- (C) ₹ 12,060
- (D) ₹12,070
- (E) ₹13,140
- 48. What was the difference between the total semester fee charged for Diploma course over all the years together and the fee charged for B.Tech course in the year 2009?
  - (A) ₹8,500
- (B) ₹8,000
- (C) ₹6,500
- (D) ₹7,000
- (E) None of these
- 49. Semester fee charged for M.Phil course in the year 2008 was **approximately** what percentage of the semester fee charged for M.Sc. course in the year 2009?
  - (A) 67
- (B) 84
- (C) 80
- (D) 76
- (E) 72
- 50. What was the total semester fee charged for all the courses together in the year 2006?
  - (A) ₹42,500
- (B) ₹41,500
- (C) ₹41,600
- (D) ₹42,200
- (E) None of these

## **Answers with Hints**

1. (D) 
$$(21)^2 - 3717 \div 59 = ? \times 8$$
  
 $\Rightarrow ? \times 8 = 21^2 - 63$   
 $\therefore ? = \frac{441 - 63}{8}$   
 $= 47.25$ 

2. (D) 
$$2\frac{1}{8} - 1\frac{1}{16} = ? + 1\frac{1}{32} - 1\frac{9}{64}$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{17}{8} - \frac{17}{16} - \frac{33}{32} + \frac{73}{64}$$

$$= \frac{136 - 68 - 66 + 73}{64}$$

$$= 1\frac{11}{64}$$

3. (C) 
$$(0.64)^4 \div (0.512)^3 \times (0.8)^4$$
  
=  $(0.8)^{2+3}$   
 $\Rightarrow (0.8)^{2+3} = (0.8)^2 \times 4 \div (0.8)^9 \times (0.8)^4$   
=  $\frac{(0.8)^8}{(0.8)^9} \times (0.8)^4$   
=  $(0.8)^3$ 

$$\therefore \qquad ?+3 = 3$$

$$\therefore \qquad ? = 0$$

4. (B) 
$$34.5\%$$
 of  $1800 + 12.4\%$  of  $1500$   
=  $(?)^3 + 78$   
 $\Rightarrow (?)^3 + 78 = 1800 \times \frac{345}{1000} + 1500 \times \frac{124}{1000}$   
=  $621 + 186$ 

$$\therefore (?)^3 = 807 - 78$$
$$= 729 = (9)^3$$

5. (E) 
$$? = \sqrt{15^2 \times 12 \div (9) - 125 + 21}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{225 \times 12}{9} - 125 + 21}$$
$$= \sqrt{300 - 125 + 21}$$
$$= \sqrt{196}$$
$$= 14$$

6. (B) 
$$7441 \div 34 \times 12 = ? \times 9 + 110$$

$$\Rightarrow ? \times 9 + 110 = \frac{7441}{34} \times 12$$

$$= 219 \times 12$$

$$\therefore ? = \frac{219 \times 12 - 110}{9}$$

$$= 280$$

7. (C) 
$$\frac{989}{34} \div \frac{65}{869} \times \frac{515}{207} = ?$$
  

$$\therefore ? = \frac{989}{34} \times \frac{869}{65} \times \frac{515}{207}$$

$$= 30 \times 13 \times 2.5$$

$$= 970$$

8. (E) 
$$(32 \cdot 13)^2 + (23 \cdot 96)^2 - (17 \cdot 11)^2$$
  
= ?  
 $\Rightarrow$  ? =  $(32)^2 + (24)^2 - (17)^2$   
=  $1024 + 576 - 289$   
=  $1310$ 

9. (C) 
$$\sqrt{5456} \times \sqrt{2120} \div \sqrt{460} = ?$$
  
 $\therefore ? = 74 \times 46 \div 21$   
 $= \frac{74 \times 46}{21}$   
 $= 160$ 

10. (A) 
$$67\%$$
 of  $801 - 231 \cdot 17$   
=  $? - 23\%$  of  $789$   

$$\Rightarrow ? = \frac{800 \times 67}{100} - 231 + \frac{790 \times 23}{100}$$
=  $536 - 231 + 180$   
=  $490$ 

11. (B) 
$$\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 10 \\ +2 \\ \times 3+2 \\ 18 \\ +8 \\ \times 3+2 \\$$

15. (B) 12 +6 +12   

$$36 + 66 + 192 + 192 + 258 + 768 + 768 + 1026 + 768 + 768$$

$$\therefore ? = 1386$$

*:*.

16. (D) I. 
$$x^2 - 19x + 84 = 0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow x (x - 12) - 7 (x - 12) = 0$   
 $(x - 12) (x - 7) = 0$   
 $\therefore x = 12, 7$   
II.  $y^2 - 25y + 156 = 0$   
 $(y - 13) (y - 12) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow y = 13, 12$   
 $\therefore x \le y$ 

17. (B) I. 
$$x^3 - 468 = 1729$$
  
 $\Rightarrow x^3 = 2197$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 13$   
II.  $y^2 - 1733 + 1564 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow y^2 = 1733 - 1564$   
 $= 169$   
 $y = \pm 13$   
 $\therefore x \ge y$ 

18. (E) I. 
$$\frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{19}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 28 = x$$
II. 
$$y^5 - \frac{(2 \times 14)^{11/2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^5 \times y^{1/2} - (28)^{11/2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y)^{11/2} = (28)^{11/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 28$$
Hence 
$$x = y$$

19. (E) I. 
$$\sqrt{784} x + 1234 = 1486$$
  
 $\Rightarrow \pm 28 x = 1486 - 1234$   
 $= 252$   
 $\therefore x = \pm 9$   
II.  $\sqrt{1089} y + 2081 = 2345$   
 $\pm 33 y = 2345 - 2081$   
 $= 264$   
 $\therefore y = \pm 8$ 

Hence, the relationship cannot be established between x and y.

20. (A) I. 
$$\frac{12}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{23}{\sqrt{x}} = 5\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -11 = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-11}{5}$$
II. 
$$\frac{\sqrt{y}}{12} - \frac{5\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$(-4\sqrt{y})\sqrt{y} = 12$$

$$-4y = 12$$

$$y = -3$$

$$x > y$$

- 21. (C) Let the side of the square = x cm
  - $\Rightarrow$  Length of the rectangle =  $\frac{3}{5}x$  cm
  - $\Rightarrow$  Radius of the circle = x cm.
  - : Circumference of the circle =  $2\pi x$

$$\Rightarrow 132 \text{ cm} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{132 \times 7}{44}$$

= 21 cm

$$\therefore \text{ Length of the rectangle } = \frac{3}{5}x$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times 21$$

$$= \frac{63}{5}$$

- $\therefore \text{ Area of the rectangle } = \frac{8 \times 63}{5}$ = 100.8 sq cm
- 22. (B) As per question—

Second number = 
$$2960 \times \frac{1}{4}$$
  
=  $740$ 

$$\therefore \frac{5}{9} \times \text{First number} = 25\% \text{ of } 740$$

$$= 740 \times \frac{25}{100}$$
$$= 185$$

 $\Rightarrow \qquad \text{First number } = \frac{185 \times 9}{5}$ 

- $\therefore 30\% \text{ of first number} = \frac{333 \times 30}{100} = 99.9$
- 23. (A) Let the present ages of Manoj and Wasim are 3x and 11x years respectively. Then

Rehana's age = 
$$11x + 12$$

∴ 
$$11x + 12 = 85 - 7$$
  
 $x = \frac{78 - 12}{11}$   
= 6 years

$$\therefore \text{ Age of Manoj's father} = 3x + 25$$

$$= 3 \times 6 + 25$$

$$= 43 \text{ years}$$

24. (B) As per question—

Jyoti's monthly income = ₹ 22000

⇒ Suresh's monthly income

$$= \frac{22000 \times 120}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 26400$$

:. Dinesh's monthly income

25. (C) As per question—

: Smallest side of a right-angled triangle

$$= \frac{1}{4} \text{ (Perimeter of a square)} - 8$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 56 - 8$$

- = 14 8 = 6 cm
- $\Rightarrow$  Second largest side of the right-angled  $\Delta$

$$= \frac{96 \text{ cm}^2}{8} - 4$$
$$= 12 - 4 = 8 \text{ cm}$$

:. Largest side of the right angled triangle

= Hypotenuse of 
$$\Delta$$
  
=  $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}$   
=  $\sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ cm}$ 

- 26. (A) Since the ratio between the adjacent angles of a parallelogram is 7:8
  - :. Smaller angle of the parallelogram

$$= \frac{7}{(7+8)} \times 180^{\circ}$$
=  $7 \times 12$ 
=  $84^{\circ}$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  Second largest angle of the quadrilateral

$$= \frac{7}{(5+6+7+12)} \times 360^{\circ} = 84^{\circ}$$

- $\therefore \text{ Required sum } = 84^{\circ} + 84^{\circ}$  $= 168^{\circ}$
- 27. (D) Reqd. total running in 3 weeks

$$= 2 \times 1250 \times 3 + 4 \times 1500 \times 3$$

$$= 7500 + 18000$$

$$= 25.5 \text{ km}$$

28. (E) Let the smallest odd number of set-A is x. 33. (B) Reqd. average number Then

$$x + x + 2 + x + 4 + x + 6 + \dots + x + 16$$

$$= 621$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 621 - 72$$

$$= 549$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{549}{9}$$

$$= 61$$

- :. Lowest even number of different set = 61 + 15 = 76
- :. Required sum = 76 + 78 + 80 + 82 + 84 + 86= 486
- 29. (B) Total monthly fees of girls

$$= 250 \times \frac{12}{100} \times 450$$
$$= ₹ 13500$$

.. Total monthly fees of boys

= 
$$250 \times \frac{88}{100} \times \left(\frac{124}{100} \times 450\right)$$
  
= ₹ 122760

- .. Regd. total monthly fees = ₹ (13500 + 122760) = ₹136260
- 30. (E) As per question—

∴ Average speed of car = 
$$\frac{588 \text{ km}}{6 \text{ hours}}$$
  
= 98 km/hr.

⇒ Average speed of train = 
$$98 \times \frac{10}{7}$$

= 140 km/hr.

- .. Distance covered by train in 13 hours  $= 140 \times 13$ 
  - = 1820 km
- 31. (D) Reqd. percentage increase

$$= \frac{9-8}{8} \times 100\%$$
$$= 12.5\%$$

32. (A) Reqd. difference

$$= [(8+6+7) \sim (5+4+7+6+4+7)]$$

thousands

=  $(21 \sim 33)$  thousands = 12000

$$= \frac{(3+5+6+8+7+5)}{6}$$
 thousands  
=  $\frac{34000}{6}$   
= 5666 (Approx.)

34. (C) The number of students enrolled in 2005

$$= (3 + 5 + 6)$$
 thousands  
= 14000

The number of students enrolled in 2006

$$= (5+4+8)$$
 thousands

= 17000

The number of students enrolled in 2007

$$= (6 + 7 + 9)$$
 thousands

= 22000

The number of students enrolled in 2008

$$= (8+6+7)$$
 thousands

= 21000

The number of students enrolled in 2009

$$= (7 + 4 + 5)$$
 thousands

= 16000

The number of students enrolled in 2010

$$= (5 + 7 + 6)$$
 thousands

$$= 18000$$

Hence, the second highest number

which is in 2008.

- 35. (A) Required percentage =  $\frac{(5+7)}{8} \times 100\%$ = 150%
- 36. (B) Reqd. difference in the year 2005

$$= (4.2 - 2.4) \times 100 = 180$$

Reqd. difference in the year 2006

$$= (7.4 - 3.3) \times 100 = 410$$

Reqd. difference in the year 2007

$$= (8.3 - 5.6) \times 100 = 270$$

Reqd. difference in the year 2008

$$= (9.3 - 6.4) \times 100 = 290$$

Reqd. difference in the year 2009

$$= (11.4 - 5.2) \times 100 = 620$$

Reqd. difference in the year 2010

$$= (14.2 - 11.4) \times 100 = 280$$

.. Required year for second lowest number (270) was = 2007

- 37. (E) Required percentage =  $\frac{7.4}{5.4} \times 100\%$ = 137% (Approx.)
- 38. (D) Required average number  $= \frac{(6.2 + 6.2 + 6.4 + 7.8 + 9.9 + 11.8)}{6} \times 100$

$$= \frac{48.3}{6} \times 100 = 805$$

- 39. (A) Respective Ratio =  $3.2 \times 100 : 5.6 \times 100$ = 4:7
- $40. \ (E)$  In the year 2009 and 2010 together,

No. of qualified candidates from Zone P

$$= (4.8 + 5.6) \times 100$$
$$= 1040$$

No. of qualified candidates from Zone Q

$$= (5.2 + 6.4) \times 100$$
$$= 1160$$

No. of qualified candidates from Zone R

$$= (6.8 + 7.4) \times 100$$
$$= 1420$$

No. of qualified candidates from Zone S

$$= (5.2 + 11.4) \times 100$$
$$= 1660$$

No. of qualified candidates from Zone T

$$= (6.9 + 9.4) \times 100$$
$$= 1630$$

Required zone of second highest number (1630)

$$=$$
 Zone $-T$ 

41. (A) Required average number

$$= 4800 \times \frac{(12 + 22 + 17)}{100} \times \frac{1}{3}$$
$$= 16 \times 51 = 816$$

42. (B) Total amount paid by passengers of train-B

$$= 4800 \times \frac{9}{100} \times 124$$
$$= ₹ 53568$$

43. (A) Required percentage

$$= \frac{4800 \times \frac{19}{100}}{4800 \times \frac{(9+21)}{100}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{19}{30} \times 100\%$$

$$= 63.33\%$$

$$= 64\% \text{ (Approx.)}$$

- 44. (E) Reqd. difference =  $\frac{4800 (17 12)}{100}$
- 45. (C) Total number of passengers in Train-D, Train-E and Train-F together

$$= 4800 \frac{(21+19+22)}{100}$$
$$= 48 \times 62 = 2976$$

46. (C) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{13.9 - 11.6}{11.6} \times 100\%$$
$$= 20\% \text{ (Approx.)}$$

47. (B) Reqd. average fees for M.Sc.

$$(5.8 + 6.4 + 10.2)$$

$$= \frac{+14.6 + 17.7 + 20.9) \times 1000}{6}$$

$$= \frac{75.6 \times 1000}{6}$$

$$= ₹ 12600$$

48. (D) Required difference

= 
$$(1.8 + 3.2 + 4.8 + 5.6 + 12.5 + 14.9 - 35.8) \times 1000$$
  
=  $(42.8 - 35.8) \times 1000$   
= ₹7000

- 49. (E) Reqd. percentage =  $\frac{12.7}{17.7} \times 100\%$ = 71.75%= 72% (App.)
- 50. (B) Total semester fees for all courses in the year 2006

= 
$$(14.5 + 6.4 + 11.6 + 5.8 + 3.2) \times 1000$$
  
= ₹ 41500

# **General Awareness**

# (With Special Reference to Banking Industry)

- 1. Which of the following sector(s) make(s) maximum contribution to the National Income of India?
  - (A) Services
  - (B) Agriculture
  - (C) Industry
  - (D) Agriculture and Industry both jointly
  - (E) None of these
- 2. Which of the following is **not** part of the scheduled banking structure in India?
  - (A) State Cooperative Banks
  - (B) Public Sector Banks
  - (C) Private Sector Banks
  - (D) Regional Rural Banks
  - (E) Money Lenders
- 3. Which of the following is known as Plastic money?
  - 1. Demand Draft
  - 2. Credit Card
  - 3. Debit Card
  - (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Only 3
- (D) Both 2 and 3
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 4. Which of the following terms is used in the field of finance and banking?
  - (A) Gauge Pressure
  - (B) Quantum number
  - (C) Adjustment Credit
  - (D) Absolute zero
  - (E) Single bond
- 5. Goods and Services Tax (GST), would replace which of the following taxes levied at present?
  - (A) Income tax
  - (B) Corporate tax
  - (C) Capital gains tax
  - (D) Value Added Tax (VAT)
  - (E) All of these
- 6. Yuan is the currency of—
  - (A) Japan
- (B) China
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) Myanmar
- (E) None of these

- 7. Normally Banks accept Fixed Deposits for a maximum period of—
  - (A) 5 years
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 7 years
- (D) 20 years
- (E) 10 years
- 8. IFRS stands for-
  - (A) International Financial Reporting Standards
  - (B) Indian Financial Rating Standards
  - (C) International Financial Rating Standards
  - (D) Indian Functional Reporting Standards
  - (E) None of these
- 9. KYC guidelines followed by the Banks have been framed on the recommendations of the—
  - (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
  - (B) Ministry of Rural Development
  - (C) Indian Banks Association
  - (D) Financial Intelligence Unit
  - (E) Reserve Bank of India
- 10. Bridge loans refer to—
  - (A) Loans granted to construction companies for construction of bridges
  - (B) Loan granted to PWD for construction of bridges over Rivers
  - (C) Interim finance allowed by banks to their customers pending disbursement of term loans by financial institutions
  - (D) Loan granted to Railway for construction of bridges
  - (E) None of these
- 11. On which one of the following issues IMF has supported monetary policy of India?
  - (A) Introduction of GST
  - (B) Stimulus for agriculture sector
  - (C) Concessions for foreign investment
  - (D) Tightening of monetary policy
  - (E) None of these
- 12. In the term STRIPS, the first letter 'S' denotes—
  - (A) Single
- (B) Small
- (C) Special
- (D) Savings
- (E) Separate

- 13. When the loan is granted for purchase of white goods it is called—
  - (A) Consumption loan
  - (B) White goods loan
  - (C) Consumer durable loan
  - (D) Business loan
  - (E) Proprietary loan
- 14. Structure of Basel II is based on how many pillars?
  - (A) Two
- (B) Ten
- (C) Four
- (D) Five
- (E) Three
- 15. Expand the term FRBM—
  - (A) Financial Responsibility and Business Management
  - (B) Fiscal Responsibility and Business Management
  - (C) Financial Responsibility and Budget Management
  - (D) Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
  - (E) Formal Responsibility and Business Management
- 16. The World Economic Outlook, report of IMF indicates that one of the below mentioned nation is expected to achieve highest per cent GDP growth rate in 2011. Which one of the following is that country?
  - (A) Brazil
- (B) Russia
- (C) India
- (D) China
- (E) South Africa
- 17. Which of the following organization/agencies has established a fund known as Investor Protection Fund?
  - (A) RBI
  - (B) SIDBI
  - (C) Bombay Stock Exchange
  - (D) Ministry of Finance
  - (E) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- 18. As per the recent press reports, use of credit cards in India has gone down. What is/are the main reason/s for the same?
  - 1. High interest rate charged by the card companies.
  - 2. Rise in fraudulent activities related to use of credit cards.

- 3. Govt. policies which do not allow the launch of new credit cards by the banks.
- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Only 3
- (D) All 1, 2 and 3
- (E) None of these
- 19. Which of the following terms is used in the field of Banking?
  - (A) MRI
  - (B) Refraction
  - (C) Depository Receipt
  - (D) Neutralization
  - (E) Atomic Number
- 20. Reverse Repo is a tool used by RBI to—
  - (A) Inject liquidity
  - (B) Absorb liquidity
  - (C) Increase the liquidity with banking system
  - (D) To keep the liquidity at one level
  - (E) None of these
- 21. The Union Cabinet recently cleared Prohibition of unfair Practices in Technical Medical Educational Institutes and Universities Bill 2010. As per the bill which of the following will now be treated as a cognizable offence?
  - (A) Accepting capitation fee from the students
  - (B) Running a private college
  - (C) Not allowing students to change their course in between
  - (D) Running a college without proper facilities
  - (E) None of these
- 22. Many times we read a term CBS used in banking operations. What is the full form of the letter 'C' in the term 'CBS'?
  - (A) Complete
- (B) Credit
- (C) Continuous
- (D) Core
- (E) None of these
- 23. GNP stands for—
  - (A) Gross National Product
  - (B) Group Net Product
  - (C) Grand Nuclear Process
  - (D) Group Networking Process
  - (E) None of these

- 24. The European Union has adopted which of the following as a common currency?
  - (A) Dollar
- (B) Dinar
- (C) Yen
- (D) Peso
- (E) Euro
- 25. Which of the following schemes is launched specifically for helping Senior Citizens to avail loan by mortgage of their residential property?
  - (A) English mortgage scheme
  - (B) Senior Capital Loan scheme
  - (C) Reverse Mortgage Loan scheme
  - (D) Senior Citizen Personal Loan scheme
  - (E) None of these
- 26. SEBI is a-
  - (A) Advisory body
  - (B) Statutory body
  - (C) Constitutional body
  - (D) Non-statutory body
  - (E) Registered as a Society
- 27. Mixed Economy means—
  - (A) Co-existence of small and large industries
  - (B) Promoting both Agriculture and Industries in the economy
  - (C) Co-existence of public and private sectors
  - (D) Co-existence of rich and poor
  - (E) Existence of wholesale and Retail Markets
- 28. Which of the following books is written by Vikram Seth?
  - (A) A Suitable Boy
  - (B) A Bend in the River
  - (C) Five Point Someone
  - (D) Lolita
  - (E) None of these
- 29. The expansion for BIFR, in the context of the Indian Industry is
  - (A) Board for Investment and Financial Redevelopment
  - (B) Bureau for Industrial and Financial Revolution
  - (C) Board for Investment and Formal Reconstruction

- (D) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
- (E) Bureau for Investment and Financial Reconstruction
- 30. What is the SLR at present?
  - (A) 6%
- (B) 12%
- (C) 18%
- (D) 25%
- (E) None of these
- 31. Who amongst the following is **not** a famous Economist?
  - (A) Amartya Sen
  - (B) Octavio Paz
  - (C) Muhammad Yunus
  - (D) Peter A Diamond
  - (E) Dale I Mortensen
- 32. Rabi season is considered bet-ween—
  - (A) December to May
  - (B) October to March
  - (C) May to October
  - (D) April to September
  - (E) January to June
- 33. Which of the following is **not** a measure to control inflation adopted by the Government or RBI ?
  - (A) Monetary Policy
  - (B) Fiscal Policy
  - (C) Public Distribution System
  - (D) Price Control
  - (E) Financial Inclusion
- 34. Which one of the following is not a negotiable Instrument?
  - (A) Cheque
  - (B) Pay order
  - (C) Bill of Exchange
  - (D) Ware house receipt
  - (E) All are Negotiable Instruments
- 35. The main function of the I.M.F. is to—
  - (A) Help to solve balance of payments problems of member countries
  - (B) Arrange international deposits from banks
  - (C) Act as private sector lending arm of the World Bank

- (D) Finance investment loans to developing countries
- (E) None of these
- 36. During the recent global slowdown, almost all major countries were in recession. But some countries like ......and...... were **not** going through recession. Which among the following fit in the blanks?
  - (A) England and America
  - (B) India and China
  - (C) Japan and China
  - (D) Germany and France
  - (E) Ireland and Greece
- 37. The census in India is done after a gap of every—
  - (A) 5 years
- (B) 10 years
- (C) 12 years
- (D) 15 years
- (E) None of these
- 38. Which of the following is NOT a Public Sector Unit?
  - (A) HPCL
- (B) Yes Bank
- (C) HAL
- (D) SAIL
- (E) IDBI Bank
- 39. As per recent notification issued by RBI, circulation of which of the following coins shall be ceased w.e.f. June 29, 2011?
  - (A) ₹ 1 coins
  - (B) 50 paise coins
  - (C) 25 paise coins
  - (D) Both 2 and 3 above
  - (E) None of these
- 40. Which among the following body promoted Securities Trading Corporation of India Limited (STCI) jointly with the Public Sector Banks?
  - (A) Securities Exchange Board of India
  - (B) ICICI Ltd.
  - (C) IDBI Ltd.
  - (D) Reserve Bank of India
  - (E) IRDA
- 41. The most active segment of the Money Market in India is which one of the following?
  - (A) Call Money/Notice Money Market
  - (B) Repo/Reverse Repo
  - (C) Commercial Paper (CP)

- (D) Certificate of Deposit (CD)
- (E) None of these
- 42. Which among the following schemes is related exclusively to Financial Inclusion?
  - (A) Swawlamban
- (B) Swadeshi
- (C) Swabhiman
- (D) SGSY
- (E) None of these
- 43. Which among the following is the top dividend paying company of India, as per a study done by Economic Times?
  - (A) ONGC
- (B) TCS
- (C) ITC
- (D) IOC
- (E) Tech Mahindra
- 44. Anant Pai, better known as 'Uncle Pai', who recently died was the creator of which among the following comic series?
  - (A) Chacha Chaudhary
  - (B) Indrajaal
  - (C) Chandamama
  - (D) Amar Chitra Katha
  - (E) None of these
- 45. Consider the following—
  - 1. Deposit rates
  - 2. Base Rate
  - 3. Prime Lending Rate

Which among the above are decided by Reserve Bank of India?

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Only 3
- (D) Both 2 and 3
- (E) None of these
- 46. Which among the following is the Biggest Borrower in India?
  - (A) Indian Government
  - (B) Reserve Bank of India
  - (C) Indian Railways
  - (D) State Governments
  - (E) Public Sector Undertakings
- 47. Which among the following would result in the fall in asset prices?
  - (A) Low Liquidity in the Economy
  - (B) High Liquidity in the Economy
  - (C) RBI increasing the Reverse Repo Rates
  - (D) RBI allows more banks to play
  - (E) None of these

- 48. As per Union Budget 2011-12, the fiscal deficit as % of GDP has been projected at ......for 2011-12.
  - (A) 5%
  - (B) 5.5%
  - (C) 4·6%
  - (D) 4%
  - (E) 4.2%
- - (A) Bank deposits of 3 years
  - (B) Long term Infrastructure bonds
  - (C) Tax free Bonds
  - (D) New Public Issues
  - (E) There is no such provision
- 50. Who amongst the following was never Finance Minister of India?
  - (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - (B) Sri. P. Chidambaram
  - (C) Sri. Yashwant Sinha
  - (D) Sri. Kamal Nath
  - (E) Sri. Pranab Mukherjee

# **Answers with Explanations**

- 1. (A) 2. (E) 3. (D)
- 4. (C) Adjustment credit is a short-term Advance by a Federal Reserve Bank, secured by a bank. Own promissory note is the most common form of borrowing.
- 5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (E) 8. (A) 9. (E)
- 10. (C) 11. (C)
- 12. (E) STRIPS—Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities.
- 13. (A)
- 14. (E) Three Pillars of BASEL-II
  - (i) Minimum Capital Requirements
  - (ii) Supervisory Committee
  - (iii) Market Discipline
- 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (C)
- 20. (D) 21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (E)
- 25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (D)
- 30. (D)
- 31. (B) Octavio Paz is a writer, poet and diplomate who won the 1990 Nobel Prize for Literature.
- 32. (B) 33. (E) 34. (D) 35. (A) 36. (B)
- 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (D) 41. (A)
- 42. (C) 43. (A) 44. (D) 45. (E) 46. (A)
- 47. (A) 48. (C) 49. (B) 50. (D)

# **English Language**

**Directions**—(Q. 1–10) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words /phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case—

Depending upon how humanity chooses to use it, technology can enhance or ...(1)... any aspect of life. The realm of interpersonal communication generally feels this impact first.

Many times throughout history, humanity has changed its modes of communication as society itself has ...(2).... As people began to spread out geographically, verbal communication turned to writing to make it more ...(3).... Then, people invented ways of carrying both conversation and written communication between their communities

to keep in ...(4)... with one another as travel became simpler. With the advent of the telephone, people began to wonder if picking up the receiver to call one another would eventually ...(5)... out other forms of communication. So far, as families and friends have moved away from one another, the telephone, even its cellular form, has allowed humanity to ...(6)... the necessary links among its members.

Naturally, now that computers, instant and text messaging, and other forms of communication have found their way into the world, people not familiar with these technologies wonder what they will do to the human race. Etiquette experts and those raised on writing formal letters often ...(7)... that e-mail and text message lingo will replace the language of pen and paper. This will not ...(8)..., and both methods of communication can survive to enhance human's enjoyment of one

another's company if the next generation learns how to ...(9)... both. Each form of communication can survive with its own rules as people learn which situations in life ...(10)... for which level of formality and which of the people they spend time with can connect better with which type of language.

- (A) depressed
   (C) problem
   (E) featured
- (B) finish
- (D) hinder
- 2. (A) evolved
- (B) destroyed
- (C) pledged
- (D) extinguished
- (E) waited
- 3. (A) expensive
- (B) subjective
- (C) easier
- (D) loud
- (E) portable
- 4. (A) lines
- (B) faith
- (C) distance
- (D) touch
- (E) check
- 5. (A) pushed
- (B) cancel
- (C) shells
- (D) try
- (E) turn
- 6. (A) maintain
- (B) teleport
- (C) cut
- (E) regulation
- (D) curb
- 7. (A) dominate (C) worry
- (B) elate(D) says
- (E) mentioning
- 8. (A) agree
- (B) happen
- (C) occurred
- (D) exist
- (E) possible
- 9. (A) forms
- (B) prove
- (C) accomplish
- (D) study
- (E) example
- 10. (A) take
- (B) require
- (C) jump
- (D) stands
- (E) call

**Directions**–(Q. 11–15) Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them—

(1) When it comes to the number of tigers though, I think it is too small a number representing a species.

- (2) These days, everywhere I go, I see hoarding saying 'Just 1411 Left'.
- (3) The three being, the Caspian, Balinese and Javan.
- (4) Besides the small number, we are steadily losing a few species of these animals as well.
- (5) Normally, I would groan and grumble on seeing this figure of 1411 on my shopping bills as it sounds too much.
- (6) At the end of the last century we had lost 3 out of 8 tiger species.
- 11. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4
- (E) 5
- 12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) 6
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 5
- (E) 1
- 13. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4
- (E) 5
- 14. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
  - (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 6
- (D) 4
- (E) 5
- 15. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH** (**LAST**) sentence after rearrangement ?
  - (A) 5
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 2
- (E) 1

**Directions**—(Q. 16–20) Which of the phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below each sentence should replace the word/phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No correction is required', mark (E) as the answer.

16. Never the one to mince words when it **comes speaking** his mind, the captain criticised the hectic schedule of his team.

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- (A) comes to speaking
- (B) comes and speaks
- (C) comes to speak
- (D) come for speak
- (E) No correction required
- Indians are far more transparent than the Americans.
  - (A) farther
- (B) further more
- (C) greater
- (D) many more
- (E) No correction required
- 18. He will not be joining the rat race, which starts around this time every year as the board exams **draw a close**.
  - (A) draw to close
- (B) drawing a closure
- (C) draw to a close
- (D) draw a closer
- (E) No correction required
- 19. Lights will go out around the world with hundreds of people **sets to take part** in the Earth Hour climate change campaign.
  - (A) set to take part
  - (B) set to be part
  - (C) sets for taking part
  - (D) set for part
  - (E) No correction required
- 20. With nasty viral infections **do the rounds** in the city, you should give all it takes to protect yourself.
  - (A) coming rounds
- (B) round about
- (C) doing the rounds (D) done rounding
- (E) No correction required

**Directions**—(Q. 21–25) Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- 21. Governments do not want to take a decision and resort to soft-pedaling, delay tactics and collusion, hoping that the judiciary will ..... in to relieve them of the ..... of decision-making.
  - (A) come, enlightenment
  - (B) vouch, trouble
  - (C) barge, pleasure
  - (D) step, burden
  - (E) vote, task

- 22. The most important factor is the ..... of a wealthy Indian middle class which can now ..... to send their children abroad for education.
  - (A) emergence, afford
  - (B) advent, focus
  - (C) decline, manage
  - (D) rise, wish
  - (E) perception, go
- 23. Crores of public money is ..... on parks in the city and yet most of them are out of ..... for the public.
  - (A) invested, limits
- (B) spent, bounds
- (C) bet, reach
- (D) put, areas
- (E) made, boundaries
- 24. Rules are for those who cannot ..... them and not for the rich and influential who can ..... to ignore them.
  - (A) follow, demand
- (B) set, opt
- (C) break, suggest
- (D) find, ask
- (E) challenge, choose
- 25. Experts cannot ..... enough on the benefits of ..... more fruit and vegetables in your daily diet.
  - (A) pressure, involving
  - (B) strain, adding
  - (C) emphasize, contributing
  - (D) stress, including
  - (E) state, mixing

**Directions**—(Q. 26–35) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

26. The actor, who plays / a detective in the film,

 $(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$ 

alleged to have pushed the director / when he (C)

asked him to get into his costume / as it was getting late.  $\hspace{1cm}(D)$ 

No error

(E)

No error.

(E)

27. Manish was advised an operation / more than thirty years back, but / due to his financial condition he / could not undergoes the (D) procedure. No error (E) 28. India's largest corporate house may be / (A) force to review the selection parameters after / struggling to shortlist potential candidates / (C) for the past eight months. No error (D) (E) 29. This questions force us / to face the (A) unpleasant truth that / the policies of social justice have / reached a dead end. No error 30. Many of the young people / studying abroad agreed that / returning home was always / **(C)** an attractive option. No error 31. The government needs to provide / specific regulations that create an environment / where

trained scientific personnel enjoyed space and

freedom / to design new products benefiting

(D)

No error

No error

(E)

(C)

32. Though the book is not yet available on India,

(B)

previews published in this country suggest /

that it is a complex study of / an extremely

(A)

complex personality.

(D)

society.

33. Conventionally speaking, / men are supposed (A) to earn while / women are supposed to sit at (C) home, / do housework and discipline the (D) children. No error (E) 34. The movement, which aims to / raise aware-(A) ness about climate change hopes / to bring people together to think about / what they can (D) do for reduce harmful pollution. No error (E) 35. Workers battling to restore / power supply to (A) the damaged reactors / have successful in / (C)

**Directions**—(Q. 36–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

reaching up to the second reactor.

(D)

India's colleges and universities, with just a few exceptions, have become large, under-funded, ungovernable institutions. At many of them, politics has intruded into campus life, influencing academic appointments and decisions across levels. Under-investment in libraries, information technology, laboratories, and classrooms makes it very difficult to provide top-quality instruction or engage in cutting-edge research. The rise in the number of part-time teachers and the freeze on new full-time appointments in many places have affected morale in the academic profession. The lack of accountability means that teaching and research performance is seldom measured. The system provides few incentives to perform. Bureaucratic inertia hampers change. Student unrest and occasional faculty agitation disrupt operations. Nevertheless, with a sem-blance of normality, faculty administrators are able to provide teaching, coordinate examinations, and award degrees.

Even the small top tier of higher education faces serious problems. Many IIT graduates, well trained in technology, have chosen not to contribute their skills to the burgeoning technology sector in India. Half leave the country immediately upon graduation to pursue advanced study abroad and most do not return. A stunning 86 per cent of students in science and technology fields from India who obtain degrees in the United States do not return home immediately following their study. Another significant group, of about 30 per cent, decides to earn MBAs in India because local salaries are higher and are lost to science and technology. A corps of dedicated and able teachers work at the IITs and IIMs, but the lure of jobs abroad and in the private sector makes it increasingly difficult to retain the best and brightest to the academic profession.

Few in India are thinking creatively about higher education. There is no field of higher education research. Those in government as well as academic leaders seem **content** to do the 'same old thing'. Academic institutions and systems have become large and complex. They need good data, careful analysis, and creative ideas. In China, more than two dozen higher education research centres, and several government agencies are involved in higher education policy for optimum planning.

India has survived with an increasingly mediocre higher education system for decades. Now as India strives to compete in a globalised economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important. So far, India's large educated population base and its reservoir of at least moderately well trained university graduates have permitted the country to move ahead. But the competition is fierce. China in particular is heavily investing is improving its best universities with the aim of making a small group of them world class in the coming decade, and making a larger number internationally competitive research universities.

To compete successfully in the knowledgebased economy of the 21st century, India needs enough universities that not only produce bright graduates for export but can also support sophisticated research in a number of scientific and scholarly fields and produce at least some of the knowledge and technology needed for an expanding economy. How can India build a higher education system that will permit it to join developed economies? The newly emerging private sector in higher education cannot spearhead academic growth. Several of the wellendowed and effectively managed private institutions maintain reasonably high standards, although it is not clear whether these institutions will be able to sustain themselves in the long run. They can help produce well qualified graduates in such fields as management, but they cannot form the basis for comprehensive research universities. This sector lacks the resources to build the facilities required for quality instruction and research in the sciences. Most of the private institutions do not focus on advanced training in the sciences.

Only public universities have the potential to be truly world class institutions. But these institutions have not been adequately or consistently supported. The top institutions require sustained funding from public sources. Academic salaries must be high enough to attract excellent scientists and scholars. Fellowships and other **grants** should be available for bright students. An academic culture that is based on merit-based norms and competition for advancement and research funds is a necessary component, as is a **judicious** mix of autonomy to do creative research and accountability to ensure productivity. World class universities require world class professors and students and a culture to sustain and stimulate them.

- 36. What, according to the author, is the shortfall of our government officials as well as academicians when it comes to higher education?
  - (A) They are of the opinion that India has the best system of higher education in the world.
  - (B) They believe that it is the responsibility of private institutions to bring about a change in higher education.
  - (C) They are unaware of the new developments in the field of higher education.
  - (D) They are unwilling to invest money in higher education despite getting sufficient grants for the purpose.
  - (E) They do not think innovatively in the direction of bringing about a change in higher education and are stuck in a rut.

- 37. Which of the following is/are the problem/s faced by Indian colleges and universities?
  - 1. Political interference in decision making.
  - 2. Lack of funding necessary for improvement in classrooms, libraries, etc.
  - 3. Hiring of teachers on a part-time basis only.
  - (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2 and 3
- (C) Only 3
- (D) Only 1 and 2
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 38. Which of the following steps has China taken to improve higher education?
  - 1. Their education policy formation involves many governmental bodies for thoughtful planning.
  - 2. They are sanctioning grants to their teachers to facilitate the improvement process.
  - 3. They are investing in universities to make them internationally competitive.
  - (A) Only 2
- (B) Only 1 and 3
- (C) Only 3
- (D) Only 2 and 3
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 39. How, according to the author, has India progressed despite a mediocre higher education system?
  - (A) By borrowing ideas as well as technology from the west.
  - (B) By convincing the world that it is more knowledgeable than it actually is.
  - (C) On the basis of its fairly competent graduates and a large number of educated population.
  - (D) Because of its sound and progressive economic policies.
  - (E) On the basis on the goodwill accumulated by it over the years.
- 40. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
  - (A) Literacy in India.
  - (B) State of Higher Education in India.
  - (C) Top Universities of India
  - (D) Educational Institutes in India.
  - (E) Comparative Study of Higher Education in India and China.

- 41. Which of the following problems do top institutes in India face in terms of contribution to academics?
  - The teachers of these institutes get enticed by the openings in foreign countries.
  - 2. Many graduates from these institutes and opportunities abroad and never return.
  - 3. Graduates from these institutes who do not migrate to foreign countries are unfit for teaching in these institutes.
  - (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 3
- (C) Only 2 and 3
- (D) Only 1 and 2
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 42. Which of the following is **true**, in the context of the passage ?
  - 1. Private universities are well equipped to produce graduates who can conduct research.
  - India needs more universities that can cater to research studies in different scientific fields.
  - India should completely stop graduates from leaving the country to pursue a career.
  - (A) Only 2
- (B) Only 1 and 2
- (C) Only 1
- (D) Only 2 and 3
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 43. What, according to the author, is/are the step/s that can make Indian universities world class?
  - 1. Students need to be given independence to conduct research.
  - 2. Remuneration of teachers should be increased.
  - 3. Proper support in the form of funds should be provided to universities.
  - (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 3
- (C) All 1, 2 and 3
- (D) Only 2 and 3
- (E) Only 1

**Directions**—(Q. 44–47) Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

## 44. JUDICIOUS

- (A) Hard-working
- (B) Legal
- (C) Thoughtful
- (D) Difficult
- (E) Shrewd

#### 45. CONTENT

- (A) Unhappy
- (B) Matter
- (C) Enclosure(E) Substance
- (D) Satisfied

# 46. GRANT

- (A) Agreement
- (B) Funding
- (C) Allow
- (D) Let
- (E) Consent

#### 47. INCENTIVE

- (A) Prompt
- (B) Discouragement
- (C) Cash
- (D) Margin
- (E) Motivator

**Directions**—(Q. 48–50) Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

#### 48. FIERCE

- (A) Strong
- (B) Weak
- (C) Tame
- (D) Scrawny
- (E) Timid

#### 49. BURGEONING

- (A) Minimizing
- (B) Growing
- (C) Escalating
- (D) Dwindling
- (E) Easing

#### 50. MEDIOCRE

- (A) Superlative
- (B) Middle
- (C) Average
- (D) Pleasant
- (E) Ordinary

## **Answers with Hints**

- 1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (E)
- 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (E)
- 11. (B) 12. (E) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (A)
- 16. (A) 17. (E) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (E)
- 21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (E) 25. (D)
- 26. (B) There should be 'was alleged' in place of 'alleged'.
- 27. (D) There should be 'undergo' in place of 'undergoes'.
- 28. (B) There should be 'forced' in place of 'force'.
- 29. (A) There should be 'question' in place of 'questions'.
- 30. (E)
- 31. (C) There should be 'enjoy' in place of 'enjoyed'.
- 32. (A) There should be 'in India' in place of 'on India'.
- 33. (C) There should be 'remain at home' in place of 'sit at home'.
- 34. (D) There should be 'reducing' in place of 'reduce'.
- 35. (C) There should be 'have been successful' in place of 'have successful'.
- 36. (E) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (B)
- 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (D) 44. (C) 45. (D)
- 46. (B) 47. (E) 48. (B) 49. (B) 50. (A)

# Computer Knowledge

- 1. If you wish to extend the length of the network without having the signal degrade, you would use a—
  - (A) resonance
- (B) router
- (C) gateway
- (D) switch
- (E) repeater
- 2. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the Internet, is called a—
  - (A) version
- (B) patch
- (C) tutorial
- (D) FAQ
- (E) rectifier

- 3. URL stands for—
  - (A) Universal Research List
  - (B) Universal Resource List
  - (C) Uniform Research List
  - (D) Uniform Research Locator
  - (E) Uniform Resource Locator
- 4. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes—
  - (A) data redundancy
  - (B) information overload
  - (C) duplicate data
  - (D) data inconsistency
  - (E) data repetition

- 5. What is a backup?
  - (A) Restoring the information backup
  - (B) An exact copy of a system's information
  - (C) The ability to get a system up and running in the event of a system crash or failure
  - (D) All of these
  - (E) None of these
- 6. The Internet is—
  - (A) a large network of networks
  - (B) an internal communication system for a business
  - (C) a communication system for the states of India
  - (D) a communication system for some states of India
  - (E) a communication system for some cities of India
- 7. Computers that are portable and convenient for users who travel are known as
  - (A) supercomputers
- (B) planners
- (C) minicomputers
- (D) file servers
- (E) laptops
- 8. What is the storage area for e-mail messages called ?
  - (A) A folder
- (B) A mailbox
- (C) A directory
- (D) The hard disk
- (E) None of these
- 9. One advantage of dial-up Internet access is—
  - (A) it utilizes broadband technology
  - (B) it is Indian
  - (C) it uses a router for security
  - (D) modem speeds are very fast
  - (E) it utilizes existing telephone service
- 10. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called ?
  - (A) configuration
- (B) download
- (C) storage
- (D) upload
- (E) installation
- 11. Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly?
  - (A) Booting
- (B) Processing
- (C) Saving
- (D) Editing
- (E) Starting

- A means of capturing an image (drawing or photo) so that it can be stored on a computer is—
  - (A) Modem
- (B) Software
- (C) Scanner
- (D) Keyboard
- (E) Mouse
- 13. An error in a computer program—
  - (A) Crash
- (B) Power Failure
- (C) bug
- (D) Virus
- (E) Fatal error
- 14. Access control based on a person's fingerprints is an example of—
  - (A) biometric identification
  - (B) characteristic identification
  - (C) characteristic security
  - (D) fingerprint security
  - (E) logistics
- 15. The patterns of printed lines on most products are called—
  - (A) prices
- (B) striping
- (C) scanners
- (D) OCR
- (E) barcodes
- 16. Most mailprograms automatically complete the following two parts in an e-mail—
  - (A) From: and Body:
  - (B) From: and Date:
  - (C) From: and To:
  - (D) From: and Subject:
  - (E) None of these
- 17. The computer's capability of distinguishing spoken words is called—
  - (A) voice analysis
  - (B) speech acknowledgment
  - (C) voice recognition
  - (D) speech interpretation
  - (E) vocalisation
- 18. Which of the following is an advantage of mounting an application on the Web?
  - (A) the possibility of 24-hour access for users
  - (B) creating a system that can extend globally
  - (C) standardizing the design of the interface
  - (D) All of these
  - (E) None of these

<ul> <li>(A) Homepage</li> <li>(C) Java Script</li> <li>(E) Intro Page</li> <li>20. ERP is an acrony</li> <li>(A) Enterprise R</li> <li>(B) Enterprise R</li> </ul>	etirement Planning elationship Planning		<ul> <li>Hackers</li></ul>
<ul><li>(D) Enterprise R</li><li>(E) Enterprise R</li></ul>		27.	Unauthorized copying of software to be used for personal gain instead of for personal backups is called—  (A) program thievery (B) data snatching  (C) software piracy (D) program looting  (E) data looting
=	vice Provider (ISP) application		Junk e-mail is also called—  (A) Spam (B) spoof  (C) cookie crumbs (D) sniffer script  (E) Spill
use of data about (A) access (C) accuracy (E) privacy	deal with the collection and individuals is—  (B) publicity (D) property  to sending data to a satellite	29.	What is usually used for displaying information at public places?  (A) Monitors (B) Overhead Projections (C) Monitors and Overhead Projections (D) Touch Screen Kiosks (E) Loudspeakers
is—  (A) downlink  (C) demodulate  (E) interrelate	(B) modulate (D) uplink	30.	What is MP3?  (A) A mouse (B) A Printer (C) A Sound format (D) A Scanner (E) A Mobile Phone
phrases or icons to move immed	nts containing underlined that a user can click in order ately to related parts of the t or to other documents with ion are called—  (B) hypertext  (D) URL	31.	What is the most popular hardware for multimedia creations?  (A) PCs (B) Minicomputers (C) Mainframe Computers (D) WANs (E) Super Computers
25. Physical security computer hardwand natural disacconcerned with	is concerned with protecting are from human tampering aster and security is protecting software from	32.	For sound recording, what is necessary?  (A) Speaker (B) Microphone  (C) Talker (D) Mouse  (E) Telephone
unauthorized tan  (A) data  (C) Internet  (E) publicity	pering or damage.  (B) cyber  (D) metaphysical	33.	The life-span of a CD-ROM is— (A) approximately one year (B) approximately two years (C) approximately five years

- (D) approximately twenty-five years
- (E) almost unlimited
- 34. The ...... settings are automatic and standard.
  - (A) default
- (B) CPU
- (C) peripheral
- (D) user friendly
- (E) defaulter
- 35. What are the two parts of an E-mail address?
  - (A) User name and street address
  - (B) Legal name and phone number
  - (C) User name and domain name
  - (D) Initials and password
  - (E) User Name and Recipient Name
- 36. Participants can see and hear each other in a—
  - (A) electronic mail system
  - (B) message system
  - (C) teleconference
  - (D) bulletin board
  - (E) None of these
- 37. Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is—
  - (A) A random-access medium
  - (B) Expensive
  - (C) A read-only medium
  - (D) Fragile and easily damaged
  - (E) A sequential-access medium
- 38. Why should you delete unknown e-mail attachments?
  - (A) You could go to jail
  - (B) the person could track you down and hurt you
  - (C) it is bad manners
  - (D) it might contain a virus that could hurt your computer
  - (E) None of these
- 39. How is it possible that both programs and data can be stored on the same floppy disk?
  - (A) A floppy disk has two sides, one for data and one for programs
  - (B) A floppy disk has to be formatted for one or for the other

- (C) Programs and data are both software, and both can be stored on any memory device
- (D) Floppy disks can only store data, not programs
- (E) Floppy disks are better than CDs
- 40. What is an embedded system?
  - (A) A program that comes wrapped in a box
  - (B) A program that is permanently part of a computer
  - (C) A computer that is part of a larger computer
  - (D) A computer and software system that controls a machine or appliance
  - (E) None of these
- 41. Which of the following will you require to hear music on your computer?
  - (A) Video Card
- (B) Tape Recorder
- (C) Mouse
- (D) Joy Stick
- (E) Sound Card
- 42. The signal that a computer is waiting for a command from the user—
  - (A) prompt
- (B) event
- (C) time slice
- (D) interrupt
- (E) None of these
- 43. This software allows the user to move from page to page on the Web by clicking on or selecting a hyperlink, or by typing in the address of the destination page—
  - (A) Web browser
  - (B) Web search engine
  - (C) Web home page
  - (D) Web service
  - (E) None of these
- 44. For viewing video CDs, you would use—
  - (A) CD Player
  - (B) Windows Media Player
  - (C) Windows Video Player
  - (D) Windows Movie Player
  - (E) None of these
- 45. Executing more than one program concurrently by one user on one computer is known as—
  - (A) multiprogramming
  - (B) multiprocessing

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  - (C) time-sharing
  - (D) multitasking
  - (E) multiaction
- 46. Which of the following controls the manner of interaction between the user and the operating system?
  - (A) language translator
  - (B) platform
  - (C) user interface
  - (D) icon
  - (E) None of these
- 47. You can keep your personal files/folders in—
  - (A) My folder
  - (B) My Documents
  - (D) My Text
- (C) My Files(E) My Collection
- 48. Three types of compact disks include CD-ROM, CD-R, and—
  - (A) CD-W
- (B) CD-RAM
- (C) CD-DVD
- (D) CD-RW
- (E) None of these
- 49. All computers must have—
  - (A) Word processing software

- (B) An operating system
- (C) A printer attached
- (D) A virus checking program
- (E) None of these
- 50. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of—
  - (A) spooling
- (B) spoofing
- (C) hacking
- (D) identity theft
- (E) None of these

### **Answers**

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (E)	4. (D)	5. (D)				
6. (A)	7. (E)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (C)				
11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (E)				
16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (D)	19. (A)	20. (C)				
21. (B)	22. (E)	23. (D)	24. (B)	25. (A)				
26. (E)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (C)	30. (C)				
31. (A)	32. (B)	33. (C)	34. (A)	35. (C)				
36. (C)	37. (E)	38. (D)	39. (C)	40. (D)				
41. (E)	42. (A)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (A)				
46. (C)	47. (B)	48. (D)	49. (B)	50. (C)				

General Awareness (Socio-Economic & Banking)

# **Objective Questions**

9. During the last decade, in which of the

following year did Indian economy register

1. Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007 has

replaced-

	(A) VAT		the highest growth rate?
	(B) MRTPC		(A) 2005-06 (B) 2006-07
	(C) Securities Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 2005		(C) 2007-08 (D) 2008-09
	(D) Electricity Act, 2003	10.	Who was the Chairman of the Expert Committee which suggested a formula on 'Con-
2.	'Mid-day Meal' scheme was started in the year—		sumption Expenditure' for identifying BPL families?
	(A) 1998 (B) 1997		(A) Abhijit Sen (B) C. Rangrajan
	(C) 1996 (D) 1995		(C) N. C. Saxena (D) Mihir Shah
3.	Industrial sector growth for 2013-14 has been estimated at% in first advance estimates given by (CSO).  (A) $-0.1\%$ (B) $0.7\%$ (C) $2.1\%$ (D) $3.6\%$	11.	'Innovation Lab' has been launched by— (A) Tata Consultancy Services (B) Infosys Tech (C) Reliance Industries (D) Anil's Reliance Communications
4.	The duration of present Five Year Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India is—	12.	Siddharth Birla appointed as Chairman of for 2014.
	(A) 2011–16 (B) 2009–14		(A) CII
	(C) 2010–15 (D) 2008–13		(B) Competition Commission of India
5.	'Priyadarshini Project' is related to—		(C) FICCI
	(A) Empowerment of Rural women		(D) SEBI
	(B) Survival of Girl Child	13.	GAAR will be introduced in—
	(C) Free Education to all Girls		(A) 2014 (B) 2015
	(D) None of the above		(C) 2016 (D) 2017
6.	'Pratibha Kiran Yojana' is a new scheme to promote higher education among girls introduced by—  (A) Karnataka  (B) Bihar	14.	RBI has sold its stake in a financial institution to the government. Which is this institution?  (A) IDBI (B) NABARD (C) SIDBI (D) NHB
	(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh	15.	Government has extended Mid Day Meal
7.	To which service, the government has notified		Scheme to cover the students upto class—  (A) 6th (B) 7th
	Service Tax Refund Scheme for exporter?		(A) 6th (B) 7th (C) 8th (D) 10th
	(A) Port services (B) Railway service	1.6	
0	(C) Road service (D) All of the above	10.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. has been renamed as—
8.	'Laadli Laxmi Yojana' has been launched bygovernment for supporting girls of all religion and caste upto their marriage.		<ul><li>(A) Reliance Sanchar Nigam Ltd.</li><li>(B) Tata Sanchar Nigam Ltd.</li></ul>
	(A) Rajasthan (B) Madhya Pradesh		(C) Tata Communication Ltd.
	(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Gujarat		(D) Bharti Communication Ltd.

17.		llowing states has the	25.	. NOAPS has been renamed as Indira Gandle		
	highest female literacy	rate in India?		National Old Age Pension Scheme with its		
	<ul><li>(A) Rajasthan</li><li>(B) Kerala</li></ul>			extended scope. Now this scheme includes a old age persons—	111	
	(C) Karnataka			(A) Living below poverty line		
	(D) Tamil Nadu			(B) Above 60 years age		
18.	Finally approved by N	IDC the targeted annual		(C) Above 65 years age		
	rate of growth for the	=		(D) Both (A) and (C)		
	(A) 9·0%	(B) 8·8%	26.	. The Ex-officio Secretary of NDC is—		
	(C) 8·5%	(D) 8·0%		(A) Secretary of Finance Ministry		
19.		the new funding pattern		(B) General Secretary of Lok Sabha		
	(Centre State Share) for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as—			(C) Secretary of Planning Commission		
	(A) 50:50	(B) 55:45	27	(D) Vice-Chairman of Planning Commissio		
	(C) 60:40	(D) 65:35	27.	<ol> <li>For charters and cargo services, what is the new FDI ceiling announced by the govern</li> </ol>		
20.		ity Mission targets to		ment?	.1	
	increase the production of wheat, rice and pulses in next four years to—  (A) 10,8 and 2 million tonne respectively  (B) 8,10 and 2 million tonne respectively			(A) 100% (B) 74%		
				(C) 26% (D) 49%		
				. RBI has in principle decided to give licence	e	
	(C) 8, 12 and 2 million tonne respectively			for banking to—		
	(D) 8, 10 and 4 million tonne respectively			<ul><li>(A) Infrastructure Development Finance Co</li><li>(B) Bandhan a Microfinance Co.</li></ul>	•	
21.		ulated country in South		(C) Both (A) and (B)		
	Asia is—  (A) Pangladash	(P) India		(D) SIDBI		
	<ul><li>(A) Bangladesh</li><li>(C) Maldives</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) India</li><li>(D) Sri Lanka</li></ul>	29.	. The share of road transport in total transpo	rt	
22	` '	•		of the country is about—		
22.		e estimates of CSO, the 14 for agriculture and		(A) 20% (B) 40%		
	allied sector stands at-			(C) 60% (D) 80%		
	(A) 1·4%	(B) 4·0%	30.	. Minimum Support Price is recommende	d	
	(C) 4·6%	(D) $-1.7\%$		by—		
23.	Which of the following mobile phone service providers has the maximum market share in			<ul><li>(A) ICAR</li><li>(B) State Government</li></ul>		
	India?	amum market snare in		(C) Ministry of Agriculture		
	(A) Bharti Airtel			(D) Commission for Agricultural Costs an	ıd	
	(B) Vodafone			Prices (CACP)		
	(C) Idea		31.	. What percentage of Net Central Taxes revenu	ıe	
	(D) BSNL			have been recommended by the 13th Finance	ce	
24.		ojana' a social security		Commission to be transferred to States?		
	scheme for rural landless households is implemented by the noddle agency—			(A) 28·5% (B) 29·5% (C) 32·0% (D) 30·5%		
	(A) National Insurance		22			
	(B) State Government		32.	Which state possesses the maximum percer tage of SC population ?	1-	
				mot of oc bohammon .		

(A) U.P.

(C) Kerala

(B) M.P.

(D) Punjab

(C) UTI

(D) LIC

- 33. Government has made an announcement in Parliament to provide telephone connection to every household in the country by-
  - (A) 2020
- (B) 2025
- (C) 2040
- (D) 2030
- 34. What is 'NIKKEI'?
  - (A) Share Price Index of Tokyo Share Market
  - (B) Name of Japanese Central Bank
  - (C) Japanese name of Country's Planning Commission
  - (D) Foreign Exchange Market of Japan
- 35. Which statement is correct about Indian Planning Commission?
  - (A) It is not defined in Indian Constitution
  - (B) Members and Vice-Chairman of it do not have fixed working duration
  - (C) Members do not require any minimum education
  - (D) All of the above
- 36. Planning Commission has appointed a high powered panel to suggest an alternate methodology of poverty estimation, the Chairman of this Committee is-
  - (A) Ashok Gulati
- (B) Abhijit Sen
- (C) C. Rangarajan
- (D) Deepak Parikh
- 37. Which of the following sectors has been estimated to have the negative growth rate during 2013-14?
  - (A) Manufacturing
  - (B) Construction
  - (C) Electricity, gas and water supply
  - (D) None of the above
- 38. NABARD was established on the recommendation of-
  - (A) Public Account Committee
  - (B) Shivaraman Committee
  - (C) Narsimham Committee
  - (D) None of the above
- 39. MGNREGA was launched on—
  - (A) 1st April, 2006
  - (B) 2nd Feb., 2006
  - (C) 30th Sept., 2005
  - (D) No scheme of such title has yet launched

- 40. Which company is providing mobile service with the name 'Cell One' to the consumers?
  - (A) MTNL
  - (B) BSNL
  - (C) Reliance Infocom
  - (D) Bharti Tele
- 41. VAT is imposed—
  - (A) Directly on consumer
  - (B) On final stage of production
  - (C) On first stage of production

  - (D) On all stages between production and final sale
- 42. The newly appointed person as Chairman of CBEC is-
  - (A) S. Sridhar
  - (B) J. M. Shanti Sundharam
  - (C) Rajiv Chandrashekhar
  - (D) S. K. Goyal
- 43. Kutir Jyoti Scheme is associated with—
  - (A) Promoting cottage industry in villages
  - (B) Promoting employment among rural unemployed youth
  - (C) Providing electricity to rural families living below the poverty line
  - (D) All of the above
- 44. Novelis has been acquired and merged with—
  - (A) Tata Steels
- (B) SAIL
- (C) HINDALCO
- (D) Jindal Steels
- 45. OTCEI is—
  - (A) Atomic Submarine of China
  - (B) Economic Policy of USA
  - (C) An Indian Share Market
  - (D) A Defence Research Organisation
- 46. By what year the States have to reduce their revenue deficit to zero as per the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission?
  - (A) 2015-16
- (B) 2012-13
- (C) 2013-14
- (D) 2014-15
- 47. The amount of Plan expenditure envisaged in the central budget for 2014-15 is—
  - (A) ₹ 400,000 crore
  - (B) ₹ 555,322 crore
  - (C) ₹ 650,000 crore
  - (D) ₹ 680,000 crore

- 48. The base year of whole sale price Index has been shifted from 1993-94 to-
  - (A) 1999-2000
- (B) 2003-04
- (C) 2000-01
- (D) 2004-05
- 49. As per the status on January 28, 2014, the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) stands at-
  - (A) 8.5%
- (B) 8·75%
- (C) 9·0%
- (D) 9·25%
- 50. Which of the following Consumer Price Index has been discontinued since February 15, 2008 ?
  - (A) CPI (UNME)
- (B) CPI (IW)
- (C) CPI (AL)
- (D) CPI (RL)
- 51. CAPART is related with—
  - (A) Assisting and evaluating rural welfare programmes
  - (B) Computer hardware
  - (C) Consultant service of export promotion
  - (D) Controlling pollution in big industries
- 52. Which of the following sectors registered the highest growth rate in CSO's first advance estimates for the year 2013-14?
  - (A) Agriculture
  - (B) Industrial
  - (C) Manufacturing
  - (D) Service
- 53. Which of the following is/are not eligible for tax rebate?
  - (A) National Saving Certificate
  - (B) Indira Vikas Patra
  - (C) National Saving Scheme
  - (D) Public Providend Fund
- 54. The Governor of RBI is—
  - (A) Y. V. Reddy
  - (B) Raghuram G. Rajan
  - (C) C. Rangarajan
  - (D) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
- 55. SEBI was established in—
  - (A) 1993
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1988
- (D) 1990
- 56. The working of SEBI includes—
  - (A) To regulate the dealings of share market
  - (B) To check the foul dealings in share market
  - (C) To control the inside trading of shares
  - (D) All of the above

- 57. The 'Ad hoc Treasury Bill System' of meeting budget deficit in India was replaced by 'Ways and Means Advances System' which has come into force on -
  - (A) March 31, 1997
- (B) April 1, 1996
- (C) April 1, 1997
- (D) None of these
- 58. As per the second advance estimates for the year 2013-14, the total foodgrain production stands at-
  - (A) 257·13 MT
- (B) 259·32 MT
- (C) 263·20 MT
- (D) 269·20 MT
- 59. Who is the Director-General of WTO?
  - (A) Pascal Lamy (C) Jim Yong Kim
- (B) Roberto Azevedo (D) Robert Zoellick
- 60. Which statement of the following is true about IMF?
  - (A) It is not an agency of UNO
  - (B) It can grant loan to any country of the world
  - (C) It can grant loan to state Govt. of a country
  - (D) It grants loan only to member nations
- 61. TRAI has abolished ADC (Access Deficit Charge) on all types of calls w.e.f.—
  - (A) April 1, 2010
- (B) April 30, 2009
- (C) August 30, 2009 (D) October 30, 2008
- 62. Which of the following is public sector organisation?
  - 1. Food Corporation of India (FCI)
  - 2. Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI)
  - Cotton Corporation of India
  - Jute Corporation of India (A) Only 1 and 2
    - (B) Only 2, 3
  - (C) Only 3, 4
- (D) All of these
- 63. Which day has been declared as 'Balika Diwas' (Girl Day) by the Ministry of Woman and Children Development?
  - (A) April 5, every year
  - (B) July 9, every year
  - (C) October 9, every year
  - (D) December 9, every year
- 64. The third summit of BIMSTEC took place on March 4, 2014 in-
  - (A) India
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Sri Lanka

- 65. Who is the present Chairman of SEBI who got two years term extension from the government in February 2014?
  - (A) U. K. Sinha
  - (B) Rajeev K. Agrawal
  - (C) Prashant Saran
  - (D) S. Raman
- 66. Central Issue price of foodgrains under TPDS includes price for BPL and APL (Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line). What is the difference between the two?
  - (A) Price for APL is double of BPL price
  - (B) Price for BPL is one-third of APL price
  - (C) Difference of ₹ 500 per Qt.
  - (D) Difference of ₹ 250 per Qt.
- 67. Which is the first and single city in India where 'Mono Rail' is in operation?
  - (A) New Delhi
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Kolkata
- 68. Rural women can avail the benefit of Mahila Samriddhi Yojana if they open their account in—
  - (A) Rural Post Offices
  - (B) Commercial Banks
  - (C) Rural Development Bank
  - (D) Any of the above
- 69. In Interim Union Budget 2014-15, which of the following deficit (as % of GDP) stands the lowest ?
  - (A) Fiscal Deficit
  - (B) Revenue Deficit
  - (C) Effective Revenue Deficit
  - (D) Primary Deficit
- 70. The 'Entrepreneur of the Year' award of C.I.I. for the year 2013 has been given to—
  - (A) Mukesh Ambani
  - (B) Udai Kotak
  - (C) Ratan Tata
  - (D) Sunil Bharti
- 71. Which one of the following taxes was withdrawn in the Union Budget for 2009-10?
  - (A) FBT & CTT
- (B) Income Tax
- (C) GST
- (D) CENVAT
- 72. Which committee recommended tax on Agriculture Holdings?
  - (A) Bhootlingam Committee
  - (B) Wanchoo Committee

- (C) Raj Committee
- (D) None of the above
- 73. As per Present Union Budget the Service Tax rate is—
  - (A) 8%
- (B) 15%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 12%
- 74. The cause of deflation is—
  - (A) Lack of goods and services as compared to money supply
  - (B) Lack of imports as compared to exports
  - (C) Lack of money supply as compared to supply of goods and services
  - (D) None of the above
- 75. Which of the following is a better measure of economic development?
  - (A) Employment
  - (B) Size of exports
  - (C) Rural consumption
  - (D) Per Capita National Income
- 76. Which of the following is the Central Bank in India?
  - (A) Central Bank of India
  - (B) State Bank of India
  - (C) Reserve Bank of India
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
- 77. Which of the following nation has been the biggest trade partner during the first nine months of 2013-14?
  - (A) U.S.A.
- (B) U.A.E.
- (C) China
- (D) Iran
- 78. 'India Brand Equity Fund' was established in—
  - (A) 1996
- (B) 1997
- (C) 1995
- (D) 1992
- 79. Mixed Economy means—
  - (A) Co-existence of small and large industries
  - (B) Promoting both Agriculture and Industries in the economy
  - (C) Co-existence of public and private sectors
  - (D) Co-existence of rich and poor
- 80. Ministry of HRD has announced to hike FDI limit in Education to—
  - (A) 65%
- (B) 70%
- (C) 75%
- (D) 100%

- 81. 'Pure Banking, Nothing Else' is a slogan raised by -(A) ICICI Bank (B) HDFC Bank (C) SBI (D) UTI Bank
- 82. What is meant by 'White Lebel ATM'?
  - (A) ATM installed in Bank branches
  - (B) ATM installed outside bank branches
  - (C) ATM installed by non-banking companies
  - (D) Swipe machines installed at point of sale
- 83. Indian State having the lowest Infant Mortality Rate is-
  - (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Goa
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Kerala
- 84. 'Smart Money' is a term used for—
  - (A) Internet Banking (B) Credit Card
    - (C) Cash with Bank (D) Cash with Public
- 85. Which of the following has the maximum share in GSM Mobile Phone Service Market?
  - (A) Vodafone (earlier Hutch)
  - (B) Airtel
  - (C) BSNL
  - (D) Reliance
- 86. Which of the following superfast trains has AC coach having Braille signals?
  - (A) Purushottam Express
  - (B) Sramjeevi Express
  - (C) Himgiri Express
  - (D) Tamil Nadu Express
- 87. The establishment of IORARC (Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation) was officially declared on-
  - (A) March 5, 1996
- (B) March 5, 1997
- (C) April 1, 1997
- (D) August 15, 1947
- 88. Insider Trading is related to—
  - (A) Share Market
  - (B) Horse racing
  - (C) Taxation
  - (D) Public Expenditure
- 89. The largest source of National Income in India is-
  - (A) Service Sector
    - (B) Agriculture
  - (C) Industrial Sector (D) Trade Sector
- 90. 'Public Sector' means—
  - (A) Government ownership on commerce and trade

- (B) Capitalist ownership on commerce and
- (C) Private ownership on trade
- (D) None of the above
- 91. NABARD is—
  - (A) A Development Bank
  - (B) A Board
  - (C) A Block
  - (D) A Department
- 92. Indian Green Revolution is the most successful in-
  - (A) Wheat and Potato
  - (B) Jwar and Oil Seeds
  - (C) Wheat and Rice
  - (D) Tea and Coffee
- 93. The period of 12th plan in India is—
  - (A) 2009-14
- (B) 2010-15
- (C) 2012-17
- (D) 2011-16
- 94. Economic Planning is in-
  - (A) Union list
  - (B) State list
  - (C) Concurrent list
  - (D) Not any specified list
- 95. Presently (from January 29, 2014) bank rate in India is-
  - (A) 8·25%
- (B) 9.00%
- (C) 6.25%
- (D) 10·25%
- 96. 'Sensitive Sector' as defined by RBI includes-
  - (A) Capital Market
- (B) Real Estate
- (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- 97. PMEAC has revised its GDP growth estimates for 2013-14-
  - (A) 7·0%
- (B) 6·4%
- (C) 8·0%
- (D) 8·5%
- 98. Competition Commission of India is related
  - (A) Monopoly and trade restrictions
  - (B) Inflation control
  - (C) Transport control
  - (D) Foreign Exchange Regulations
- 99. Interest Rate Policy is a part of—
  - (A) Fiscal Policy
- (B) Industrial Policy
- (C) Monetary Policy (D) None of these

- 100. The basis of determining dearness allowance to employees in India is—
  - (A) National Income
  - (B) Consumer Price Index
  - (C) Standard of Living
  - (D) Per Capita Income
- 101. Which state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate in 2013?
  - (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Goa
- (D) Maharashtra
- 102. Who among the following has been appointed as the Comptroller and Accountant General of India (CAG)?
  - (A) Vinod Rai
  - (B) Ashok Gulati
  - (C) Shashi Kant Sharma
  - (D) R. K. Sethi
- 103. As per 66th Round of NSSO Survey employment growth rate during 2004-05 to 2009-10 has been estimated to be-
  - (A) 0.22
- (B) 2.8%
- (C) 3·0%
- (D) 3·2%
- 104. Oil Refinery at Bhatinda is being established by—
  - (A) IOC
- (B) HPCL
- (C) Reliance
- (D) BPCL
- 105. Micro credit or micro finance is a noval approach to banking with the poor. In this approach bank credit is extended to the poors through—
  - (A) Self Help Groups
  - (B) Anganbadees
  - (C) Cooperative Credit Societies
  - (D) RBI
- 106. BCCI is-
  - (A) An International Terrorist Organisation
  - (B) An International Industrial Organisation
  - (C) A Movement for International Peace
  - (D) An International Banking Organisation
- 107. The concept of Micro Finance emerged in which of the following countries initially?
  - (A) India
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Sri Lanka
- 108. The outlines of second five year plan was made by —
  - (A) B. N. Gadgil

- (B) VKRV Rao
- (C) P. C. Mahalanobis
- (D) C. N. Vakil
- 109. Which panel was appointed by Finance Ministry to review the service tax issues?
  - (A) Abhijit Sen Panel (B) Ahluwalia Panel
  - (C) Rastogi Panel
- (D) Rangrajan Panel
- 110. NABARD was established in—
  - (A) Fourth Plan
- (B) Fifth Plan
- (C) Sixth Plan
- (D) Eighth Plan
- 111. Devaluation means—
  - (A) To reduce the value of home currency in other currency
  - (B) To appreciate the value of home currency
  - (C) To issue new currency in place of old currency
  - (D) None of these
- 112. IMF has raised India's quota as a result of which India's voting right has gone up from 1.88% to-
  - (A) 2·0%
- (B) 2·44%
- (C) 2·82%
- (D) 3·1%
- 113. Which sector of Indian Economy has lowest employment elasticity in respect of GDP growth?
  - (A) Manufacturing (B) Construction
  - (C) Agriculture
- (D) Mining
- 114. CSO has recently shifted the base year for national income estimates—
  - (A) From 1993-94 to 1999-2000
  - (B) From 1999-2000 to 2004-05
  - (C) From 1990-91 to 2000-01
  - (D) From 1993-94 to 2000-01
- 115. The number of approved share markets in India-
  - (A) 19
- (B) 20
- (C) 23
- (D) 24
- 116. After merger of Air India and Indian Airlines, the new entity is now known as—
  - (A) India Airlines
- (B) Air India
- (C) Indian
- (D) Indian Airways
- 117. Dalal Street is situated in—
  - (A) London
- (B) Paris
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) New Delhi

118.	RBI was nationalised	l in—	127. In	crease in net R	BI credit for Central
	(A) 1959	(B) 1947	Go	overnment represe	nts—
	(C) 1945	(D) 1949	(A	<ul><li>Budgetary Defi</li></ul>	cit
119.	Which part of Indian	rupee has been allotted	`	) Revenue Defici	t
		for repaying interest on	(C	) Fiscal Deficit	
		erim) budget proposals?	$(\Gamma$	) Monetised Defi	cit
	(A) 20 paise	(B) 24 paise	128. Wł	nich pair is not cor	rect?
	(C) 25 paise	(D) 26 paise	(A		tee-Simplification of
120.	In which city, the manies are registered?	aximum foreign compa-	(B	Export and Imp  ) Nanjundappa	ort Committee—Railway
	(A) Mangalore	(B) Gurgaon		Fare	, ,
	(C) New Delhi	(D) Mumbai	(C	Rangrajan Co Payment	ommittee—Balance of
121	The foundation stor making factory has b	ne of a new rail coach een laid at—	(E	•	nittee—Banking Service
	(A) Saharsa	(B) Rae Bareli	100 T	*	1. 1
	(C) Amethi	(D) Amritsar		_	en his account in—
122.	Which of the follow	ing is not a quantitative		Urban Cooperat     Degianal Bural	
	measure for credit co			) Regional Rural ) RBI	Dalik
	(A) Open Market op	perations	`	<b>,</b>	amanaial Danka
	(B) Statutory Liquid	lity Ratio	,	) Scheduled Com	
	(C) Bank Rate			-	d SBI (Subsidiary Banks
	(D) Margin requiren	nents for debts		,	Bill which allows State duce its holdings in its
123.	Who is the Cha	airman of 7th Pay		ven subsidiary ban	
	Commission recent	tly appointed by the		.) 74%	(B) 60·6%
	government?		(C	51%	(D) 49%
	(A) Ashok Kumar M	<b>Iathur</b>	131. W	hich of the followi	ng is not an institutional
	(B) Ashok Chawla			edit agency?	
	(C) Rohit Nandan			) Cooperative So	
	(D) Kaushik Basu		•	) Commercial Ba	nks
124.	In India's total fore	ign debt on September		Money Lender	Danle
		e of Multilateral Debt	`	) Regional Rural	
	stands at—				uota and voting share of ndia atplace among
	(A) 13·1%	(B) 14·1%		8 members of the	
	(C) 14·6%	(D) 15·1%		a) 10th	(B) 11th
125.	As per 2014-15 (inter	rim) budget Income Tax		*	(D) 13th
	exemption limit for v				idget 2014-15, which of
	(A) ₹ 2,40,000	(B) ₹ 1,90,000			nighest expenditure head
	(C) ₹ 2,00,000	(D) ₹ 2,50,000		the government?  Discretely the government?	(P) Defense
126.	Who was the Chair	rman of 14th Finance	•	Subsidy	<ul><li>(B) Defence</li><li>(D) Interest Payment</li></ul>
	Commission ?		•	•	•
	(A) Y. V. Reddy			,	m) budget proposals collection is proposed
	(B) K. C. Pant			om—	tonection is proposed
	(C) C. Rangrajan		(A	<ul><li>Service Tax</li></ul>	(B) Income Tax

- 135. The objective of 'Sangam Yojana' is—
  - (A) To make Ganga water pollution free
  - (B) To make Sangam region of Allahabad more attractive for tourists
  - (C) To ensure welfare of handicapped
  - (D) To unite various groups of Hindus
- 136. In basic slabs of Income Tax, the upper limit for the slab having 20% tax now becomes—
  - (A) ₹ 5,00,000
- (B) ₹ 8,00,000
- (C) ₹ 5,50,000
- (D) ₹ 10,00,000
- 137. Which of the following is not a component of Human Development Index?
  - (A) Life Expectancy
  - (B) Mean Years of Schooling
  - (C) Infant Mortality Rate
  - (D) Per Capita Income
- 138. As per the CSO's advance estimates, the GDP growth for 2013-14 stands at—
  - (A) 4·5%
- (B) 4·9%
- (C) 5·4%
- (D) 5.9%
- 139. To which community/organisation maximum goods are exported from India?
  - (A) EEC
  - (B) Commonwealth nation
  - (C) SAFTA
  - (D) OPEC
- 140. Which of the following committee has recently submitted its recommendations on financial sector reforms?
  - (A) Rajan Committee
  - (B) Narsimham Committee
  - (C) Damodaran Committee
  - (D) Kelkar Committee
- 141. According to 2011 census, during 2001–11 the lowest (negative) population growth rate was recorded in—
  - (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Manipur
  - (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Nagaland
- 142. According to 2011 census, gender ratio in India is—
  - (A) 939
- (B) 933
- (C) 943
- (D) 927
- 143. Under Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)

- those urban areas were included which had a population—
- (A) Upto 50,000
- (B) Between 50,000 and 1 lakh
- (C) Between 50,000 to 5 lakh
- (D) None of these
- 144. The Nobel Prize for Economics in 2013 has been given to—
  - (A) Thomas C. Schelling and Robert J. Aumann
  - (B) George A. Akerlof, Michael Spence and Joseph E. Stiglitz
  - (C) James Huckman and Denial Macfadan
  - (D) Eugene Fema, Lars Peter Hansen, Robert Shiller
- 145. Which of the following is not true about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)?
  - (A) Providing jobs to rural people for 150 days in a year
  - (B) It is applicable to all districts in the country
  - (C) It was implemented from Feb. 2, 2006
  - (D) None of these
- 146. First Nobel Prize of Economics was given to—
  - (A) Milton Friedman
  - (B) Ragnar Frish and Joan Timbugen
  - (C) Thomas C. Schellings
  - (D) Finn Kydland
- 147. SJSRY belongs to—
  - (A) Urban areas
- (B) Rural areas
- (C) Semiurban areas (D) All of these
- 148. What is 'Hawala'?
  - (A) Full details of a subject
  - (B) Illegal transactions of foreign exchange
  - (C) Illegal trading of shares
  - (D) Tax evasion
- 149. Which plan was terminated a year before the time schedule?
  - (A) First Plan (1951–56)
  - (B) Third Plan (1966–71)
  - (C) Sixth Plan (1980–85)
  - (D) Fifth Plan (1974–79)

- 150. Which pair is not correct?
  - (A) I Plan (1951–56)
  - (B) III Plan (1966–71)
  - (C) VI Plan (1980–85)
  - (D) XI Plan (2007-2012)
- 151. On the basis of Global Peace Index, which country tops the list of the most peaceful nations in the world?
  - (A) Japan
- (B) Denmark
- (C) Norway
- (D) New Zealand
- 152. According to 2011 census, Indian Population is—
  - (A) 98.7 crore
- (B) 102·0 crore
- (C) 121·0 crore
- (D) 105·7 crore
- 153. Which State has Lowest Population in India 2011 census?
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
  - (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Sikkim
- 154. In which of the following year the total foodgrain production stood highest?
  - (A) 2009-10
- (B) 2010-11
- (C) 2011-12
- (D) 2012-13
- 155. The headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is at—
  - (A) Singapore
- (B) Manila
- (C) Hong Kong
- (D) Tokyo
- 156. The estimated average per capita income (at current prices) for the year 2013-14 stands at —
  - (A) ₹ 74920
- (B) ₹ 63270
- (C) ₹ 61855
- (D) ₹ 38856
- 157. The largest expenditure head in 2014-15 (interim) budget is—
  - (A) Defence
  - (B) Economic Subsidy
  - (C) Science and Technology
  - (D) Interest Payment
- 158. The aim of Differentiated Interest Scheme was to provide concessional loans to—
  - (A) Weaker Section of Society
  - (B) Public Sector Industries
  - (C) Public Limited Companies
  - (D) Big Exporters
- 159. What is 'Stagflation'?
  - (A) Inflation with growth

- (B) Deflation with growth
- (C) Inflation after deflations
- (D) Inflation with depression
- 160. Which Indian plan ensured high growth rate as compared with targeted growth rate?
  - (A) Fifth Plan
- (B) Fourth Plan
- (C) Second Plan
- (D) Eighth Plan
- 161. The government is preparing Devolution Index which will measure social empowerment of people at the-
  - (A) Panchayat level (B) Block level
  - (C) District level
- (D) State level
- 162. Nachiket Mor Committee has submitted its recommendations which are related to-
  - (A) Insider Trading
  - (B) Financial Inclusion
  - (C) Micro Financing
  - (D) None of the above
- 163. Which committee was constituted for reforms in tax-structure?
  - (A) Narsimham Committee
  - (B) Chelliah Committee
  - (C) Gadgil Committee
  - (D) Kelkar Committee
- 164. Narsimham Committee was related to—
  - (A) High Education Reforms
  - (B) Tax Structure Reforms
  - (C) Banking Structure Reforms
  - (D) Planning Implementation Reforms
- 165. The Slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was included in—
  - (A) First Plan
- (B) Fifth Plan
- (C) Fourth Plan
- (D) Second Plan
- 166. KVIC (Khadi and Village Industry Commission) was established in-
  - (A) Third Plan
- (B) Fourth Plan
- (C) Second Plan
- (D) First Plan
- 167. The country producing the maximum silk in the world is-
  - (A) India
- (B) Japan
- (C) South Korea
- (D) China
- 168. The highest regulatory body in International Trade is-
  - (A) IMF
- (B) World Bank
- (C) WTO
- (D) IFC

- 169. MRTPC has been replaced by—
  - (A) CII
  - (B) Monopoly Commission
  - (C) CCI
  - (D) MMTC
- 170. In 2013-14 budget for senior citizen, the qualifying age for Income Tax calculation was reduced from 65 years to—
  - (A) 60 years
- (B) 62 years
- (C) 61 years
- (D) 58 years
- 171. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in the year—
  - (A) 2005
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009
- 172. As per the second advance estimates for the year 2013-14, the total oilseeds production stands at—
  - (A) 27·72 MT
- (B) 29·80 MT
- (C) 30.94 MT
- (D) 32·98 MT
- 173. Due to which reason India had to export Gold to Bank of England U.K. in 1991?
  - (A) India returned U.K. gold
  - (B) India returned gold taken as loan from U.K.
  - (C) To meet foreign exchange crisis
  - (D) For investments in British companies
- 174. One major proposal of New Industrial Policy (1991) was—
  - (A) NRIs will not be allowed for capital investment in India
  - (B) All types of industries have been made licence free
  - (C) Import restrictions of technical know-how for one year
  - (D) Facility of direct foreign investment upto 51% in high priority industries
- 175. For the Sugar year 2014-15, the FRP (Fair & Remunerative price) has been fixed at—
  - (A) ₹ 200 per Q.
- (B) ₹ 210 per Q.
- (C) ₹ 220 per Q.
- (D) ₹ 230 per Q.
- 176. According to 2011 census, which state has the maximum slum population?
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Odisha

- 177. 'Closed Economy' is that economy in which—
  - (A) Only export takes place
  - (B) Money supply is fully controlled
  - (C) Deficit financing takes place
  - (D) Neither export nor import takes place
- 178. As per the announcement in the credit policy review by RBI on January 28, 2014, the Repo Rate has been altered. What is true?
  - (A) Raised by 25 bps
  - (B) Raised by 50 bps
  - (C) Curtailed by 50 bps
  - (D) No alteration
- 179. National Rural Development Institute is situated at—
  - (A) Shimla
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Patna
- (D) New Delhi
- 180. 'Axis Bank' is the new name given to—
  - (A) UCO Bank
- (B) IDBI Bank
- (C) UTI Bank (D) ICICI Bank
  181. Which statement of the following is false
  - (according to literacy data of 2011 census)?(A) Literacy rate was calculated among
    - people having age 6 years or above
    - (B) During 2001-11, the number of literate population increased
    - (C) Indian literacy rate was estimated to be 74.04%
    - (D) Kerala was cent-per cent literate state
- 182. The headquarters of World Bank is situated at—
  - (A) Manila
- (B) Washington D.C.
- (C) New York
- (D) Geneva
- 183. Which state has a lower literacy rate than country's literacy rate according to 2011 census?
  - (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Odisha
- (D) West Bengal
- 184. UNCTAD-XIII was held on April 21–26, 2012 at—
  - (A) Doha (Qutar)
  - (B) Noa Skotia (Canada)
  - (C) Midrand (South Africa)
  - (D) Bangkok (Thailand)

- 185. State Bank of India has maximum number of ATMs in India. The next one is—
  - (A) PNB
  - (B) HDFC Bank
  - (C) ICICI Bank
  - (D) AXIS Bank
- 186. Which pair is not correct?
  - (A) EXIM Bank—Financing for exportimport
  - (B) RBI-Banker's bank
  - (C) IDBI-Industrial finance
  - (D) FCI—Financial assistance to commercial institutions
- 187. Nirmal Gram Puraskar is associated with—
  - (A) Rural Drinking Water
  - (B) Enlarging Forests
  - (C) Elementary Education
  - (D) Total Sanitation Campaign
- 188. As on January 28, 2014, Repo Rate stood
  - (A) 7·25%
- (B) 7·50%
- (C) 7·75%
- (D) 8·0%
- 189. Which of the following controls the working of share market in India?
  - (A) MRTP Act
- (B) FERA
- (C) BIFR
- (D) SEBI
- 190. Which of the following committee is at present working on 'future trading' effect on retail and wholesale prices of agriculture products?
  - (A) Tendulkar Committee
  - (B) Abhijit Sen Committee
  - (C) Rakesh Mohan Committee
  - (D) Y. K. Alagh Committee
- 191. Indian Planning Commission was constituted in—
  - (A) 1948
- (B) 1949
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1951
- 192. Which States/UT have been placed at first three places in Gender Development Index list 2006 made by Govt. of India?
  - (A) Goa, Kerala, Chandigarh
  - (B) Chandigarh, Goa, Kerala
  - (C) Kerala, Goa, Chandigarh
  - (D) Kerala, Chandigarh, Goa

- 193. Who among the following has taken charge of FICCI in December 2013 ?
  - (A) Naina Lal Kidwai
  - (B) Siddharth Birla
  - (C) Sandeep Somany
  - (D) R. Chandrashekhar
- 194. As per recent estimates about what per cent of all workforce in India is engaged in informal or unorganised sector?
  - (A) 50%
- (B) 70%
- (C) 90%
- (D) 40%
- 195. The First 'Garib Rath' has been flagged off between—
  - (A) Delhi-Patna
  - (B) Delhi-Chennai
  - (C) Delhi-Mumbai
  - (D) Amritsar-Saharsa
- 196. In which state/country Kishangang Hydro Electric project is situated?
  - (A) Himachal Pradesh
  - (B) Punjab
  - (C) Jammu and Kashmir
  - (D) Nepal
- 197. The process of budget making after reevaluating every item of expenditure in every financial year is known as—
  - (A) Performance Budgeting
  - (B) Deficit Budgeting
  - (C) Zero Based Budgeting
  - (D) Fresh Budgeting
- 198. Which of the following is not the member of EEC?
  - (A) Poland
- (B) Germany
- (C) Italy
- (D) U.K.
- 199. Which place India holds in milk production in the world?
  - (A) Fourth
- (B) Third
- (C) Second
- (D) First
- 200. Which one of the following energy sources is most environment friendly ?
  - (A) Petroleum products
  - (B) Solar cells
  - (C) Nuclear fission
  - (D) Forest products

- 201. Rise in SENSEX / NIFTY will directly result into-
  - (A) Strengthening of External value of rupee
  - (B) Weakening of External value of rupee
  - (C) Rise in inflation
  - (D) None of the above
- 202. Which day is celebrated as 'National Excise Duty Day'?
  - (A) 26th January
- (B) 24th February
- (C) 14th April
- (D) 10th June
- 203. The proportion of labour in GNP becomes low, due to the following reason—
  - (A) Wages lag behind prices
  - (B) Prices lag behind wages
  - (C) Profit lags behind prices
  - (D) Prices lag behind profit
- 204. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) constituted a committee for studying various aspects related to health insurance of senior citizen under the chairmanship of-
  - (A) R. Chidambaram
  - (B) V. Kishore Singh Deo
  - (C) K. S. Shastri
  - (D) Abhijit Sen
- 205. Lahiri Committee was associated with—
  - (A) Industrial Sickness
  - (B) Minimum Support Prices of Agriculture Products
  - (C) Price Structure of Edible Oil
  - (D) Handicraft Exports
- 206. Plan expenditure in India is met by—
  - (A) Internal debt and other resources
  - (B) Assistance from Aid India Club
  - (C) Assistance from IMF
  - (D) Assistance from OECD countries
- 207. National Income in India is estimated by—
  - (A) Planning Commission
  - (B) Finance Commission
  - (C) Indian Statistical Institute
  - (D) Central Statistical Organisation
- 208. Population density means—
  - (A) No. of persons living per sq. km
  - (B) No. of persons living per kilometre

- (C) Ratio of population living below poverty line to total population
- (D) No. of persons in a village
- 209. Which tax is collected by Panchayat?
  - (A) Sales Tax
- (B) Custom Duty
- (C) Land Revenue (D) Tax on local fairs
- 210. How many zones are there in Indian Railways at present?
  - (A) 16
- (B) 17
- (C) 18
- (D) 19
- 211. Which sector got high rate of growth in its cooperative units?
  - (A) Sugar
- (B) Cotton Textile
- (C) Jute
- (D) Cement
- 212. Which committee among the following was associated with prices of petroleum products and its tariff structure?
  - (A) Dr. Rangarajan Committee
  - (B) Malegam Committee
  - (C) Lahiri Committee
  - (D) Vaidyanathan Committee
- 213. The first fully literate district outside the Kerala State is-
  - (A) Wardhaman (West Bengal)
  - (B) Chingelpattu (Tamil Nadu)
  - (C) Nasik (Maharashtra)
  - (D) Merkata (Karnataka)
- 214. Tax Information Network (TIN), started in January 2004 is associated with-
  - (A) Sales Tax
- (B) Excise Duty
- (C) Income Tax
- (D) Corporation Tax
- 215. The Ministerial Conference of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in December 2013 was held in-
  - (A) Japan
- (B) Mexico
- (C) Canada
- (D) Indonesia
- 216. SDR is the currency of IMF which is in the form of -
  - (A) Paper currency
  - (B) Gold
  - (C) Silver and gold both
  - (D) Book-keeping entry only
- 217. Indravati Hydroelectric Project is the multipurpose project of—

- (A) Maharashtra State
- (B) Gujarat State
- (C) Odisha State
- (D) Tamil Nadu
- 218. The nationalisation of the major commercial banks took place in-
  - (A) 1947
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1969
- (D) 1980
- 219. What is a 'limited company'?
  - (A) In which shareholders possess the ownership limited to their paid up capital
  - (B) In which shares are issued
  - (C) A company of Government ownership
  - (D) A Registered company
- 220. The headquarters of RBI is in—
  - (A) Delhi
- (B) Kanpur
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Nasik
- 221. Government has constituted a study group for Common Tax Code (CTC) headed by M. K. Gupta will cover—
  - (A) Custom Duty and Excise Duty
  - (B) Excise Duty, Custom Duty and Service Tax
  - (C) All Indirect Taxes
  - (D) Excise Duty and Service Tax
- 222. Who among the following succeeded Som Mittal as President of NASSCOM on January 5, 2014?
  - (A) Subodh Agrawal
  - (B) R. Chandrashekhar
  - (C) Siddharth Birla
  - (D) Rana Kapoor
- 223. Primary Deficit is measured by fiscal deficit less-
  - (A) Revenue Deficit (B) Public debt
  - (C) Interest payment (D) Depreciation
- 224. The government has established 'Price Stabilisation Fund' to check the price fluctuation of a few crops. These crops are—
  - 1. Tea
- 2. Tobacco
- 4. Rubber

Mention the right answer from the following groups-

- (A) Only 1 and 3
- (B) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (C) Only 1, 3 and 4 (D) All 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 225. Chelliah Committee recommended to tax the agriculture income of non-farmers having income above -
  - (A) ₹ 15,000
- (B) ₹ 20,000
- (C) ₹25000
- (D) ₹ 50,000
- 226. Which of the following committee is related to infrastructure financing?
  - (A) Deepak Parekh Committee
  - (B) T. Shanker Lingam
  - (C) T.S. Vijayan
  - (D) O. P. Garg
- 227. At end-December 2013, total external debt on India stood at-
  - (A) \$ 378·3 billion
- (B) \$ 391.9 billion
- (C) \$400·3 billion (D) \$426·0 billion
- 228. 13th Finance Commission under Chairmanship of Kelkar has submitted its final report on-
  - (A) September 30, 2009
  - (B) October 30, 2009
  - (C) December 30, 2009
  - (D) December 7, 2009
- 229. With which objective, Kisan Call Centre's have been established?
  - (A) To ensure the supply of fertilizers to farmers on suitable rates
  - (B) Distribution of HYV seeds
  - (C) To provide agriculture credit at concessional rates
  - (D) To provide consultancy service related to agriculture
- 230. National Stock Exchange has introduced a new share index in place of NSE-100 in April 1996. It is known as—
  - (A) NSE-200
- (B) NSE-50
- (C) NSE-20
- (D) NSE-15
- 231. 'Open market operation' is a part of—
  - (A) Income Policy
- (B) Fiscal Policy
- (C) Credit Policy
- (D) Labour Policy
- 232. The city having highest population in the world is-
  - (A) New York
- (B) Tokyo
- (C) Mexico
- (D) Paris
- 233. Which constitutes the maximum share in power generation?
  - (A) Thermal Power

- (B) Hydro Power
- (C) Atomic Power
- (D) All the above have equal share
- 234. Who had been the Chairman of newly constituted UIDAI (Unique Identification Authority of India)?
  - (A) Rahul Khullar
  - (B) Nirupama Rao
  - (C) Nandan Nilekani
  - (D) D. Subba Rao
- 235. National Development Council was constituted in-
  - (A) 1945
- (B) 1948
- (C) 1952
- (D) 1965
- 236. Which is a credit rating agency in India?
  - (A) CRISIL
- (B) CARE
- (C) ICRA
- (D) All of these
- 237. CRISIL—
  - (A) Evaluates the credit documents of a company
  - (B) Provide financial assistance to industries
  - (C) Provides finances for rural areas
  - (D) Promotes exports
- 238. On the lines of 'Palace on Wheels', a new train 'Deccan Odyssey' is operated in the
  - (A) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
  - (B) Maharashtra, Goa
  - (C) Karnataka, Kerala
  - (D) Kerala, Tamil Nadu
- 239. Which among the following states is a leading industrialised state?
  - (A) West Bengal
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Madhya Pradesh
- 240. On the recommendation of Jankiraman Committee, a committee was constituted for improving transaction method of public sector bonds and mutual funds. This committee was-
  - (A) Nadkarni Committee
  - (B) Nayak Committee
  - (C) Goiporia Committee
  - (D) Tikku Committee
- 241. 'Focus Product' and 'Focus Market' are the two schemes introduced related to-

- (A) Industrial Diversification
- (B) Technology Upgradation
- (C) Export Promotion
- (D) Control of Inflation
- 242. Which is the latest round of NELP unveiled by the government for the auction?
  - (A) NELP-IX
- (B) NELP-X
- (C) NELP-XI
- (D) None of these
- 243. Which of the following government agency has been disallowed for sugar imports?
  - (A) STC
- (B) PEC
- (C) NAFED
- (D) MMTC
- 244. Which states have not yet established any RRB?
  - (A) Sikkim and Goa
  - (B) Bihar and Rajasthan
  - (C) Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
  - (D) Nagaland
- 245. South Sudan has become a member of IMF. It has become IMF's-
  - (A) 186th Member (B) 187th Member

  - (C) 188th Member (D) 189th Member
- 246. On the recommendations of Kelkar committee, no new RRB was established since-
  - (A) April 1987
- (B) April 1988
- (C) April 1989
- (D) April 1990
- 247. IRBI-Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India was established in-
  - (A) 1975
- (B) 1985
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1992
- 248. Which state government decided to allow contract farming in the state?
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Rajasthan
- 249. The headquarters of SIDBI is in—
  - (A) Lucknow
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Bengaluru
- 250. LIC of India was established in-
  - (A) 1897
- (B) 1950
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1965
- 251. The committee associated with establishing new stock exchanges was-
  - (A) M. J. Ferwani
- (B) M. Narsimham
- (C) S.N. Nadkarni
- (D) R. Janakiraman

252.	52. Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) was implemented in—				As per Education Development Index (EDI) 2012-13 score, which of the following				
		1985	(B) 1986				n India had the highest		
	` '		(D) 1988			e and retained its	-		
253.			tee recommended to			Kerala	(B) Lakshadweep		
		_	re of the country—		` ′		(D) Karnataka		
		Two tier Four tier	<ul><li>(B) Three tier</li><li>(D) Five tier</li></ul>	262.	Whi Day	•	orated as Income Tax		
254.	'Can	fina' is associated	d with—		(A)	July 21	(B) July 22		
	(A)	Canara Bank			(C)	July 23	(D) July 24		
	(B)	SBI		263.	Ope	ration Flood prog	ramme was introduced		
	(C)	National Housing	g Bank		in—				
	(D)	Standard Charter	ed Bank		(A)	1951	(B) 1970		
255.			BRICS (Brazil, Russia,		(C)	1975	(D) 1985		
	Marc	ch 2013 at—	th Africa) was held in	264.	Hea with		usiness is associated		
	(A)	Yekaterinburg (F	Russia)			LIC			
	(B)	New Delhi (India	a)			UTI			
	(C) Brasilia (Brazil)								
	(D) Durban (South Africa)				<ul><li>(C) GIC</li><li>(D) State Trading Corporation</li></ul>				
256.	Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 was			265.		National Urban Health Mission commenced			
	passed by Parliament in May 2005. This Act came into force $w.e.f.$ —		in—						
	(A)	(A) January 10, 2006				2010-11	(B) 2011-12		
	(B) February 10, 2006				(C)	2012-13	(D) 2013-14		
		June 23, 2006 July 1, 2006		266.		onal income on c at of constant price	urrent prices are higher ces because—		
257.		tion Index Bonds	s were issued in 2013-		(A)	Price increase i production	s equal to increase in		
	(A) (C)	SBI	(B) RBI (D) NHB		(B)	Price increase is production	s higher to increase in		
258.			value notes are printed		(C)	Price increase is production	s lower to increase in		
		Currency Note P	ress, Nasik Road		(D)	Only decrease in	production		
		Bank Note Press		267.	Nati	ional Urban Liv	elihood Mission was		
	` '		Press, Hyderabad		start	ed in—			
		All of these	<b>,</b> , <b>,</b>		(A)	2013-14	(B) 2012-13		
250			ard was divided into		(C)	2011-12	(D) Not yet		
239.	'Cen	Central Revenue Board was divided into 'Central Excise and Custom Duty Board' and 'Central Direct Tax Board' in—				o is the newly	appointed Managing		
		1950	(B) 1958			Srikant Javlekar	1110/1 U/1 :		
	` ′		(D) 1935 (D) 1975		` /	Saurabh Sarkar			
260			` '			U. K. Sinha			
20U.	Which direct tax among the followings gives maximum net revenue to the Government?						OPT/		
		Corporate Tax	(B) Income Tax	260		Prateep Chowdh	•		
		Wealth Tax	(D) Gift Tax	269.		dit policy reviev 4 no change in—	v of RBI on April 1,		

- (A) Repo Rate and CRR
- (B) CRR and SLR
- (C) Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate
- (D) All of the above
- 270. The main foodgrains of India is—
  - (A) Rice
- (B) Wheat
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) Maize
- 271. Which Organisation facilitate foreign trade in India?
  - (A) EXIM Bank
  - (B) ECGC
  - (C) Ministry of Commerce
  - (D) None of the above
- 272. Which of the following is considered lending for promotion of exports?
  - (A) Overdraft
  - (B) Packing Credit
  - (C) Cash Credit Account
  - (D) Bill Discounting
- 273. Which part of the divided UTI is working as Mutual Fund under SEBI rules?
  - (A) UTI-I
  - (B) UTI-II
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
- 274. Which of the major ports in India celebrated its Golden Jubilee in January 2012?
  - (A) Haldia Port
- (B) Kandla Port
- (C) Paradeep Port
- (D) None of these
- 275. In which state 'Kanya Vidyadhan Yojana' is operational?
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Haryana
- 276. 'Operation Flood' is related to—
  - (A) Flood Control
  - (B) Irrigation Projects
  - (C) Milk Production
  - (D) None of the above
- 277. Which district of Hindi speaking belt has firstly been declared as fully literate?
  - (A) Narsinghpur (M.P.)
  - (B) Palampur (H.P.)
  - (C) Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)
  - (D) Palamu (Bihar)

- 278. The President of World Bank is—
  - (A) Jose Manual Durao Barroso
  - (B) Jim Yong Kim
  - (C) Haruhiko Kuroda
  - (D) Obiageli Katryn Ezekwesili
- 279. 'Food for Work Programme' was renamed as—
  - (A) RLEGP
- (B) IRDP
- (C) NREP
- (D) MNP
- 280. First Indian Train having ISO-9001 certificate runs between—
  - (A) Hazart Nizamuddin-Agra Cantt
  - (B) Hazart Nizamuddin—Habeebganj (Bhopal)
  - (C) Delhi-Kolkata
  - (D) Delhi-Kota
- 281. Rekhi Committee was constituted in 1992 which was associated with—
  - (A) Indirect taxes (Excise and Custom duty) regulations
  - (B) Change in Banking Structure
  - (C) Security Scam
  - (D) None of the above
- 282. Which of the following statement is correct?
  - (A) The calorie intake in rural India during 1999–2010 fell by 220 calories per capita.
  - (B) The calorie intake in urban India during 1999–2010 fell by 248 calories per capita.
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are correct
  - (D) None of them is correct
- 283. In interim budget 2014-15, proposals fiscal deficit has been estimated to be—
  - (A) 3.5% of GDP
- (B) 3.3% of GDP
- (C) 3·1% of GDP
- (D) 4·1% of GDP
- 284. SBI (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2006 which was passed by Lok Sabha amends—
  - (A) State Bank of Saurashtra Act, 1950
  - (B) State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956
  - (C) SBI (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959
  - (D) All of the above
- 285. In April 4, 2014, the foreign exchange reserves, touched the level of—
  - (A) 209·395 billion dollar
  - (B) 316·395 billion dollar

- (C) 303.673 billion dollar
- (D) 221·395 billion dollar
- 286. SITTDEC—'South Investment Trade and Technology Data Exchange Centre' is a scheme of—
  - (A) SAARC
- (B) ASIAN
- (C) G-7
- (D) G-15
- 287. The goods can be taxed heavily to earn additional revenue if they are—
  - (A) Highly elastic
- (B) Unit elastic
- (C) Perfectly elastic (D) Inelastic
- 288. Scheduled Bank is that bank which is—
  - (A) Nationalised
  - (B) Not nationalised
  - (C) Based at foreign country
  - (D) Included in the second schedule of RBI
- 289. For which type of fertilizer India is fully dependent on imports ?
  - (A) Nitrogen Fertilizer
  - (B) Phosphetic Fertilizer
  - (C) Potash Fertilizer
  - (D) None of these
- 290. Which fertilizer is mostly consumed in India?
  - (A) N
  - (B) P
  - (C) K
  - (D) All are used in equal ratio
- 291. Match the following—

## Unit I **Unit II** (a) Aqua culture (1) Silk (b) Flori culture (2) Grapes (c) Seri culture (3) Flower (d) Viti culture (4) Fisheries (a) (b) (c) (d) (A) 4 3 2 1 (B) 3 4 2 1 2 (C) 3 4 1 2 (D)

- 292. 'Conflict, Security and Development' was the theme of—
  - (A) World Development Report 2010
  - (B) World Development Report 2011
  - (C) World Development Report 2008
  - (D) World Development Report 2007

- 293. Indian Banks have the maximum foreign branches in—
  - (A) Bangladesh
- (B) U.K.
- (C) USA
- (D) Sri Lanka
- 294. The first public sector bank in India which obtained license for Internet Banking from RBI is—
  - (A) Punjab National Bank
  - (B) Oriental Bank of Commerce
  - (C) Corporation Bank
  - (D) State Bank of India
- 295. At present which state contributes maximum foodgrain production?
  - (A) Punjab
  - (B) Haryana
  - (C) West Bengal
  - (D) Uttar Pradesh
- 296. Which types of tax helps in reducing disparities of income?
  - (A) Proportionate tax
  - (B) Progressive tax
  - (C) Regressive tax
  - (D) All of these
- 297. Which Bank is limited to the needs of agriculture and rural finance?
  - (A) SBI
- (B) IFC
- (C) NABARD
- (D) RBI
- 298. 'Golden Handshake Scheme' is associated with—
  - (A) Inviting foreign companies
  - (B) Private investment in public enterprises
  - (C) Establishing joint enterprises
  - (D) Voluntary retirement
- 299. UNO has constituted a new cell for 'Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women' with the name—
  - (A) Development Women
  - (B) UN Women
  - (C) UN Women Development
  - (D) Division for the Advancement of Women
- 300. Which state has the lowest women literary rate in India (2011 census)?
  - (A) Bihar
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) U.P.
- (D) Rajasthan

(D) \$156.562 billion

declared to be —

309. Interest Rate on EPF deposits of the employees for the year 2013-14 has been

301.	Which country is the largest oil producing country of the world?  (A) Saudi Arabia (B) Russia  (C) America (D) None of these	310.	(A) 8·25% (B) 8·50% (C) 8·75% (D) 9·00% What is the CRR minimum limit for a commercial bank to be deposited with RBI?
302.	Sunderrajan Committee was related to— (A) Petroleum (B) Energy (C) Communication (D) Air Transport	311	(A) 4% (B) 10% (C) 5% (D) 6%  Planning Commission's latest estimates
303.	Which of the following took the decision of establishing 'South Asian Development Fund'?  (A) ADB (B) World Bank (C) SAARC (D) IMF	311.	based on Tendulkar Committee on its alternative methodology for calculating poverty ratio has estimated population below the poverty line at per cent in 2011-12—  (A) 21.9% (B) 39.0%
304.	World Environment Day is celebrated on— (A) June 5 (B) June 9 (C) June 11 (D) June 13	312.	(C) 40·2% (D) 47·2% SENSEX is related with the value of a few selected companies. The number of companies is—
305.	Which of the following committee recommended full rupee convertibility in capital account by 2010-11?	212	(A) 300 (B) 150 (C) 100 (D) 30
	<ul><li>(A) Mistry Committee</li><li>(B) Tarapore Committee</li><li>(C) Narsimham Committee</li><li>(D) Rastogi Committee</li></ul>	313.	The official exchange rate of Indian rupee is associated with—  (A) Pound Sterling  (B) Dollar  (C) SDR
306.	TRIPS 'Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights' and TRIMS 'Trade Related Investment Measures' are associated with—	314.	(D) A basket of selected currencies As a result of Green Revolution, which foodgrains had a reduced percentage in total
205	<ul> <li>(A) Preston Proposal</li> <li>(B) Dunkel Proposal</li> <li>(C) Chelliah Committee</li> <li>(D) None of the above</li> </ul>		foodgrains had a reduced percentage in total foodgrains production?  (A) Wheat  (B) Rice  (C) Cereals and Pulses  (D) None of the above
307.	<ul><li>Which is true for Finance Commission?</li><li>(A) It is a statutory body</li><li>(B) It is constituted under article 280 of the Constitution</li></ul>	315.	Which major Port of India has been renamed after K. Kamraj?  (A) Ennore Port (B) Chennai Port
	<ul><li>(C) Dr. C. Rangrajan was the Chairman of 12th Finance Commission</li><li>(D) All of the above</li></ul>	316.	(C) Tuticorin Port (D) None of the above Which sector constitutes the maximum share in National Income of India?
308.	During the first half of 2013-14, India's foreign trade deficit stood at—  (A) \$110.042 billion  (B) \$126.231 billion		<ul><li>(A) Primary</li><li>(B) Secondary</li><li>(C) Tertiary</li><li>(D) All the above have equal share</li></ul>
	(C) \$ 146.826 billion	317.	Corporate Tax is imposed by—

(A) State Government(B) Local Government

(C) Central Government

(D) Both Centre and State Government

- 318. Which one of the following states has launched a food subsidy scheme on January 16, 2008 to sell rice at ₹ 3 per kg to BPL families in the state?
  - (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Bihar
  - (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Rajasthan
- 319. Which city is known as 'Electronic City'?
  - (A) Gurgaon
  - (B) Bengaluru
  - (C) Jaipur
  - (D) Salem (Tamil Nadu)
- 320. The operational date of TRIPS agreement of WTO is—
  - (A) January 1, 2004 (B) January 1, 2005
  - (C) January 1, 2006 (D) January 1, 2007
- 321. Which is the most indebted country of the world?
  - (A) India
- (B) Brazil
- (C) China
- (D) Turkey
- 322. Which of the following city will be the first city in India to have a second underground railway corridor?
  - (A) New Delhi
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Chennai
- 323. Recently SEBI has exempted the people of a State for mentioning PAN (Permanent Account Number) while trading mutual funds. This State is—
  - (A) Sikkim
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Nagaland
- (D) Jammu & Kashmir
- 324. Which bank in India became the first bank to open its branch in China?
  - (A) IDBI Bank
  - (B) HDFC Bank
  - (C) State Bank of India
  - (D) Punjab National Bank
- 325. Which of the following is not helpful in controlling money supply?
  - (A) Free Market Policy
  - (B) CRR
  - (C) Bank Rate
  - (D) Change in margin requirement
- 326. At end-December 2013, short-term debt in country's total external debt accounted for—
  - (A) 22·4%
- (B) 27·8%
- (C) 24·2%
- (D) 24·9%

- 327. The revenue of custom duty goes to—
  - (A) Only to State
- (B) Only to Centre
- (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) RBI
- 328. India Development Fund in America was initiated by—
  - (A) LIC of India
- (B) UTI
- (C) SBI
- (D) RBI
- 329. Rolling Plan was made for the period—
  - (A) 1971 to 1978
- (B) 1980 to 1985
- (C) 1978 to 1983
- (D) 1992 to 1997
- 330. The maximum number of Foreign Institutional Investors registered with SEBI comes from—
  - (A) USA
- (B) England
- (C) Germany
- (D) Japan
- 331. What is debt?
  - (A) Stock-flow Hypothesis
  - (B) Flow Hypothesis
  - (C) Stock Hypothesis
  - (D) None of these
- 332. Which Union Territory is the most densely populated region of the country?
  - (A) Lakshadweep
  - (B) Delhi
  - (C) Andman-Nicobar Islands
  - (D) Puducherry
- 333. Which of the following years shows the highest growth rate for the economy in India?
  - (A) 2004-05
- (B) 2005-06
- (C) 2006-07
- (D) 2009-10
- 334. CONCORD of 8 states of Northern region is a scheme of—
  - (A) FICCI
  - (B) ASSOCHAM
  - (C) CII
  - (D) A joint scheme of all the above
- 335. Which ceiling of the income was recommended tax free from personal income tax by Kelkar Committee ?
  - (A) ₹ 50,000
- (B) ₹75,000
- (C) ₹1 lakh
- (D) ₹ 1.5 lakh
- 336. Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls named as 'Sabla' includes the girls of the age group?

- (A) 9 to 12 years (B)
- (B) 10 to 14 years
- (C) 15 to 18 years
- (D) 11 to 18 years
- 337. The mascot of the merged Indian airline 'Air India' is—
  - (A) Konark Chakra
  - (B) The Centaur
  - (C) The Maharaja
  - (D) Flying Swan with Konark Chakra
- 338. Which Indian Commercial Bank became the first in providing mobile ATM service?
  - (A) ICICI Bank
- (B) IDBI Bank
- (C) HDFC Bank
- (D) SBI
- 339. In Global Intellectual Property Index–2013, India has been placed at—
  - (A) 36th rank
- (B) 22nd rank
- (C) 21st rank
- (D) 20th rank
- 340. What is the status of present standard deduction in Income Tax calculations?
  - (A) ₹35,000
  - (B) ₹30,000
  - (C) 30% of Gross Income
  - (D) Standard deduction has been eliminated
- 341. Fiscal Deficit means—
  - (A) Public Expenditure
    - -Debts froms sources other than RBI
  - (B) Public Capital Expenditure
    - -Surplus of Revenue Account
  - (C) Govt. Expenditure —Revenue receipts
  - (D) Public Expenditure
    - -Tax and non-tax revenue receipts
- 342. Dunkel Draft was—
  - (A) Associated with Uruguay round
  - (B) Related to atomic treaty among nations
  - (C) Related to Super 301
  - (D) Related to promoting drugs trade
- 343. Which is the main Kharif crop?
  - 1. Rice
- 2. Cotton
- 3. Bajra
- 4. Gram
- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 1, 2 and 3
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 344. What per cent of total expenditure has been proposed in 2014-15 budget on defence?
  - (A) 14%
- (B) 15%
- (C) 13%
- (D) 10%

- 345. Which of the following is not true for indicating growth trend during planning era?
  - (A) Birth rate is falling down
  - (B) Value added ratio from agriculture sector is declining
  - (C) Value added ratio from banks and financial institution is rising
  - (D) Value added ratio from forestry is generally rising
- 346. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 ensures for how many days of employment in a year in rural areas?
  - (A) 365 days
- (B) At least 200 days
- (C) 150 days
- (D) 100 days
- 347. The major currency of domination as on December 2014 in 'India's External Debt' composition is US dollar having share of—
  - (A) 28·8%
- (B) 42·3%
- (C) 63·4%
- (D) 61·5%
- 348. India is not a member of—
  - (A) G-15
- (B) UNO
- (C) ASEAN
- (D) Commonwealth
- 349. Which of the following is not a member of SAARC?
  - (A) Nepal
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Myanmar
- 350. Shankerlal Guru Committee was associated with—
  - (A) Agricultural Marketing
  - (B) Agriculture Production
  - (C) Public Distribution System
  - (D) None of these
- 351. The President of FICCI is—
  - (A) Siddharth Birla
  - (B) N. Sriniwasan
  - (C) Sunil Bharti Mittal
  - (D) Harshapati Sinhaniya
- 352. 'Mileap' is a Laptop of the lowest price which has been launched by—
  - (A) Satyam Computers
  - (B) Infosys
  - (C) Microsoft Corporation
  - (D) HCL

353.	What portion of ear with forests?	rth in India is covered	362.			ng sector in Indus ase $2004-05 = 100$ ):	
	(A) 1/5	(B) 1/4		(A)	14.16%	(B) 22·42%	
	(C) 1/3	(D) 2/5		(C)	11.46%	(D) 44·44%	
354.	contribute in total pr	small scale industries oduction of manufactu-	363.	is	per cent of		2013
	ring sector?	(D) 2501			5.7%	(B) 6·3%	
	(A) 15%	(B) 25%		(C)	4.2%	(D) 9·6%	
355.	(C) 40% Which of the follow ment of money suppl	(D) 50% ing is used as measurely in India?	364.	Par	e first state tha liament election 2 Assam	t went for voting 2014—	g in
	$(A)$ $M_1$	$(B) M_2$		(B)	Arunachal Prade	esh	
	(C) $M_3 \& M_4$	(D) All of these		` '	Mizoram		
356.	Which scheme is development?	not related with rural	265	(D)	Meghalaya	o of formion trade. I	TIC A
	(A) TRYSEM (C) IRDP	(B) JRY (D) CRY	303.	bec part	omes now the street of India. Wh	a of foreign trade, Usecond largest tradiction ich country becameng partner with Indi	ding e the
357.	ECOMARC is a sym	abol related to—			Mauritius	(B) China	
	(A) Export goods			` ′	UAE	(D) Australia	
	(B) Import goods		366	` ′		er of recognised Cer	ntro1
	<ul><li>(C) Goods safe for e</li><li>(D) Best quality</li></ul>	environment	300.	Tra	de Unions is 12.	Which of the follows to be largest amon	wing
358.	Which pair of states among following registered the highest population during			12 t	rade unions?  Hind Mazdoor S		g an
	2001–11 ?				Bhartiya Mazdo		
	(A) Rajasthan, Guja	rat and Punjab			CITU	or sungh (BMS)	
	(B) Tamil Nadu, Ma	aharashtra and Gujarat			INTUC		
	<ul><li>(C) Nagaland, Sikki</li><li>(D) U.P., Maharash</li></ul>	_	367.	Inco	ome Tax in India	was introduced by-	
359.	India has the maximu	ım foreign trade with—				od (B) Lord Macau	
	(A) Japan	(B) USA			James Wilson	(D) William Jon	ies
	(C) UAE	(D) UK	368.		Social Justice Da	•	
360.	In which year and by Yojana was launched	by whom Ashray Bima			February 20 March 8	<ul><li>(B) February 28</li><li>(D) March 20</li></ul>	
	(A) 2000, LIC		369.	Wh	ich industry gr	roup has the hig	hest
	(B) 2001, GIC				•	it in non-small s	cale
	(C) 2001, LIC				tor in India ?		
	(D) 2000, GIC				Textile industry		
361		n and deregulation of			Engineering ind	ustry	
501.		ipulsion has been remo-			Sugar industry		
		f industries. At present		` ′	Iron industry		
	the number of havin current policy is—	g licence restrictions in	370.		rib Rath (AC Tra Railway Budget o	ins) were introduce of—	d in
	(A) 4	(B) 5			2003-04	(B) 2004-05	
	(C) 12	(D) 6		(C)	2005-06	(D) 2006-07	
	(C) 12	(D) 0		(C)	2005-06	(D) 2006-07	

- 371. Railway Ticket Upgradation Scheme has been introduced by Indian Railways which has become operative since—
  - (A) April 1, 2005
  - (B) January 26, 2006
  - (C) February 28, 2006
  - (D) April 1, 2006
- 372. Which sector contributes the highest share in Gross Domestic Savings?
  - (A) Domestic Sector
  - (B) Public Sector
  - (C) Government Sector
  - (D) Private Corporate Sector
- 373. What is 'Zero Base Budgeting'?
  - (A) Infinite deficit financing
  - (B) No curtailment in unproductive expenditure
  - (C) No appraisal of new programmes
  - (D) Preparation of new budget every time
- 374. National Dairy Plan (Phase I) has been launched to give a boost to milk production in the country. In first phase this plan will cover—
  - (A) Only 14 States
  - (B) Only 5 States
  - (C) Only Gujarat
  - (D) All States except NE region
- 375. To which country India exports the maximum gems and ornaments in value terms?
  - (A) USA
- (B) Britain
- (C) Russia
- (D) Japan
- 376. Which agency/organisation is not related to U.N.O. ?
  - (A) Universal Postal Union (UPU)
  - (B) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
  - (C) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
  - (D) International Confederation of Free Trade Union (ICFTU)
- 377. Which State gives the maximum production of milk in India ?
  - (A) Haryana
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Uttar Pradesh
- 378. Which rural sector is not included in 'Bharat Nirman Yojana'?
  - (A) Irrigation
- (B) Water supply
- (C) Education
- (D) Telephone

- 379. RBI has decided to release 'Plastic Notes' in circulation. The first such series to be circulated will be of—
  - (A) ₹20
- (B) ₹ 5
- (C) ₹ 10
- (D) ₹50
- 380. Agriculture Price Commission and Indian Food Corporation were constituted in—
  - (A) 1960
- (B) 1965
- (C) 1966
- (D) 1969
- 381. What was the aim of Antyodaya Programme?
  - (A) Elimination of Urban Poverty
  - (B) Improving the standards of scheduled castes
  - (C) Uplifting minorities
  - (D) Helping the poorest among poor
- 382. As per the Economic Census 2005, which state of India possesses the maximum number of enterprises?
  - (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal
- 383. Which is the 'Great Division Year' in the history of population growth in India?
  - (A) 1951
- (B) 1991
- (C) 2001
- (D) 1921
- 384. Which is the latest category of banks to join the electronic payment system?
  - (A) Cooperative Banks
  - (B) Regional Rural Banks
  - (C) Local Area Banks
  - (D) Land Development Banks
- 385. Under Lead Bank Scheme lead banks were asked to adopt—
  - (A) Village
- (B) Town
- (C) District
- (D) State
- 386. Which of the following is a group of Kharif crops ?
  - (A) Jwar, Bajra, Rice, Cotton, Jute, Gram
  - (B) Wheat, Barley, Gram, Sesame
  - (C) Rice, Millet, Maize, Cotton
  - (D) Groundnut, Bajra, Barley, Gram Sesame
- 387. Durgapur Steel Plant was established with the assistance given by—
  - (A) Britain
- (B) France
- (C) USA
- (D) Germany

388.	Which measure can cl (A) Surplus Budgetin				Cash Reserve Ra Statutory Liquid		
	<ul><li>(B) Increase in Direct</li><li>(C) Curtailment in P</li><li>(D) All of the above</li></ul>		398.	Con	•	riod of 14th Finance endations will be— (B) 2009–14	
389.		ent Report, 2013 India	200	` ′	2015–20	(D) 2012–17	
	has the HDI ranking— (A) 107th (C) 127th	(B) 126th (D) 136th	399.	men		sh has made an agree- ween the two countries	
390.		reements, textile trade e Arrangement (MFA) ithin—		(B)	Sialdah and Dha Sialdah and Jaid Kolkata and Dha	evpur	
	(A) 5 years	(B) 10 years		(D)	Kolkata and Jaid	levpur	
391.	Which country is producing country of	the world?	400.	beer estir	n used by NSSO mates for 2004-05		
	<ul><li>(A) India</li><li>(C) America</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) China</li><li>(D) Switzerland</li></ul>			Uniform Recall I Mixed Recall Pe		
392.	` '	posits are being re-paid			Both (A) and (B)	* *	
	by—			(D)	None of the above	ve	
	(A) State Bank of Inc		401.	'Pla	nning and the Poo	or' book is written by—	
	<ul><li>(B) Reserve Bank of</li><li>(C) LIC</li></ul>	India		` /	David Ricardo		
	(D) IDBI			` ′	B. S. Minhas		
393.	Which state had the lo	west literacy rate?			Gunnar Myrdal None of these		
	(A) Arunachal Prade	sh	402	` /			
	(B) Madhya Pradesh		402.	British High Commissioner in India Sir James David Bevan visited which area to witness the polling process in Naxal-hit			
	(C) Bihar						
394	(D) Haryana  First Export Promotion	n Zone (EPZ) in private		areas in 2014—			
334.	sector was established	_			Nagpur (Vidarbl		
	(A) Kandla	(B) Vishakhapatnam			Bijapur (Chhatti	sgarh)	
	(C) Noida	(D) Surat			Jamuai (Bihar)		
395.		s are called 'Marginal		` ′	None of the above		
	Farmers' who hold th		403.			ort of India for export-	
	(A) 1 hectare	(B) 2 hectare		at—	ort of chemical pi	roducts was established	
206	(C) 3 hectare	(D) 4 hectare			Gopalpura		
390.	'Blue Revolution' is re (A) Space research	(B) Poultry			Kakinada		
	(C) Fisheries	(D) Drinking water			Daheg (Distt. Bh	naronch)	
307	` ´	lowing measures is not			Kundapur (Karn		
391.		controlling credit in	404.	Coo in—	=	ent in India took place	
	(A) Cash Deposit Ra				1934	(B) 1914	
	(B) Capital Adequac	y Ratio		(C)	1904	(D) 1947	

405.	Which state ensures	the maximum produc-
	tion of coffee in Indi	a ?
	(A) Maharashtra	(B) Karnataka
	(C) Tamil Nadu	(D) Kerala

- 406. Indian production of the tea in the world stands—
  - (A) First(B) Second(C) Third(D) Fourth
- 407. Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched on—
  - (A) 13 April, 2000
  - (B) 20 December, 2000
  - (C) 25 December, 2000
  - (D) 1st January, 2001
- 408. Which measure comes under quantitative credit controls adopted by Central Bank of the Country?
  - (A) Bank Rate
  - (B) Open Market Operations
  - (C) Cash Reserve Ratio
  - (D) All of these
- 409. The government has constituted a committee in 2013 to decide a new norm for estimating population below poverty line. The Chairman of the committee is—
  - (A) S. S. Tarapore
  - (B) C. Rangarajan
  - (C) Suresh Tendulkar
  - (D) P. C. Jha
- 410. GCIL—an American company of chemical sector has been acquired by—
  - (A) Shriram Group (B) Reliance Group
  - (C) Birla Group
- (D) Tata Group
- 411. New National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims at ensuring adequate supply of—
  - (A) Rice, Cereals, Pulses
  - (B) Wheat, Cereals, Pulses
  - (C) Rice, Wheat, Pulses
  - (D) Rice, Cereals, Wheat
- 412. In which state a luxury train 'Golden Chariot' has been launched on the lines of 'Palace on Wheels'?
  - (A) Karnataka
  - (B) Himachal Pradesh
  - (C) Tamil Nadu
  - (D) Andhra Pradesh

- 413. In broad sense the objective of Indian Planning is—
  - (A) To accelerate industrial production
  - (B) To increase national income
  - (C) To create and increase employment opportunities
  - (D) To ensure growth with justice
- 414. Which of the following State in India ranks first in milk production as per data for the year 2012-13?
  - (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Gujarat
  - (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Rajasthan
- 415. At end-September 2013, the ratio of concessional debt to total external debt stood at—
  - (A) 10·4%
- (B) 10·9%
- (C) 11·0%
- (D) 11·5%
- 416. The apex organisation of industrial finance in India is—
  - (A) IDBI
- (B) RBI
- (C) ICICI
- (D) IFCI
- 417. IMF is the result of—
  - (A) Hawana Conference
  - (B) Rome Conference
  - (C) Brettonwood Conference
  - (D) Geneva Conference
- 418. Primary gold is a gold of—
  - (A) 20 carat
- (B) 22 carat
- (C) 23 carat
- (D) 24 carat
- 419. What is OPEC?
  - (A) The latest space shuttle of USA
  - (B) The latest space drive of Russia
  - (C) Organisation of oil producing companies of India
  - (D) Organisation of oil exporting countries
- 420. Which state ensures highest production of Potato in the country?
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Maharashtra
- 421. Which factor among the following creates obstacle in measuring correct estimate of national income?
  - (A) Existence of non-monetised sector
  - (B) Low rate of savings
  - (C) Under employment
  - (D) Inflation

- 422. Government has notified the New Gas Price Mechanism, applicable to all domestically produced natural gas for a period of five years which has/will become effective since—
  - (A) January 1, 2014
  - (B) February 15, 2014
  - (C) April 1, 2014
  - (D) June 1, 2014
- 423. Which of the following is the highest exportoriented handicrafts (in value terms) in Indian exports?
  - (A) Gem and ornaments
  - (B) Leather goods
  - (C) Brass goods
  - (D) Ivory goods
- 424. In Sugar consumption in the world India was placed at—
  - (A) First rank
- (B) Second rank
- (C) Third rank
- (D) Fourth rank
- 425. To which level, infant Mortality Rate was targeted to get reduced in 12th Plan?
  - (A) 45 per thousand
  - (B) 35 per thousand
  - (C) 25 per thousand
  - (D) 55 per thousand
- 426. The country producing the maximum silk in the world is—
  - (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Japan
- (D) South Korea
- 427. The maximum labour-oriented industry in India is—
  - (A) Cement Industry
  - (B) Iron and Steel Industry
  - (C) Jute Industry
  - (D) Cotton Industry
- 428. The oil refinery established at Panipat belongs to—
  - (A) Public Sector
  - (B) Private Sector
  - (C) Joint Sector
  - (D) Cooperative Sector
- 429. In which crop India stands first in the world?
  - (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) Cotton

- 430. In which part of the country the forests of sandalwood is found to the maximum?
  - (A) Hills of Assam
  - (B) Hills of Shivalik
  - (C) Hills of Neelgiri
  - (D) Hills of Satpuda
- 431. In the Fortune's updated and latest list of Indian Global 500 Companies, which stands at the top?
  - (A) Reliance industries
  - (B) Indian Oil Corporation
  - (C) Bharat Petroleum
  - (D) State Bank of India
- 432. As per unemployment survey made by NSSO, which religion shows the highest Work Population Ratio (WPR) among men in rural areas?
  - (A) Hindu
  - (B) Muslim
  - (C) Christians
  - (D) All above religions show equal WPR
- 433. Which is the world's top most oil importing country?
  - (A) China
- (B) USA
- (C) India
- (D) Japan
- 434. Among the list of 165 countries, India has been placed in Economic Freedom Index-2013 (compiled by US-based Haritage Foundation) at—
  - (A) 126th rank
  - (B) 120th rank
  - (C) 115th rank
  - (D) 102nd rank
- 435. What is current Rate for SLR?
  - (A) 25%
- (B) 26%
- (C) 22%
- (D) 23%
- 436. Which country stands first in Maize production ?
  - (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) America
- (D) Russia
- 437. Who is not the member of National Development Council?
  - (A) Governors of the State
  - (B) Chief Ministers of the State
  - (C) Administrators of Union Territory
  - (D) All ministers of Union Cabinet

- 438. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has proposed to Planning Commission to merge two on-going employment generation schemes. These schemes are—
  - (A) SJGSY and PMRY
  - (B) PMRY and RLEGP
  - (C) RLEGP and SJGSY
  - (D) PMRY and NREP
- 439. Visible and Invisible items of debit and credit are the part of—
  - (A) Import-export Policy
  - (B) Balance of Payment
  - (C) Balance of Trade
  - (D) Annual Budget
- 440. As per India risk survey 2014 which of the following is the biggest risk factors for India in—
  - (A) Corruption, Bribery and corporate fraud
  - (B) Strikes, closures and unsort
  - (C) Crime
  - (D) Cyber insecurity
- 441. The new share Price Index (in dollar value) of Mumbai Share Market is—
  - (A) Dolex
- (B) Urex
- (C) Forex
- (D) Sensex
- 442. Tata Hydro Electric Project is a joint enterprise of India and—
  - (A) Nepal
- (B) Maldeev
- (C) Bhutan
- (D) Bangladesh
- 443. Diamond mines in India are in—
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
  - (B) Madhya Pradesh
  - (C) Bihar
  - (D) Andhra Pradesh
- 444. Who is associated with Green Revolution in India?
  - (A) Norman E. Borlaug
  - (B) M. S. Swaminathan
  - (C) Garry Backer
  - (D) None of these
- 445. Which one is the leading state in the production of groundnut?
  - (A) Haryana
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

- 446. Which state uses the maximum area for producing coffee?
  - (A) Karnataka
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Tamil Nadu
- 447. World Bank sanctions \$ 400 million loan for building 412 MW Rampur Hydel Project which belongs to—
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
  - (B) West Bengal
  - (C) Haryana
  - (D) Himachal Pradesh
- 448. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?
  - (A) Wheat
- (B) Maize
- (C) Gram
- (D) Barley
- 449. The difference between GDP and NDP is—
  - (A) Government revenue
  - (B) Net Indirect Tax
  - (C) Consumption of fixed capital
  - (D) Net capital formation
- 450. Which of the following state registered the lowest EDI score in 2012-13?
  - (A) Jharkhand
  - (B) Uttar Pradesh
  - (C) Assam
  - (D) Bihar
- 451. Which of the following is not part of World Bank Group?
  - (A) IBRD
- (B) IFC
- (C) IDA
- (D) ADB
- 452. On the basis of GDP, which economy is the largest economy in the world?
  - (A) USA
- (B) Britain
- (C) Japan
- (D) China
- 453. Which programme has been extended upto both rural and urban areas ?
  - (A) Prime Ministers Employment Scheme
  - (B) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
  - (C) Nehru Rojgar Yojana
  - (D) None of these
- 454. The leading Indian company in field of Mcap is—
  - (A) ONGC
  - (B) Indian Oil
  - (C) Reliance Industries Ltd.
  - (D) State Bank of India

455.		n economy stands in the	464.		at is Green Gold		
	world on the basis of	•			Tea	(B) Coffee	
	(A) Fourth	(B) Third		(C)	Gold	(D) Rice	
	(C) Sixth	(D) Tenth	465.	The	headquarters of l	ILO is at—	
456.		is being planned to be		(A)	Washington	(B) Geneva	
		ficro Finance Regulating Micro Financial Sector		(C)	The Hague	(D) Manila	
		egulation) Bill 2007 ?	466.	The	headquarters of l	EEC is in—	
	(A) SIDBI	(B) NABARD		(A)	Brussels	(B) Maastricht	
	(C) SBI	(D) IDBI		(C)	Washington	(D) London	
457.		ices maximum tea in the	467.	The	thickest layer of	coal is found at-	
	world?			(A)	Singrauli	(B) Dhanbad	
	(A) India	(B) China		(C)	Barauni	(D) Sohagpur	
	(C) Sri Lanka	(D) Japan	468.	By	the end of March	2013, the total number	
458.	Which state in Indmica?	ia produces maximum		of 'is—		mpanies' in the country	
	(A) Madhya Prades	h		(A)	16	(B) 4	
	(B) Bihar			(C)	7	(D) 3	
	(C) Odisha		469.	Wh	at is 'Mercosur'?	•	
	(D) Jammu & Kash	mir		(A)		f World Bank for accel-	
459.	First share market is	n India was established			erating develops	ment work in backward	
	in—			(B)		ne of nations of South	
	(A) Delhi	(B) Mumbai		( )	America		
	(C) Kolkata	(D) Chennai		(C)	A treaty between	n Iran and Iraq	
460.	Which goods is not i	=		(D)	A treaty between	en India and Nepal for	
	(A) Iron ore	(B) Petroleum			trade		
	(C) Cotton	(D) Machinery	470.			OPEC (Organisation of	
461.		iculture product mainly				Countries) is at—	
	depends upon—			` ′	Viena	(B) Kuwait City	
	(A) Increase in agric	culture area			Algeria	(D) Tehran	
	(B) Increase in popu	ulation	471.	National Council on Climate Change was constituted on—			
	(C) Increase in inco	me			May 5, 2007	(D) May 25, 2007	
	(D) Fall in price				June 5, 2007	(B) May 25, 2007 (D) June 25, 2007	
462.	Asian Development	Fund was created by—	470	` ′	· ·		
	(A) Asian Developr	nent Bank	4/2.		ch institution prondustries?	ovides long run finance	
	(B) World Bank				UTI	(B) LIC	
	(C) IMF				GIC	(D) All of these	
	(D) SAARC		473	` ′		in Enquiry System was	
463.	Bhandari Committee		175.	laur	nched on July 17	, 2007 with number to	
	(A) The entry of communication	private units in tele-			lialed as— 131	(B) 137	
		ion of Railway Zones			131	(D) 139	
	(C) The reconstruct	•	171				
	(D) The reforms in		4/4.		way Budget in In eral budget in—	idia was separated from	
	(D) The reforms in	011 50001		5011	crai buaget in—		

(A)	1924-25
$(\Delta \lambda)$	1/47-43

(B) 1941-42

(C) 1947-48

- (D) 1950-51
- 475. RBI decided to withdraw currency notes from the circulation which were released prior to the year-
  - (A) 2003

(B) 2004

(C) 2005

- (D) 2006
- 476. Which is true for 'Indian Tourism Development Corporation'?
  - (A) It is a public sector enterprise
  - (B) It was constituted in 1966
  - (C) It constructs and manages Hotels and Restaurants at various parts of country
  - (D) All of the above
- 477. National Sample Survey (NSS) was established in—
  - (A) 1950

(B) 1951

(C) 1952

- (D) 1947
- 478. In which fuel, the government has decided to mix 'marker' for identifying adulteration?
  - (A) Kerosene
  - (B) Diesel
  - (C) Petrol
  - (D) All of the above
- 479. Which statement is true for Gold Bond Scheme?
  - (A) Minimum limit of gold deposit is 500
  - (B) No upper limit of gold deposit
  - (C) No investigation of source of deposited gold
  - (D) All of the above
- 480. According to the latest amendment in Banking Regulation Act, nationalised bank can release a share of total paid up capital upto a maximum ceiling of-
  - (A) 40%

(B) 49%

(C) 51%

- (D) 100%
- 481. The work population ratio among men in urban areas has been estimated highest at 56% for the religion—
  - (A) Hindu
  - (B) Muslim
  - (C) Christians
  - (D) Hindu and Muslim both

- 482. Which state produces maximum Soyabean?
  - (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh
  - (C) Bihar
- (D) Rajasthan
- 483. Which state produces maximum rice in the country?
  - (A) West Bengal
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Maharashtra
- 484. Which State produces maximum pulses in the country?
  - (A) Madhya Pradesh
  - (B) Uttar Pradesh
  - (C) Odisha
  - (D) Maharashtra
- 485. What percentage of country's demand for natural rubber is met by indigenous production?
  - (A) 80%

(B) 86%

(C) 97%

- (D) 100%
- 486. Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced in-
  - (A) April 1985
- (B) April 1988
- (C) October 1992
- (D) October 1993
- 487. Which sector has the maximum weights in Industrial Production Index?
  - (A) Manufacturing
- (B) Mining
- (C) Electricity
- (D) Agriculture
- 488. National Agriculture Policy aims the growth
  - (A) Above 4% p.a. (B) Above 3% p.a.
  - (C) Above 2.5% p.a. (D) Above 5% p.a.
- 489. Kasturba Gandhi Education Scheme is related to-
  - (A) Girl education
  - (B) Adult education
  - (C) Child Labour education
  - (D) Tribal women (above 18 years)
- 490. 'Earn while you learn' scheme has been launched by-
  - (A) Ministry of Human Resource
  - (B) Ministry of Tourism
  - (C) Ministry of Rural Development
  - (D) Ministry of Youth
- 491. World Wetlands Day is celebrated on—
  - (A) February 1
- (B) February 2
- (C) February 4
- (D) February 6

- 492. Indian Railways earn the maximum revenue from—
  - (A) Passenger fare (B)
- (B) Freight
  - (C) Traffic tax
- (D) Passenger tax
- 493. Which state stands first in the length of roads in the country?
  - (A) Maharashtra
  - (B) Uttar Pradesh
  - (C) Madhya Pradesh
  - (D) Rajasthan
- 494. What is open sky scheme?
  - (A) Export promotion scheme of Civil Aviation Ministry
  - (B) Free economy policy
  - (C) Tax free policy
  - (D) None of the above
- 495. Open Added Money Market Scheme was firstly introduced by—
  - (A) UTI
- (B) IDBI
- (C) ICICI
- (D) LIC
- 496. Which revenue earned by the Union Government is not distributed among State Government?
  - (A) Income Tax
- (B) Excise Duty
- (C) Custom Duty
- (D) None of these
- 497. 'Rail Neer' was introduced in the railway budget of the year—
  - (A) 2002-03
- (B) 2001-02
- (C) 2000-01
- (D) 1999-2000
- 498. Terminal 2 (T2) of Mumbai Airport has been inaugurated. It has been constructed by—
  - (A) Lanco Infra
  - (B) GVK Group
  - (C) Reliance Infra
  - (D) Jointly by GVK Group and Reliance Infra
- 499. Newly constituted organisation IORARC (Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation) has a membership of—
  - (A) 7 countries
- (B) 10 countries
- (C) 21 countries
- (D) 14 countries
- 500. How many State Finance Corporations (SFCs) are working in India at present?
  - (A) 18
- (B) 22
- (C) 20
- (D) 28

- 501. Eams and Young Lifetime Achievement Award 2012 of Indian Chamber of Commerce was given to—
  - (A) O.P. Jindal
- (B) R. P. Geonka
- (C) Ratan Tata
- (D) Mukesh Ambani
- 502. 'Rajdhani Channel' is a name given to—
  - (A) Quick Mail Service
  - (B) Quick Rail Service
  - (C) Doordarshan Channel
  - (D) None of the above
- 503. Patnayak Economy Committee constituted by NDC gave the main recommendation—
  - (A) To reduce the ratio of non-plan revenue expenditure in total revenue expenditure of states
  - (B) To deprive upper income group from benefits of P.D.S.
  - (C) To simplify sales tax and to encourage those states which show better financial management
  - (D) All of the above
- 504. Which of the following committee is associated with the Review of Insider Trading Regulations?
  - (A) Sodhi Committee
  - (B) Sinha Committee
  - (C) Tarapore Committee
  - (D) Chandrashekhar Committee
- 505. R. N. Malhotra Committee gave recommendations on the field of—
  - (A) Sick industries
- (B) Tax reforms
- (C) Insurance Sector (D) Banking Sector
- 506. Which of the following statements is correct?
  - (A) National Rural Livelihood Mission has been launched from June 2011
  - (B) National Urban Livelihood Mission is being launched in 2013-14
  - (C) Both are correct
  - (D) None is correct
- 507. Exemption limit of income-tax for women in the Union Budget 2014-15 has been accepted as—
  - (A) ₹ 1,80,000
- (B) ₹ 2,00,000
- (C) ₹ 2,25,000
- (D) ₹ 2,40,000

- 508. 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana' was introduced on—
  - (A) October 2, 1992
  - (B) October 2, 1993
  - (C) October 2, 1995
  - (D) January 1, 1996
- 509. Who recommended the merger of RRBs in their respective Sponsor Banks?
  - (A) Narsimham Committee
  - (B) C. Rangrajan Ex-Governor of RBI
  - (C) Agriculture Credit Appraisal Committee in 1989 headed by Prof. A.M. Khusro
  - (D) None of the above
- 510. Who is the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission?
  - (A) Prime Minister
  - (B) Finance Minister
  - (C) Commerce Minister
  - (D) None of the above
- 511. In Interim Union Budget 2014-15, 30% tax slab for Senior Citizen now starts with the income above—
  - (A) ₹ 4,00,000
- (B) ₹ 4,50,000
- (C) ₹ 10,00,000
- (D) ₹ 12,00,000
- 512. Who is the President of Investment Commission appointed by the Central Government?
  - (A) Ratan Tata
  - (B) Kumar Mangalam Birla
  - (C) Amar Singh
  - (D) N. R. Narayan Murti
- 513. Rural Electrification Corporation was established in—
  - (A) 1979
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1989
- (D) 1959
- 514. Who suggested to establish an 'Insurance Regulation Authority'?
  - (A) Dandekar Committee
  - (B) Malhotra Committee
  - (C) Khusro Committee
  - (D) Rangrajan Committee
- 515. What is 'Dow Jones'?
  - (A) Share market index of New York Exchange Market
  - (B) Gold price Index of World Gold Council

- (C) Share market index of Mumbai Stock Exchange
- (D) None of the above
- 516. As per RBI directions, inter-bank cash withdrawals has been made free of charge w.e.f.—
  - (A) 26th January, 2010
  - (B) October 1, 2009
  - (C) April 1, 2009
  - (D) April 1, 2010
- 517. Ethanol mixed petrol is being sold in various states *w.e.f.* January 1, 2003. The percentage of ethanol in petrol is—
  - (A) 10%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 2%
- (D) 1%
- 518. When was the quota system in textile's foreign trade was abolished?
  - (A) January 1, 2003 (B) January 1, 2004
  - (C) January 1, 2005 (D) January 1, 2006
- 519. Which Indian city has the highest population?
  - (A) Kolkata
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Chennai
- 520. In which state, Punjab National Bank has installed the first Biometric ATM?
  - (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Uttar Pradesh
- 521. Which of the following is, at present, the biggest mobile operator in the market?
  - (A) Bharti Airtel
  - (B) BSNL
  - (C) Reliance Communication
  - (D) Hutch-Essar
- 522. National Rural Health Mission has been launched in the country since—
  - (A) April 1, 2005
- (B) April 12, 2005
- (C) April 1, 2006
- (D) April 12, 2006
- 523. In the first phase, the import of modern coaches of Delhi Metro Rail was made from—
  - (A) Japan
- (B) Britain
- (C) Philippines
- (D) South Korea
- 524. UTI has been divided into two parts UTI-I and UTI-II. Which part has been kept under the control of the government?

- (A) UTI-I
- (B) UTI-II
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
- 525. The planning commission has released a document presenting pre-estimated progress of the economy. It is named as—
  - (A) India Vision 2015
  - (B) India Vision 2020
  - (C) India Vision 2022
  - (D) India Vision 2025
- 526. Index 'Residex' is associated with—
  - (A) Share Prices
  - (B) Mutual Fund Prices
  - (C) Price Inflation Index
  - (D) Land Prices
- 527. The Primary capital of 'National Population Fund' is
  - (A) ₹ 100 crore
  - (B) ₹ 125 crore
  - (C) ₹ 150 crore
  - (D) ₹ 200 crore
- 528. Which of the following is not sponsorer of newly established UTI-II?
  - (A) Punjab National Bank
  - (B) General Insurance Corporation
  - (C) Life Insurance Corporation of India
  - (D) State Bank of India
- 529. Price Stabilisation Fund-PSF has been established for four products. Which of the following is not in these four?
  - (A) Cotton
- (B) Tea
- (C) Rubber
- (D) Tobacco
- 530. Recently CSO has changed the base year for National Accounting from 1993-1994 to 2004-05. How many times the base year has been changed so far since independence?
  - (A) Four times
- (B) Six times
- (C) Seven times
- (D) Nine times
- 531. In which bank of the following Indian Government still has cent per cent share in bank's equity?
  - (A) Allahabad Bank
  - (B) Bank of Maharashtra
  - (C) Central Bank of India
  - (D) All of the above

- 532. What is the sex-ratio in 'Uttarakhand' on the basis of 2011 census ?
  - (A) 933
- (B) 940
- (C) 956
- (D) 963
- 533. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) fixed by the Central Government for sugarcane for the sugar year 2013-14 (October–September) is—
  - (A) ₹ 125·00
- (B) ₹ 140·00
- (C) ₹ 210·00
- (D) ₹ 145·00
- 534. To which organisation, this new logo belongs?



- (A) Steel Authority of India Ltd.
- (B) Canara Bank
- (C) Axis Bank
- (D) EXIM Bank
- 535. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has finally become operational *w.e.f.*
  - (A) May 20, 2008
  - (B) May 20, 2009
  - (C) April 1, 2009
  - (D) September 1, 2009
- 536. Government has constituted a special group to assess the financial status of public sector oil companies under the chairmanship of—
  - (A) Anand Virmani
  - (B) K.C. Jain
  - (C) B. K. Chaturvedi
  - (D) Indira Bhargava
- 537. Which country has declared Broadband Service as a fundamental right?
  - (A) Finland
- (B) USA
- (C) Denmark
- (D) Britain
- 538. Indo-Israel Chamber of Commerce has honoured an Indian industrialist as 'Businessman of the Decade'. The honoured person is—
  - (A) Laxmi Mittal
- (B) Mukesh Ambani
- (C) Ratan Tata
- (D) Anil Ambani

- 539. Govt. has launched E-passport scheme. The 547. National Saving Scheme (NSS-92) has been first E-passport was issued to-
  - (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - (B) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee
  - (C) Mrs. Pratibha Patil
  - (D) Mr. Somnath Chatterjee
- 540. Which of the following industry has been found working under cartelisation?
  - (A) Cement
  - (B) Iron and Steel
  - (C) Telecommunication
  - (D) Automobiles
- 541. At current prices, the GDP growth rate for the year 2013-14, as projected by CSO stands at-
  - (A) 11.9%
- (B) 12·3%
- (C) 13·3%
- (D) 14·5%
- 542. As per the status at the end–December 2011, which of the following company holds the maximum share in telephone services?
  - (A) Vodafone
- (B) BSNL
- (C) Reliance
- (D) Bharti Airtel
- 543. During 2012-13, the trade deficit in India remains at-
  - (A) \$ 59.32 billion
  - (B) \$109.62 billion
  - (C) \$ 118.40 billion
  - (D) \$ 190.9 billion
- 544. Which day is celebrated as 'National Consumer Right Day'?
  - (A) 24 September
  - (B) 24 October
  - (C) 24 November
  - (D) 24 December
- 545. CENVAT is associated with—
  - (A) Rate of Indirect Tax
  - (B) Rate of Income Tax
  - (C) Rate of Direct Tax
  - (D) None of the above
- 546. The largest importer country of Indian textile is-
  - (A) Italy
- (B) Germany
- (C) Singapore
- (D) USA

- closed by the government since-
  - (A) November 1, 1999
  - (B) November 1, 2000
  - (C) November 1, 2001
  - (D) November 1, 2002
- 548. Who is the Chairman of CBDT?
  - (A) S. S. N. Moorti
  - (B) R. K. Tiwari
  - (C) K. M. Chandrashekhar
  - (D) Sompal
- 549. Gyandeep Shiksha Yojana was introduced by U.P. Government on September 25, 2002. This scheme is associated with—
  - (A) Primary Education
  - (B) Secondary Education
  - (C) Higher Education
  - (D) All of the above
- 550. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Yojana has been announced by the Prime Minister on August 15, 2002 which is associated with—
  - (A) Drinking water
  - (B) Extension of Irrigation
  - (C) Making community latrines in slums
  - (D) None of the above
- 551. When was Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT) abolished?
  - (A) 2009-10
- (B) 2008-09
- (C) 2007-08
- (D) 2006-07
- 552. New National Youth Policy was announced
  - (A) 2010
- (B) 2011
- (C) 2012
- (D) 2014
- 553. National Seed Policy 2002 was based on the recommendation of -
  - (A) Kelkar Committee
  - (B) M. V. Rao Committee
  - (C) Y. B. Reddy Committee
  - (D) Prof. Abhijit Sen Committee
- 554. Indian Government has provided the facility of 'Visa on Arrival' to tourists belonging to five nations. Which one of the following nations is not included in it?
  - (A) Japan
- (B) England
- (C) Singapore
- (D) New Zealand

	2013-14 projected the constant prices to be- (A) 4.6% (C) 4.9% A refinery in Barme established by in State government. (A) HPCL	(B) 4·8% (D) 5·1% or (Rajasthan) is being in collaboration with the	564.	<ul> <li>(C) Fixed Deposit Account</li> <li>(D) None of the above</li> <li>4. Now from April 2014 the RBI has started reviewing the Annual Monetary and Credit Policy every time after a gap of—</li> <li>(A) Two months</li> <li>(B) Three months</li> <li>(C) Six months</li> <li>(D) As and when required</li> </ul>
557.	<ul><li>(C) Indian Oil</li><li>Which of the follow maximum limit of FD</li><li>(A) Public Sector Ba</li><li>(B) Tea Industry</li><li>(C) Communication</li><li>(D) None of the above</li></ul>	nking	565.	5. The advertisement of which of the following banks has the punch line 'Much more to do with you in focus'?  (A) Bank of India (B) Andhra Bank (C) ICICI Bank (D) SBI
558.	given to postman (k Sewak) as commissi Sewak Yojana? (A) 10%	of the collected tariff is known as Gramin Dak on in Gramin Sanchar (B) 15%	566.	6. Presently the PIN (Postal Index Number) is in six digits. But now, the government has proposed to introduce PIN containing—  (A) 7 digits (B) 8 digits (C) 9 digits (D) 10 digits
559.		(D) 25% nister Dr. Manmohan on stone of a Nuclear tte of— (B) Uttarakhand (D) Rajasthan		7. Which neighbour country has objections on Indian Baglihar Hydroelectric Project?  (A) Nepal (B) Bhutan  (C) Bangladesh (D) Pakistan  3. 'Trust Card' has been launched by an orga-
	Oil pool account was (A) January 1, 2002 (C) January 1, 2003	closed on— (B) April 1, 2002 (D) April 1, 2003		nisation to make consumer's payment more easier. The organisation is—  (A) Delhi Metro (B) Bharti Airtel  (C) ICERT (D) BSNL
561.	Africa were notifie	of Latin America and d by the Ministry of 'Focus Market Scheme' ? (B) 57 (D) 115	569	<ul> <li>Who has the sole right to issue paper currency in India?</li> <li>(A) RBI</li> <li>(B) Ministry of Finance</li> <li>(C) Finance Commission</li> </ul>
562.		st statistics released by mmittee, the largest tea ne world is—  (B) Kenya	570.	<ul><li>(D) Govt. of India</li><li>O. Which Day is celebrated as Computer Literacy Day?</li><li>(A) December 1 (B) December 2</li></ul>
563.	(C) China	(D) Indonesia account can be opened	571.	(C) December 10 (D) December 22  1. Tele-density in India at end-November 2013
	<ul><li>by a Non-Resident In</li><li>(A) Current Account</li><li>(B) Saving Account</li></ul>			has been estimated to be— (A) 73·32 (B) 73·69 (C) 78·41 (D) 79·80

572.	Which state has maximum branches of public sector commercial banks?		(A) 8·6% (B) 1·0% (C) 10·6% (D) 11·6%
	(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Maharashtra	582.	Finance Commission is appointed by the
	(C) Karnataka (D) Gujarat		President under Article—
573.	Industrial Democracy means—		(A) 256 of Constitution
	(A) Labour participation in management		<ul><li>(B) 280 of Constitution</li><li>(C) 293 of Constitution</li></ul>
	(B) Establishing trade unions for labours		(D) 356 of Constitution
	(C) Government of labours	593	'SAPTA' is related to—
	(D) Nationalisation of industries	363.	(A) Education (B) Trade
574.	In which plan phase of heavy industrialisation was initiated?	<b>E</b> 0.4	(C) Security (D) Environment
	(A) Fourth (B) Third	384.	National Income estimates in India is prepared by—
	(C) Second (D) First		(A) Planning Commission
575.	'Sensitive sector' as defined by RBI inclu-		(B) RBI
	de(s)—		(C) Finance Ministry
	(A) Capital Market (B) Real Estate		(D) C.S.O.
	(C) Commodities (D) All of these	585.	Maastricht Treaty is related to—
576.	Highest Infant Mortality Rate is in—		(A) Environment Protection
	(A) Odisha (B) Bihar		(B) Europe Unification
577	(C) Assam (D) U. P.		(C) Limitation of Atomic Power
5//.	As per the statistics of foreign debt at the end of December 2013, the ratio of long-		(D) Unification of East and West Germany
	term and short-term debts stands at—	586.	In which state Deen Dayal Employment
	(A) 92:8 (B) 93:7		Scheme has been launched?
	(C) 84:16 (D) 78·2:27·8		(A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan
578.	Which institution is known as 'soft loan		(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Haryana
	window' of World Bank?	587.	The Chairman of the newly constituted panel
	(A) IFC (B) IDA		to review domestic saving and investments is—
	(C) IMF		(A) Y. K. Alagh (B) Som Parthasarthy
	(D) Indian Development Forum		(C) C. Rangarajan (D) R. B. Burman
579.	'Backwash Effect' was firstly introduced	588.	In which of the following currencies, India
	by—		has decided to make payment to buy crude
	(A) Gunnar Myrdal (B) Peter Suderland		oil from Iran ?
	(C) Arthur Dunkel (D) Kindelberger		(A) US Dollar (B) Pound Sterling
580.	Meera Seth Committee was related to—		(C) Indian Rupee (D) Euro
	(A) Development of Handlooms	589.	20th Summit of ASEAN was held on
	<ul><li>(B) Sex-differentiation in employment</li><li>(C) Abolition of Child Labour</li></ul>		October 9-10, 2013 in—
	(D) Welfare of working women		(A) Bandar Seri Begawan
581.	As per Revised estimate 2012-13 Growth		(B) Singapore
	rate of Manufacturing Sector during 2012-		(C) Jakarta (Indonesia)
	13 may decline at—		(D) Bangkok (Thailand)

(D) Bangkok (Thailand)

- 590. The Fourth Rail Coach Manufacturing Factory (The first in India to be built on PPP model) is being made in—
  - (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Karnataka
  - (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Kerala
- 591. What is the number of companies providing DTH services in India?
  - (A) 7
- (B) 6
- (C) 5
- (D) 4
- 592. According to the report of Registrar General of India. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country in 2010 was 2·5. The States showing TFR in 2010 is—
  - (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Rajasthan
- 593. During 2012-13, the agriculture growth and industrial growth in first revised estimates of CSO stood at—
  - (A) 1.2% and 1.4% respectively
  - (B) 1.4% and 1.2% respectively
  - (C) -1.2% and 2.4% respectively
  - (D) 1.4% and 2.4% respectively
- 594. 'Rozgar Badao' is the slogan launched by which Prime Minister?
  - (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - (B) Rajiv Gandhi
  - (C) Indira Gandhi
  - (D) V. P. Singh
- 595. The Upper Investment Limit under Capital Gain Scheme is—
  - (A) 50 lakh
- (B) 25 lakh
- (C) 30 lakh
- (D) 35 lakh
- 596. Name the village, from where the 'Food for Work' programme was started by Dr. Manmohan Singh—
  - (A) Aloor (Andhra Pradesh)
  - (B) Champaran (Bihar)
  - (C) Azamgarh (U.P.)
  - (D) Silchar (Assam)
- 597. 'Operation Flood' is associated with—
  - (A) Wheat production
  - (B) Milk production
  - (C) Flood control
  - (D) War operation

- 598. India's National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is establishing 'Tamarthi Power Project' in—
  - (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Myanmar
- (D) Nepal
- 599. Amochu Hydro Power Project is being set by NTPC in—
  - (A) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (B) Sikkim
  - (C) Bhutan
  - (D) Nepal
- 600. Who gave the call for 'Evergreen Revolution'?
  - (A) M. S. Swaminathan
  - (B) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
  - (C) Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - (D) M. S. Ahluwaliah
- 601. Which of the following bank has been merged at first with SBI?
  - (A) State Bank of Saurashtra
  - (B) State Bank of Indore
  - (C) State Bank of Patiala
  - (D) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
- 602. For senior citizens, income tax exemption limit in Budget 2014-15 is—
  - (A) ₹ 2·25 lakh
  - (B) ₹ 2·40 lakh
  - (C) ₹ 2·50 lakh
  - (D) ₹ 5.00 lakh
- 603. 'BANCON-2013' was hosted by-
  - (A) Bank of India
  - (B) Punjab National Bank
  - (C) Bank of India
  - (D) Central Bank of India
- 604. The difference to be kept between Repo rate and Reverse repo rate is—
  - (A) 1·0%
  - (B) 1·25%
  - (C) 1·50%
  - (D) None of the above is correct
- 605. Which of the following is not the source of revenue of Central Government?
  - (A) Agricultural Income Tax

506.	<ul><li>(B) Income Tax</li><li>(C) Excise Duty</li><li>(D) Corporate Tax</li><li>Which of the following developing a port in Mun</li></ul>	ndra (Gujarat) ?	614.	by— (A) (B) (C)		
	, ,	B) Ambani D) Birla	615.	Whi	ch day is observ	ved as World Habitat
507.	` '	3) Nike		(C)	September 15 October 1	(B) September 30 (D) October 30
508.	<ul><li>(C) Woodland (D</li><li>The New Pension Scherfrom whom?</li><li>(A) Any Indian citizen</li></ul>		616.	Rese (A)	rve Bank of India Bank Rate	is not determined by a? (B) CRR (D) PLR
	18 to 55 years (B) For Indian citizens 25 to 55 years (C) For all Indian citizens	between the age of	617.	12th (A)	plan is—	owth rate target for the  (B) 8·1%  (D) 9·0%
	unorganized sector (D) For all citizens n schemes to invest	-	618.	As p	per SRS Report—in India has declin	2012, average fertility ned from 2.7 to—
509.		tock Market's new	619.	Repo	2.6	(B) 2·4 (D) 2·5 tuation and Prospects vith—
510.	Aam Admi Bima Yo October 2, 2007 prov natural death of—	vides insurance on	(20	(C) (D)	World Bank United Nations WTO	
	(C) ₹ 75,000 (D	3) ₹ 50,000 0) ₹ 1,00,000	620.	impo	se one per cent c	ment has decided to ess on the construction alth insurance and secu-
511.	` '			(A) (B) (C)	neasures to the un Maharashtra Karnataka Andhra Pradesh Odisha	norganised sector?
512.	The last state in the country which ultimately decided to introduce VAT for replacing Trade Tax is—		621.	As per the HUNGAMA Report, the percentage of underweight (malnourished) children younger than five years in India is—		
		3) Tripura 0) Rajasthan		` ′	65% 32%	(B) 42% (D) 25%
613.			622.	2014 (A)	has reduced CI at— 4·50% 4·00%	RR w.e.f. January 29, (B) 4.75% (D) 5.50%

623.	The operational period for the recom-		I	Answers		
	mendations of 14th Finance Commission will be—	1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (B)	4. (B)	5. (A)
	(A) 2008–13 (B) 2009–14	6. (C)	7. (D)	8. (B)	9. (B)	10. (C)
	(C) 2015–20 (D) 2011–16	11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (C)
		16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (D)	19. (D)	20. (B)
624.	International Auto-Expo. 2013 was organised	21. (C)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (D)
	in February 15–18, 2013 was organised in—	26. (C)	27. (B)	28. (C)	29. (D)	30. (D)
	(A) Mumbai (B) Hyderabad	31. (C)	32. (D)	33. (C)	34. (A)	35. (D)
	(C) Gurgaon (D) Surat	36. (C)	37. (A)	38. (B)	39. (B)	40. (B)
625.	14th Finance Commission was constituted	41. (D)	42. (B)	43. (C)	44. (C)	45. (C)
	under the Chairmanship of—	46. (D)	47. (B)	48. (D)	49. (C)	50. (A)
	(A) C. Rangrajan	51. (A)	52. (D)	53. (B)	54. (B)	55. (C)
	(B) Y. Venugopal Reddy	56. (D)	57. (C)	58. (C)	59. (B)	60. (D)
	(C) Deepak Parekh	61. (D)	62. (D)	63. (D)	64. (B)	65. (A)
	(D) Indira Bhargava	66. (A)	67. (C)	68. (A)	69. (D)	70. (B)
626.	Which Nationalised Commercial Bank has	71. (A)	72. (D)	73. (D)	74. (C)	75. (D)
	launched signature based debit card	76. (C)	77. (C)	78. (A)	79. (C)	80. (D)
	scheme?	81. (C)	82. (C)	83. (D)	84. (B)	85. (B)
	(A) Bank of Baroda	86. (A)	87. (B)	88. (A)	89. (A)	90. (A)
	(B) Punjab National Bank	91. (A)	92. (C)	93. (C)	94. (C)	95. (B)
	(C) Central Bank of India	96. (C)	97. (B)	98. (A)	99. (C)	100. (B)
	(D) Indian Bank	101. (B)	102. (C)	103. (A)	104. (B)	105. (A)
627.	During 2011-12, foodgrain production in	106. (D)	107. (B)	108. (C)	109. (C)	110. (C)
	India was 259·32 MT which during 2012-13	111. (A)	112. (B)	113. (C)	114. (B)	115. (C)
	became—	116. (B)	117. (C)	118. (D)	119. (A)	120. (C)
	(A) 260·32 MT	121. (B)	122. (D)	123. (A)	124. (A)	125. (C)
	(B) 263·20 MT	126. (A)		128. (A)	129. (C)	130. (C)
	(C) 257·13 MT	131. (B)	132. (B)	` ′	134. (D)	135. (C)
	(D) 254·53 MT	136. (D)	137. (C)		139. (A)	140. (A)
628.	As per the Forbes' list (March 2014), the	141. (D)	142. (C)		144. (D)	145. (A)
	richest Indian is—	146. (B)	147. (A)	148. (B)	149. (D)	150. (B)
	(A) Laxmi Mittal	151. (C)	152. (C)	153. (D)	154. (C)	155. (B)
	(B) Sunil Bharti	156. (A)	157. (D)	158. (A)	159. (D)	160. (D)
	(C) Mukesh Ambani	161. (A)	162. (B)	163. (B)	164. (C)	165. (B)
	(D) Azim Premji	166. (C)	167. (D)	168. (C)	169. (C)	170. (A)
629.	RBI has introduced Inflation Indexed Bonds	171. (A)	172. (D)	173. (C)	174. (D)	175. (C)
	which have the locking period of—	176. (B)	177. (D)	178. (A)	179. (B)	180. (C)
	(A) 5 years (B) 10 years	181. (D)	182. (B)		184. (A)	185. (B)
	(C) 15 years (D) 20 years	186. (D)	187. (D)	188. (D)	189. (D)	190. (B)
630.	To provide houses at low prices, an indus-	191. (C)	192. (D)	193. (B)	194. (C)	195. (D)
	trial group has launched 'Shubh Griha	191. (C) 196. (C)	192. (D) 197. (C)	193. (B) 198. (A)	194. (C) 199. (D)	200. (B)
	Pariyojana'. This industrial home is—  (A) Sahara Group (B) Reliance Group				` ′	
		201. (C)	202. (A)	203. (A)	204. (C)	205. (C)
	(C) Birla Group (D) Tata Group	206. (A)	207. (D)	208. (A)	209. (D)	210. (B)

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211. (A) 212. (A) 213. (A) 214. (C) 215. (D)
                                              421. (A) 422. (C) 423. (A) 424. (A) 425. (C)
216. (D) 217. (C) 218. (C) 219. (A) 220. (C)
                                               426. (B) 427. (D) 428. (A) 429. (C) 430. (C)
221. (D) 222. (B) 223. (C) 224. (D) 225. (C)
                                               431. (B) 432. (C) 433. (A) 434. (B) 435. (D)
226. (A) 227. (D) 228. (C) 229. (D) 230. (B)
                                               436. (C) 437. (A) 438. (B) 439. (B) 440. (A)
231. (C) 232. (B) 233. (A) 234. (C) 235. (C)
                                               441. (A) 442. (C) 443. (B) 444. (A) 445. (B)
236. (D) 237. (A) 238. (B) 239. (C) 240. (A)
                                               446. (A) 447. (D) 448. (B) 449. (C) 450. (A)
241. (C) 242. (B) 243. (C) 244. (A) 245. (C)
                                               451. (D) 452. (A) 453. (A) 454. (C) 455. (B)
246. (A) 247. (B) 248. (D) 249. (A) 250. (C)
                                               456. (B) 457. (A) 458. (B) 459. (B) 460. (A)
251. (A) 252. (B) 253. (C) 254. (A) 255. (D)
                                               461. (B) 462. (A) 463. (C) 464. (A) 465. (B)
256. (B) 257. (B) 258. (B) 259. (C) 260. (A)
                                               466. (A) 467. (A) 468. (C) 469. (B) 470. (A)
261. (B) 262. (D) 263. (B) 264. (C) 265. (D)
                                               471. (C) 472. (D) 473. (D) 474. (A) 475. (C)
266. (B) 267. (A) 268. (C) 269. (D) 270. (A)
                                               476. (D) 477. (A) 478. (A) 479. (D) 480. (B)
271. (B) 272. (B) 273. (B) 274. (C) 275. (A)
                                               481. (A) 482. (A) 483. (A) 484. (A) 485. (C)
276. (C) 277. (A) 278. (B) 279. (C) 280. (B)
                                               486. (A) 487. (A) 488. (A) 489. (A) 490. (B)
281. (A) 282. (C) 283. (D) 284. (D) 285. (C)
                                               491. (B) 492. (B) 493. (A) 494. (A) 495. (B)
286. (D) 287. (D) 288. (D) 289. (C) 290. (A)
                                               496. (D) 497. (A) 498. (B) 499. (D) 500. (A)
291. (D) 292. (B) 293. (B) 294. (A) 295. (D)
                                               501. (C) 502. (A) 503. (D) 504. (A) 505. (C)
296. (B) 297. (C) 298. (D) 299. (B) 300. (A)
                                               506. (C) 507. (B) 508. (B) 509. (C) 510. (D)
301. (C) 302. (A) 303. (C) 304. (A) 305. (A)
                                               511. (C) 512. (A) 513. (B) 514. (B) 515. (A)
306. (B) 307. (D) 308. (A) 309. (C) 310. (A)
                                               516. (C) 517. (B) 518. (C) 519. (B) 520. (D)
311. (A) 312. (D) 313. (D) 314. (C) 315. (A)
                                               521. (A) 522. (B) 523. (D) 524. (A) 525. (B)
316. (C) 317. (C) 318. (C) 319. (B) 320. (B)
                                               526. (D) 527. (A) 528. (B) 529. (A) 530. (B)
321. (C) 322. (B) 323. (A) 324. (C) 325. (A)
                                               531. (D) 532. (D) 533. (C) 534. (B) 535. (B)
326. (B) 327. (C) 328. (B) 329. (C) 330. (A)
                                               536. (C) 537. (A) 538. (C) 539. (C) 540. (A)
331. (C) 332. (B) 333. (C) 334. (C) 335. (C)
                                               541. (B) 542. (D) 543. (D) 544. (D) 545. (A)
336. (D) 337. (D) 338. (A) 339. (A) 340. (D)
                                               546. (D) 547. (D) 548. (B) 549. (C) 550. (C)
341. (D) 342. (A) 343. (C) 344. (D) 345. (D)
                                               551. (A) 552. (D) 553. (B) 554. (B) 555. (C)
346. (D) 347. (C) 348. (C) 349. (D) 350. (A)
                                               556. (A) 557. (B) 558. (C) 559. (C) 560. (B)
351. (A) 352. (D) 353. (A) 354. (C) 355. (D)
                                               561. (B) 562. (A) 563. (C) 564. (A) 565. (B)
356. (D) 357. (C) 358. (D) 359. (C) 360. (B)
                                               566. (B) 567. (D) 568. (D) 569. (A) 570. (B)
361. (B) 362. (A) 363. (C) 364. (A) 365. (B)
                                               571. (B) 572. (C) 573. (A) 574. (C) 575. (D)
366. (B) 367. (C) 368. (A) 369. (A) 370. (D)
                                               576. (C) 577. (D) 578. (B) 579. (A) 580. (A)
371. (B) 372. (A) 373. (D) 374. (A) 375. (A)
                                               581. (B) 582. (B) 583. (B) 584. (D) 585. (B)
376. (D) 377. (D) 378. (C) 379. (C) 380. (B)
                                               586. (A) 587. (C) 588. (C) 589. (A) 590. (D)
381. (D) 382. (B) 383. (D) 384. (A) 385. (C)
                                               591. (A) 592. (C) 593. (B) 594. (A) 595. (A)
386. (C) 387. (A) 388. (D) 389. (D) 390. (B)
                                               596. (A) 597. (B) 598. (B) 599. (C) 600. (A)
391. (B) 392. (A) 393. (C) 394. (D) 395. (A)
                                               601. (A) 602. (D) 603. (A) 604. (A) 605. (A)
396. (C) 397. (A) 398. (C) 399. (B) 400. (C)
                                               606. (A) 607. (B) 608. (A) 609. (C) 610. (A)
401. (B) 402. (A) 403. (C) 404. (C) 405. (B)
                                               611. (A) 612. (A) 613. (B) 614. (A) 615. (C)
406. (A) 407. (C) 408. (D) 409. (B) 410. (D)
                                               616. (D) 617. (C) 618. (B) 619. (C) 620. (C)
411. (C) 412. (A) 413. (D) 414. (C) 415. (D)
                                               621. (B) 622. (C) 623. (C) 624. (D) 625. (B)
416. (A) 417. (C) 418. (D) 419. (D) 420. (A)
                                               626. (B) 627. (C) 628. (C) 629. (B) 630. (D)
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# Objective General Knowledge

## **Indian History and Culture**

- 1. Which commander of Nawab Sirajuddaulah's army betrayed him at the battle of Plassey in 1757?
  - (A) Shuja-ud-Daulah
  - (B) Mir Jaffar
  - (C) Neither of these
  - (D) Both of these
- 2. The first Muslim ruler to introduce the system of price control was-
  - (A) Balban
  - (B) Jalaluddin Khalji
  - (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
  - (D) Alauddin Khalji
- 3. The most important text of Vedic Mathematics is-
  - (A) Satapatha Brahman
  - (B) Atharva Veda
  - (C) Sulva Sutras
  - (D) Chhandhogya Upnishad
- 4. Teratali is the folkdance of—
  - (A) Kerala
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu
- 5. 'Karagam' a religious folkdance is associated with-
  - (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka
- 6. Musical instrument 'Sitar' is the combination  $of_{-}$ 
  - (A) Bansuri and Veena
  - (B) Bansuri and Sarangi
  - (C) Veena and Tambura
  - (D) Veena and Piano
- 7. Which of the following Tombs is called the second Tajmahal?
  - (A) Tomb of Anarkali

- (B) Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula
- (C) Tomb of Rabia-ud-Daurani
- (D) None of these
- 8. Name the poet who was with Allauddin Khalji during his siege of Chittor—
  - (A) Firdausi
- (B) Amir Khusro
- (C) Both of them
- (D) None of them
- 9. First Buddhist council after the death of Buddha was presided over by-
  - (A) Mahakashyapa (B) Dharmasen
  - (C) Ajatashatru
- (D) Nagasen
- 10. Which one of the following places was known as The 'Shiraj of the East' during the reign of the Sharki Sultans?
  - (A) Agra
- (B) Jaunpur
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Varanasi
- 11. For the first time the department of public works was established by-
  - (A) Iltutmish
  - (B) Balban
  - (C) Alauddin Khalji
  - (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- 12. Losoong is a festival which is celebrated in—
  - (A) Tibet
  - (B) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (C) Sikkim
  - (D) Kerala
- 13. Given below is a list of traditional dresses of women alongwith states. Which one of them is not correctly matched?
  - (A) Boku Sikkim
  - (B) Mekhala Assam
  - (C) Mundu Chhattisgarh
  - (D) Pheran Kashmir

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- 14. From the excavations of which ancient site informations are gathered regarding brisk trade relations between India and Rome during early centuries of Christian era—
  - (A) Madurai
- (B) Tamralipti
- (C) Tondi
- (D) Arikamedu
- 15. Which one of the following is a famous place of pilgrimage for Jains?
  - (A) Parasnath
- (B) Sarnath
- (C) Sanchi
- (D) Nalanda
- 16. The festival of 'Onam' is associated with the legend of—
  - (A) Ram's victory over Ravana
  - (B) Durga's killing of Mahishasur
  - (C) Shiva Shakti
  - (D) Maha Bali
- 17. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of—
  - (A) Ashoka
  - (B) Chandragupta Maurya
  - (C) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
  - (D) Samudra Gupta
- 18. The world famous rock cut Kailasa Temple at Ellora was built by the—
  - (A) Mauryas
- (B) Pallavas
- (C) Chalukyas
- (D) Rashtrakutas
- 19. In which of the following were two gummads used for the first time?
  - (A) Sikandar Lodhi's Tomb
  - (B) Khijra Khan's Tomb
  - (C) Allauddin Khalji's Tomb
  - (D) Balban's Tomb
- 20. Dr. M. S. Subbulakshmi distinguished herself in the field of—
  - (A) Kathak
  - (B) Bharatnatyam
  - (C) Playing violin
  - (D) Vocal music
- 21. 'Din-i-Ilahi' was founded by—
  - (A) Guru Nanak Dev (B) Kabir
  - (C) Akbar
- (D) Shahjahan
- 22. Which of the following performing arts is associated with Sumyukta Panigrahi?
  - (A) Painting
- (B) Violin
- (C) Dance
- (D) Sports

- 23. Who was the most distinguished Hindi poet of Akbar's Court ?
  - (A) Birbal
  - (B) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
  - (C) Raja Bhagwan Dass
  - (D) Raja Man Singh
- 24. Amir Khusrau was the famous poet in the Court of—
  - (A) Akbar
  - (B) Shahjahan
  - (C) Ibrahim Lodhi
  - (D) Alauddin Khalii
- 25. Which one of the Chola Kings conquered Ceylon?
  - (A) Aditya I
- (B) Rajaraja I
- (C) Rajendra
- (D) Vijayalaya
- 26. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist Council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir?
  - (A) Parsva
- (B) Nagarjuna
- (C) Sudraka
- (D) Vasumitra
- 27. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture?
  - (A) Coco
- (B) Elephant
- (C) Rhinoceros
- (D) Tiger
- 28. Hoysala monuments are found in—
  - (A) Hampi and Hospet
  - (B) Halebid and Belur
  - (C) Mysore and Bengalore
  - (D) Sringeri and Dharwar
- 29. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines?
  - (A) Haider Ali
- (B) Mir Qasim
- (C) Shah Alam II
- (D) Tipu Sultan
- 30. Who put up the most stiff resistance against the British in India?
  - (A) The Sikhs
- (B) The Rajputs
- (C) The Mughals
- (D) The Marathas
- 31. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's experiment of introducing token currency failed on account of the—
  - (A) Rejection of token coins for purchases by foreign merchants

- (B) Melting of token coins
- (C) Large scale minting of spurious coins
- (D) Poor quality of token currency
- 32. Who issued a firman on 12 August, 1765 granting to the English the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?
  - (A) Shah Alam II
- (B) Bahadur Shah
- (C) Furrukhsiyar
- (D) Muhammad Shah
- 33. The Mangols under Gengis Khan invaded India during the reign of—
  - (A) Balban
  - (B) Feroz Tughlaq
  - (C) Iltutmish
  - (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- 34. Which among the following parts was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal Period?
  - (A) Calicut
- (B) Broach
- (C) Cambay
- (D) Surat
- 35. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
  - (A) Dewan-i-Bandagani-Tughlaq
  - (B) Dewan-i-Mustakhraj—Balban
  - (C) Dewan-i-Kohi—Alauddin Khalji
  - (D) Dewan-i-Arz—Muhammad Tughlaq
- 36. In which one of the following cities is the Lingaraja Temple located?
  - (A) Bhubaneswar
- (B) Bijapur
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Shreavanabelagola
- 37. Which one of the following pairs (of dynasties and their founders) is not correctly matched?
  - (A) Slave dynasty Balban
  - (B) Tughlaq dynasty Ghiyasuddin
  - (C) Khalji dynasty Jalaluddin
  - (D) Second Afghan Empire Shershah Suri
- 38. Babar came to India originally from—
  - (A) Farghana
- (B) Khiva
- (C) Khorasan
- (D) Seistan
- 39. Which one of the following sources of Islam is associated with the practices of Prophet Mohammad?
  - (A) Quran
- (B) Hidaya
- (C) Figah
- (D) Sunnah

- 40. The French East India Company was formed
  - (A) 1600
- (B) 1660
- (C) 1664
- (D) 1668
- 41. The Indus Valley people traded with the—
  - (A) Chinese
  - (B) Mesopotamians
  - (C) Parthians
  - (D) Romans
- 42. The Indian National Song was composed
  - (A) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (B) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
  - (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (D) Sarojini Naidu
- 43. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Brahmin religion?
  - (A) It preaches complete non-violence
  - (B) It believes in devotion
  - (C) It believes in the authority of the Puranas
  - (D) It believes in the varied forms of gods and goddesses
- 44. Harihara and Bukka founded which Indian Kingdom/dynasty?
  - (A) Vijayanagar
- (B) Bahamani
- (C) The Marathas
- (D) The Tughlaq
- 45. Which of the following was the first Acharya to give a philosophical basis to Bhakti?
  - (A) Ramanuj
- (B) Shankaracharya
- (C) Madhavacharya (D) Vallabhacharya
- 46. The Torah is the holy book of which Community?
  - (A) Rastafarians
- (B) Buddhists
- (C) Jews
- (D) Jesuits
- 47. Ashoka's Dhamma can be best described as—
  - (A) Modified form of Brahmanism
  - (B) A socio ethical code of conduct
  - (C) Propagation of Bhakti
  - (D) Modified form of Dharmasastra
- 48. Who was the founder of the city of Agra?
  - (A) Mohammad Tughlaq
  - (B) Alauddin Khalji
  - (C) Sikandar Lodhi
  - (D) Ibrahim Lodhi

- 6B | General Know.
- 49. Which one among the following is least like the others?
  - (A) Kathakali
- (B) Bhangra
- (C) Kuchipudi
- (D) Bharat Natyam
- 50. Who is called of the 'Nightingale of India'?
  - (A) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
  - (B) Sarojini Naidu
  - (C) Aruna Asaf Ali
  - (D) Sucheta Kriplani
- 51. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce—
  - (A) Seals
- (B) Bronze implements
- (C) Cotton
- (D) Barley
- 52. Guru Nanak preached—
  - (A) The unity of the Sikhs
  - (B) Sikh religion
  - (C) Human brotherhood
  - (D) Making Sikhs a militant organisation
- 53. Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha Vardhan's period was—
  - (A) Fa-hien
- (B) I'tsing
- (C) Nishka
- (D) Hiuen-T-Sang
- 54. Chalukya King Pulakesin II was defeated
  - (A) Mahendra Varman I
  - (B) Narsimha Varman I
  - (C) Parameshwara Verman I
  - (D) Jatila Parantaka
- 55. Who among the following sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the mixture of opposites'?
  - (A) Balban
  - (B) Alauddin Khalji
  - (C) Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq
  - (D) Ibrahim Lodi
- 56. Who was the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty?
  - (A) Bahlol Lodi
  - (B) Ibrahim Lodi
  - (C) Daulat Khan Lodi
  - (D) Sikandar Lodi
- 57. Which of the following Mughal monarchs has vividly described Indian flora and fauna, seasons, fruits etc, in his diary?
  - (A) Akbar
- (B) Jahangir
- (C) Babur
- (D) Aurangzeb

- 58. The greatness of Shershah lies in his—
  - (A) Victories against Humayun
  - (B) Superior generalship
  - (C) Administrative reforms
  - (D) Religous tolerance
- 59. Greek-Roman Art has found a place in-
  - (A) Ellora
- (B) Gandhara
- (C) Kalinga
- (D) Buddhist Art
- 60. The Ajanta paintings belong to the—
  - (A) Harappan period
  - (B) Mauryan period
  - (C) Buddhist period
  - (D) Gupta period
- 61. The ruins of the glory of Vijayanagar and a place of historical importance for its architecture style is now found at-
  - (A) Belur
- (B) Hampi
- (C) Srirangapatnam (D) Tanjore
- 62. The temple built in A.D. 1100 and dominating all other temples in Bhubaneshwar is-
  - (A) Raja Rani temple
  - (B) Kandariya Mahadev
  - (C) Thribhuvaneswara Lingaraja
  - (D) Mukhteswara
- 63. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by—
  - (A) Ahmad Shah I
  - (B) Alauddin Hasan
  - (C) Mahmud Gawan
  - (D) Firoz Shah Bahmani
- 64. The Dilwara temples at Mount Abu in Rajasthan were built by the followers of-
  - (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Hinduism
- (D) Sikhism
- 65. In the third Battle of Panipat, the Marathas were defeated by-
  - (A) The Afghans
- (B) The Mughals
- (C) The English
- (D) The French
- 66. Alberuni came to India with—
  - (A) Mahmud of Ghazni
  - (B) Alexander
  - (C) Babur
  - (D) Timur
- 67. Where did Aurangzeb die? (B) Aurangabad
  - (A) Ahmed Nagar

(C) Allahabad

(D) Lahore

- 68. What inspired the paintings of Ajanta?
  - (A) Compassionate Buddha
  - (B) Radha Krishna leela
  - (C) Jain Tirthankaras
  - (D) Mahabharat encounters
- 69. The rulers of which dynasty started the practice of granting tax free villages to Brahamanas and Buddhist Monks?
  - (A) Sata-Vahanas
- (B) Mauryas
- (C) Guptas
- (D) Cholas
- 70. Consider the following statements:
  - 1. The Islamic calendar is twelve days shorter than the Gregorian calendar.
  - 2. The Islamic calendar began in AD 632.
  - 3. The Gregorian calendar is a solar calendar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 1 and 2
- (C) 1 and 3
- (D) 3 only
- 71. Who started the Saka Era still used by the Government of India?
  - (A) Kanishka
- (B) Vikramaditya
- (C) Samundragupta (D) Asoka
- 72. Zafarnama was a letter written to a Mughal emperor by which of the following Sikh Gurus?

- (A) Hari Rai
- (B) Arjun Dev
- (C) Tegh Bahadur
- (D) Govind Singh
- 73. Buddha's preachings were concerned most with—
  - (A) Devotionalism
  - (B) Ritualism
  - (C) Belief in the same God
  - (D) Purity of thought and conduct

### **Answers**

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (B)
6. (D)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (D)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (A)
16. (D)	17. (B)	18. (D)	19. (A)	20. (D)
21. (C)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (D)	25. (C)
26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (D)	30. (D)
31. (C)	32. (A)	33. (C)	34. (D)	35. (A)
36. (A)	37. (D)	38. (A)	39. (D)	40. (C)
41. (B)	42. (B)	43. (A)	44. (A)	45. (A)
46. (C)	47. (B)	48. (C)	49. (B)	50. (B)
51. (C)	52. (C)	53. (D)	54. (B)	55. (C)
56. (B)	57. (C)	58. (C)	59. (B)	60. (D)
61. (B)	62. (C)	63. (B)	64. (B)	65. (A)
66. (A)	67. (A)	68. (A)	69. (A)	70. (C)
71. (A)	72. (D)	73. (D)		

### Hint

24. He wrote in Persian as well as in Hindi.

## **Indian Polity and Constitution**

- The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to—
  - (A) Distribute revenue between the centre and the states
  - (B) Prepare the Annual Budget
  - (C) Advise the President on financial matters
  - (D) Allocate the funds to various ministries of the union and the state governments
- 2. Which amendment of the Constitution of India limits the number of Ministers ?
  - (A) 73rd
  - (B) 86th
  - (C) 87th
  - (D) 91st
- 3. Name the person who was elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha following general elections to the 15th Lok Sabha in April/May 2009 is—
  - (A) Somnath Chatterjee
  - (B) Kapil Sibal
  - (C) Praful Patel
  - (D) Meera Kumar
- 4. A college student desires to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that—
  - (A) He obtains permission from the Principal of his college
  - (B) He is a member of a political party
  - (C) His name figures in the voter's list
  - (D) He files a declaration owing allegiance to the Constitution of India
- 5. In the Centre State financial relations in India, Gadgil Formula is used in—
  - (A) Division of tax revenue
  - (B) Formulating the policy for fresh borrowings

- (C) Writing off states' indebtedness to the Centre
- (D) Allocating Central Plan assistance between states
- 6. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
  - (A) Goa attained full statehood in 1987
  - (B) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat
  - (C) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India
  - (D) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954
- 7. As per the Constitution of India, a citizen of India should not be less than ..... of age to become the President of India.
  - (A) 30 years
- (B) 35 years
- (C) 40 years
- (D) 50 years
- 8. Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties—
  - (A) With the consent of all the states
  - (B) With the consent of the majority of states
  - (C) With the consent of the states concerned
  - (D) Without the consent of any state
- 9. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct?
  - (A) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
  - (B) The speaker of the Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
  - (C) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
  - (D) The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration

- 10. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the—
  - (A) Generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed men and women in rural areas
  - (B) Generation of employment for the ablebodied adults who are in need and desirious of work during the lean agricultural season
  - (C) Laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
  - (D) Guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of persons, equality before law and protection without discrimination.
- 11. How many recognised National Political Parties are in India?
  - (A) 4
- (B) 6
- (C) 5
- (D) 7
- 12. Who is the Chief Election Commissioner of India at present ?
  - (A) M. S. Gill
  - (B) J. M. Lyngdoh
  - (C) V. S. Sampath
  - (D) T. N. Seshan
- 13. Through which Constitutional Amendment was the Nagarpalika Bill passed ?
  - (A) 70th
- (B) 72th
- (C) 73th
- (D) 74th
- 14. The upper House of Parliament is known as—
  - (A) Parliament House
  - (B) Rashtrapati Bhawan
  - (C) Rajya Sabha
  - (D) Lok Sabha
- 15. The President of India can proclaim National Emergency—
  - (A) On the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister
  - (B) On the advice of the Speaker
  - (C) On the advice of the leader of the ruling party or set of parties in power
  - (D) At his own discretion
- 16. According to the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, in the event of dissolution of Panchayat Raj institutions election for the

- new body should be compulsorily held within—
- (A) 2 months
- (B) 4 months
- (C) 6 months
- (D) 8 months
- 17. A dispute relating to the election of the President of India is decided by the—
  - (A) Election Commission
  - (B) Chief Justice of India
  - (C) Supreme Court
  - (D) Parliament
- 18. India is a—
  - (A) Union of Federal States
  - (B) Federal Union of States
  - (C) Union of States
  - (D) Union of States and Union Territories
- As per Indian Constitution, in the event of any conflict between the union laws and state laws—
  - (A) The matter is referred to the Supreme Court
  - (B) The state laws shall prevail
  - (C) The union laws shall prevail
  - (D) The matter is referred to the Parliamentary Committee specifically constituted to resolve the dispute
- 20. The sitting of the House of the people may be terminated by—
  - (A) Adjournment
- (B) Prorogation
- (C) Dissolution
- (D) All of these
- 21. Ad hoc judges are appointed to the Supreme Court when—
  - (A) Some judges go on long leave
  - (B) No one is available for permanent appointment
  - (C) There is an abnormal increase in cases pending before the Court
  - (D) There is no quorum of the judges available to hold any session of the Court
- 22. Which one of the following constitutional amendments reserves seats for admission in private unaided institutions for members of scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes?
  - (A) 92nd Constitution (Amendment) Act
  - (B) 93rd Constitution (Amendment) Act
  - (C) 91st Constitution (Amendment) Act
  - (D) 90th Constitution (Amendment) Act

- 23. The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha—
  - (A) On the advice of the Chief Justice
  - (B) On the advice of the Prime Minister
  - (C) On the advice of the Vice-President
  - (D) On the advice of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- 24. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution belongs to a different category?
  - (A) Art. 14
- (B) Art. 15
- (C) Art. 16
- (D) Art. 19
- 25. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to make law for giving effect to international agreements?
  - (A) Art. 249
- (B) Art. 250
- (C) Art. 252
- (D) Art. 253
- 26. Who has control over the 'issue of money' from the consolidated Fund of India?
  - (A) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
  - (B) Parliament
  - (C) Authorised Ministers
  - (D) None of the above
- 27. The 93rd Constitutional amendment, 2005 relates to—
  - (A) Making primary education as a fundamental right
  - (B) Inclusion of Maithili, Dogri, Bodo and Santhali in the 8th schedule of the constitution
  - (C) Admission to both private and Govt. Educational Institution for SC/ST
  - (D) None of the above
- 28. Money Bill has been defined by the constitution under Article—
  - (A) 109
- (B) 110
- (C) 111
- (D) Both (B) and (C)
- 29. Zonal councils have been created by—
  - (A) Constitution
  - (B) Act of Parliament
  - (C) Government Resolution
  - (D) National Development Council
- 30. There is no reservation for SC and ST for Lok Shabha in—
  - (A) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (B) Jammu & Kashmir
  - (C) Meghalaya
  - (D) All the above

- 31. Inter state Councils owe their existence to—
  - (A) Provision in the Constitution
  - (B) Act of Parliament
  - (C) Recommendation of the Planning Commission
  - (D) Resolution adopted by Chief Ministers conference
- 32. According to the law enacted by Parliament in December 1989, the legal age for a citizen to become major is—
  - (A) 23 years
- (B) 22 years
- (C) 20 years
- (D) 18 years
- 33. Consider the following statements:
  - 1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Sessions Judge.
  - The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts
  - 3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State.
  - 4. When the Sessions Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (B) 1 and 2
- (C) 1, 3 and 4
- (D) 2, 3 and 4
- 34. Which among the following taxes is not shared by the Central Government with U.P. Government under the Finance Commission Award?
  - (A) Income Tax
  - (B) Excise Duty
  - (C) Custom Duty
  - (D) Agriculture Income Tax
- 35. The phrase 'Procedure established by Law' is borrowed from the constitution of—
  - (A) South Africa
- (B) Japan
- (C) Ireland
- (D) United States
- 36. Which of the following are not included in the Right to Freedom of Religion in the Constitution of India?
  - 1. Freedom of conscience and the right to practise and propagate religion.

- 2. Levying of taxes or use of funds of the government for the promotion or maintenance of any religion.
- 3. Establishment and maintenance of religious and charitable institutions.
- 4. Imparting of religious instructions in any government maintained institutions.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) 1, 3 and 4
- (D) 2 and 4
- 37. Which one of the following provisions of the constitution does not require the consent of the states for the purpose of amendment?
  - (A) 7th Schedule
  - (B) Fundamental rights
  - (C) Article 368
  - (D) Electoral College of the President
- 38. Democratic Decentralization in India means—
  - (A) More financial decentralization in favour of the states
  - (B) Decentralization of power in bureaucratic structures
  - (C) Distribution of subjects between the centre and the states
  - (D) Establishment of Panchayati Raj
- 39. The Estimates Committee is constituted—
  - (A) In the Rajya Sabha only
  - (B) In the Lok Sabha only
  - (C) In the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha both
  - (D) As a joint Committee of both Houses
- 40. The Union Budget is presented in—
  - (A) The Lok Sabha
  - (B) The Rajya Sabha
  - (C) Joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
  - (D) Anywhere
- 41. Which of the following statements regarding judiciary in India are correct?
  - 1. In India, judiciary is not a part of the
  - In India, the pattern and designation of subordinate courts in States is not uniform.
  - 3. Munsiff Courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

4. The pattern of subordinate courts in metropolitan areas is the same as that in districts.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (A) 2 and 3
- (B) 1 and 2
- (C) 1 and 3
- (D) 3 and 4
- 42. Match List-I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

### **List-I (Articles of the Constitution of India)**

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 17

#### **List-II (Provisions)**

- The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India.
- 3. Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.
- 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

### Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	2	1	4	3
(B)	2	4	1	3
(C)	3	1	4	2
(D)	3	4	1	2

- 43. Judicial Review in India is based on—
  - (A) Procedure established by law
  - (B) Due process of law
  - (C) Rule of law
  - (D) Precedents and conventions
- 44. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union?
  - (A) Article 257
- (B) Article 258
- (C) Article 355
- (D) Article 356

- 45. On the first occasion, the Prime Minister of India was appointed by—
  - (A) The Governor General
  - (B) The British Emperor
  - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (D) The Viceroy
- 46. The recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission are for the period—
  - (A) 2002-07
  - (B) 2006-11
  - (C) 2004-09
  - (D) 2010-15
- 47. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, the total number of the seats allotted to each province in the ratio of one representative to the population of—
  - (A) 8 lakh persons
  - (B) 10 lakh persons
  - (C) 12 lakh persons
  - (D) 15 lakh persons
- 48. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in connection with constitutional cases?
  - (A) Article 131
  - (B) Article 132
  - (C) Article 132 read with Article 134A
  - (D) Article 133 read with Article 134A
- 49. Which one of the following is in the state list?
  - (A) Railway
  - (B) Corporation Tax
  - (C) Census
  - (D) Economic and social planning
- 50. The Constitution (86th Amendment Act, 2002) relates to—
  - (A) Preventing defections in Legislatures
  - (B) Making Primary Education for children from 6 to 14 years of age as a fundamental rights
  - (C) Inclusion of certain languages in the 8th schedule of the constitution
  - (D) None of the above
- 51. Who held the office of the Vice President of India for two full terms?
  - (A) S. Radhakrishnan

- (B) V.V. Giri
- (C) B.D. Jatti
- (D) M. Hidayathullah
- 52. Central Board of Film Certification comes under which of the following Ministries of the Government of India?
  - (A) Ministry of Tourism and Culture
  - (B) Ministry of Human Resources Development
  - (C) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
  - (D) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- 53. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been taken from the—
  - (A) Russian Constitution
  - (B) U.S.A. Constitution
  - (C) British Constitution
  - (D) Act of 1935
- 54. The President of India can declare—
  - (A) National Emergency
  - (B) Financial Emergency
  - (C) Constitutional Emergency
  - (D) All of the above
- 55. The Philosopher President of India was—
  - (A) V.V. Giri
  - (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (C) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
  - (D) Dr. Fukhruddin Ali Ahmed
- 56. The First General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in—
  - (A) 1949
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1950
- (D) 1954
- 57. The Lok Sabha is called in session at least—
  - (A) Once a year
- (B) Twice a year
- (C) Thrice a year
- (D) Four times a year
- 58. Who is the Human Resources Development Minister of Union?
  - (A) Smarti Irani
  - (B) Najma Heptulla
  - (C) Narendra Modi
  - (D) Jaswant Singh
- 59. No person can be employed in factories or mines unless he is above the age of—
  - (A) 12 years
- (B) 14 years
- (C) 18 years
- (D) 20 years

- 60. When the offices of both the President and Vice-President of India are vacant, who will discharge their functions?
  - (A) Prime Minister
  - (B) Home Minister
  - (C) Chief Justice of India
  - (D) The Speaker
- 61. The proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India must be approved by Parliament within—
  - (A) 6 months
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 2 months
- (D) 1 month
- 62. When the two Houses of Parliament differ regarding an ordinary Bill, then the deadlock is resolved by—
  - (A) A joint sitting of the two Houses
  - (B) The President of India
  - (C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - (D) A special committee formed for the purpose
- 63. Who took over as the Chief Justice of India in April 2014?
  - (A) A. S. Anand
  - (B) R. N. Mishra
  - (C) R. M. Lodha
  - (D) D.N. Agarwal
- 64. Public Accounts Committee has the following members. Tick the correct answer?
  - (A) 15
- (B) 16
- (C) 22
- (D) 27
- 65. How can the President of India utilize funds from the Contingency Fund ?
  - (A) Prior to parliamentary sanction
  - (B) During the national emergency
  - (C) After parliamentary sanction
  - (D) He cannot spend it
- 66. The largest share of revenue receipts of the state government comes from—
  - (A) Registration fees
  - (B) Land revenue
  - (C) General sales tax
  - (D) Share of union excise duty
- 67. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments bans floor crossing by a member elected on a party ticket to a Legislature?
  - (A) 52nd as amended by 91st Amendment Act, 2003
  - (B) 54th

- (C) 56th
- (D) 58th
- 68. The NDA government at the centre formed following general elections to the 16th Lok Sabha in April/May 2014 is a coalition of all the following except—
  - (A) BJP
  - (B) Samajwadi Party
  - (C) Shiv Sena
  - (D) Siromani Akali Dal
- 69. A new Chapter IV A on Fundamental Duties was inserted in the Indian Constitution in—
  - (A) 1972
- (B) 1976
- (C) 1980
- (D) 1984
- 70. The new States of Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand were created in—
  - (A) 1999
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2002
- 71. Which one of the following bodies is presided over by a non-member ?
  - (A) Lok Sabha
  - (B) Rajya Sabha
  - (C) Vidhan Sabhas of various States
  - (D) None of the above
- 72. Who is the President of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) ?
  - (A) Rajnath Singh
  - (B) L. K. Advani
  - (C) Murli Manohar Joshi
  - (D) None of the above
- 73. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the President of India on a matter of law or fact—
  - (A) On its own
  - (B) Only when such advice is sought
  - (C) Only if the matter relates to some basic issues
  - (D) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country
- 74. The Shimla Pact between India and Pakistan stood for—
  - (A) Abstaining from first use of nuclear weapons
  - (B) Bilateral settlement of disputes
  - (C) Final resolution of Jammu and Kashmir problem
  - (D) Resolution of dispute relating to Ranna of Kachchh

- 75. Six months shall NOT intervene between two sessions of the Indian Parliament because—
  - (A) It is the customary practice
  - (B) It is the British convention followed in India
  - (C) It is an obligation under the Constitution of India
  - (D) None of the above
- 76. The states of the Indian union can be reorganised or their boundaries altered by—
  - (A) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation
  - (B) Two thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament
  - (C) Two thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the legislatures of concerned states.
  - (D) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Governments
- 77. The Basic Structure Theory of the Constitution of India was propounded by the Supreme Court in the case of—
  - (A) Minerva Mills Vs. Union of India
  - (B) Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab
  - (C) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India
  - (D) Keshavananda Vs. State of Kerala
- 78. Which one of the following committee is not associated with Panchayati Raj in India?
  - (A) Sadiq Ali
  - (B) Dinesh Goswami
  - (C) L. M. Singhvi
  - (D) P. K. Thungan
- 79. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following schedules of the Constitution must be amended?
  - (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Third
- (D) Fifth
- 80. Which party won the largest number of seats to the 15th Lok Sabha in Uttar Pradesh in the General Elections held in 2009?
  - (A) Bhartiya Janata Party
  - (B) Bahujan Samaj Party
  - (C) Congress
  - (D) Samajwadi Party
- 81. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the

- mother tongue at the primary stage of education?
- (A) Article 349
- (B) Article 350
- (C) Article 350A
- (D) Article 351
- 82. Which one of the following duties is not performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
  - (A) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
  - (B) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts
  - (C) To audit and on all trading, manufacturing, project and loss accounts
  - (D) To control the reciept and issue of public money and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer
- 83. How many seats did BJP win on its own in the elections to 15th Lok Sabha held in April/May, 2009?
  - (A) 145
- (B) 116
- (C) 186
- (D) 213
- 84. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the fourth schedule of the constitution of India?
  - (A) It lists the distribution of powers between the union and the states
  - (B) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
  - (C) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
  - (D) It allocates seats in the Council of States
- 85. In what way does the Indian parliament exercise control over the administration?
  - (A) Through Parliamentary Committees
  - (B) Through consultative committees of various Ministries
  - (C) By making the administrators send periodic reports
  - (D) By compelling the executive to issue wrists
- 86. The Indian National Congress got split up in Kerala. The veteran Congress politician K. Karunakaran formed a new party with the name of—
  - (A) Democratic Indira Congress (K)
  - (B) New Kerala Congress

- (C) Progressive Congress
- (D) Nationalist Congress Party
- 87. Which one of the following bodies is not a creation of the Constitution?
  - (A) Finance Commission
  - (B) Election Commission
  - (C) Planning Commision
  - (D) Union Public Service Commision
- 88. Who appoints the Governors of Indian states?
  - (A) Council of Ministers
  - (B) Vice-President
  - (C) Prime Minister
  - (D) President
- 89. Who is the Chairman of Planning Commission?
  - (A) M. Auluwalia
- (B) P. Chidambram
- (C) Sonia Gandhi
- (D) Narendra Modi
- 90. How many Fundamental Duties have been provided in the Article 51A of the Constitution? Mention the latest position—
  - (A) 9
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 11
- 91. Part IV of the Constitution of India deals with—
  - (A) Fundamental Rights
  - (B) Citizenship
  - (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (D) Union Executive
- 92. Who is the Chairperson of UPA?
  - (A) Sheela Dixit
- (B) Manmohan Singh
- (C) Sonia Gandhi
- (D) Rahul Gandhi
- 93. Power, authority and responsibilities of municipalities are listed in which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India?
  - (A) Ninth
- (B) Tenth
- (C) Eleventh
- (D) Twelfth
- 94. Who among the following is the Chairman of the National Integration Council?
  - (A) The President
  - (B) The Vice-President
  - (C) The Prime Minister
  - (D) The Chief Justice of India
- 95. The basic parameters of India's foreign policy were laid down by—
  - (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- (B) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Dr. Zakir Husain
- 96. Community Development Programme was initiated primarily to—
  - (A) Bring in development among people by raising the literacy level
  - (B) Increase the control of the masses over the locally available resources
  - (C) Bring about overall development of the villages through self-help
  - (D) Increase agricultural production through mechanised farming
- 97. Under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, is the Central Government bound to place the annual budget statement before Parliament for approval?
  - (A) 112
- (B) 111
- (C) 110
- (D) 109
- 98. The 92nd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2003, relates to—
  - (A) Preventing defections in Legislatures
  - (B) Making primary education for children from 6 to 14 years as fundamental rights
  - (C) Base year for delimitation of constituencies being raised from 1999 to 2001
  - (D) Inclusion of Maithili, Dogri, Bodo and Santhali in the 8th schedule of the constitution
- 99. The President of the Indian National Congress is—
  - (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - (B) Gulam Navi Azad
  - (C) Sonia Gandhi
  - (D) None of the above
- 100. Which one of the following pairs of political parties and the seats they bagged in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in elections held in 2012, is incorrect?
  - (A) INC-103
- (B) BJP-47
- (C) BSP-80
- (D) SP-224
- 101. Who is the present Chief Minister of U.P.?
  - (A) Chaudhari Ranbir Singh
  - (B) Mulayam Singh Yadav
  - (C) Mayavati
  - (D) Akhilesh Yadav

- more states?
  - (A) Yes
  - (B) No
  - (C) Only in a financial emergency
  - (D) Only in a national emergency
- 103. The right to vote in the national elections in India is based on the principle of—
  - (A) Restricted franchise
  - (B) Hereditary privileges
  - (C) Property qualifications
  - (D) Universal adult suffrage
- 104. Which of the following is not included in Article 19 of the Constitution?
  - (A) Freedom of speech and expression
  - (B) Freedom of entertainment, amusement and fun
  - (C) Freedom of assembly, association and unions
  - (D) Freedom of movement, residence, settlement, profession and trade
- 105. The Sarvodaya Movement was started by—
  - (A) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
  - (C) Vinoba Bhave
  - (D) Dada Dharmadhikari
- 106. The Right to Information Act, 2005 came into effect on -
  - (A) 10 December, 2003
  - (B) 5, January, 2004
  - (C) 7 July, 2004
  - (D) 12 October, 2005
- 107. By an amendment the salary of President of India is -
  - (A) ₹ 50,000
- (B) ₹ 1.50.000
- (C) ₹75,000
- (D) ₹85,000
- 108. The declaration about the reconstituted National Integration Council, which is chairmanned by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was made on-
  - (A) Jan. 26, 2005
- (B) Feb. 2, 2005
- (C) Nov. 19, 2004
- (D) March 8, 2005

- 102. Can there be a common High Court for two or 109. By an amendment the salary of Vice-President of India is-
  - (A) ₹40,000
- (B) ₹ 60,000
- (C) ₹75,000
- (D) ₹ 1,25,000
- 110. By an amendment the salary of Member of Parliament is—
  - (A) ₹ 16,000
- (B) ₹25,000
- (C) ₹40,000
- (D) ₹50,000

- 1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6.(D)7.(B)8. (D) 9. (A) 10.(C)
- 11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (A)
- 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (A)
- 21. (D) 22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (D)
- 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (B) 31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (D)
- 36. (C) 37. (B) 39. (B) 38. (D)
- 40. (A) 41. (A) 42. (A) 43. (D) 44. (A) 45. (D)
- 47. (B) 49. (D) 46. (D) 48. (D) 50. (B)
- 51. (A) 52. (C) 53. (B) 54. (D) 55. (C)
- 57. (B) 58. (A) 56. (B) 59. (B) 60.(C)
- 61. (D) 62. (A) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (A)
- 66. (D) 67. (A) 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (C)
- 71. (B) 72. (A) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (C)
- 76. (A) 77. (D) 78. (B) 79. (A) 80. (D)
- 81. (C) 82. (C) 83. (B) 84. (D) 85. (C)
- 86. (A) 87. (C) 88. (D) 89. (D) 90. (D)
- 91. (C) 92. (C) 93. (D) 94. (C) 95. (C)
- 96. (C) 97. (A) 98. (D) 99. (C) 100. (A)
- 101. (D) 102. (A) 103. (D) 104. (B) 105. (C)
- 106. (D) 107. (B) 108. (B) 109. (D) 110. (D)

- 24. Article 14, 15 and 16 relate to Right to Equality, whereas Article 19 relate to Right to Freedom.
- 87. Finance Commission (Article 280); Election Commission (Article 324); Union Public Service Commission (Article 315).
- 100. Indian National Congress bagged 27 seats.

### **Indian National Movement**

- The Simon Commission was formed to review—
  - (A) Legislatures in India
  - (B) Fitness of India for further reforms
  - (C) The position of the Viceroy
  - (D) A Constitution for India
- 2. One time associate of Mahatma Gandhi broke off from him and launched a radical movement called 'Self respect movement' Who was he?
  - (A) P. Thyagaraja Shetti
  - (B) Chhatrapati Maharaj
  - (C) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
  - (D) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
- 3. The first attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through—
  - (A) Indian Councils Act 1861
  - (B) Indian Councils Act 1892
  - (C) Indian Councils Act 1909
  - (D) Govenment of India Act 1919
- 4. What was the attempt of Jyotiba Phule's satyashodhak samaj in the last century?
  - (A) Saving the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmans and their opportunistic scriptures
  - (B) Attacking the caste system
  - (C) Led an anti landlord and anti mahajan upsurge in Satara
  - (D) Separate representation for untouchables
- 5. In which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of hunger strike as a weapon?
  - (A) Non-Cooperation Movement 1920-22
  - (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919
  - (C) Ahmedabad Strike 1918
  - (D) Bardoli Satyagraha

- 6. Who led the Salt Satyagraha Movement with Gandhi?
  - (A) Annie Besant
  - (B) Mridula Sarabhai
  - (C) Muthu Lakshmi
  - (D) Sarojini Naidu
- 7. Who persuaded the ratings of the RIN (Royal Indian Navy) to surrender on February 23, 1946?
  - (A) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
  - (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah
  - (D) Morarji Desai and J.B. Kripalani
- On September 20, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yervada jail against the—
  - (A) British repression of the satyagrahis
  - (B) Violation of the Gandhi Irwin Pact
  - (C) Communal award of Ramsay Mac-Donald
  - (D) Communal riots in Calcutta
- 9. What was the ultimate goal of Mahatma Gandhi's salt satyagraha?
  - (A) Repeal of salt satyagraha
  - (B) Curtailment of the Government's power
  - (C) Economic relief to the common people
  - (D) Purna swaraj for India
- 10. In 1939, for the first time, Gandhiji tried out his specific techniques of controlled mass struggle in native state. He allowed one of his close associates to lead a satyagraha. Who was he?
  - (A) K.T. Bhashyam in Mysore
  - (B) Jamnalal Bajaj in Jaipur
  - (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel in Rajkot
  - (D) Nebakrishna Chaudhri in Dhenkanal

- 11. Bengal was partitioned in 1905 under the Viceroyalty of—
  - (A) Lord Curzon
- (B) Lord Dufferin
- (C) Lord Hardinge (D) Lord Minto
- 12. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first apply his technique of satyagraha?
  - (A) Dandi
- (B) Champaran
- (C) England
- (D) South Africa
- 13. The Azad Hind Fauj was formed in—
  - (A) 1937
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1943
- (D) 1945
- 14. "In this instance we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus" To which one of the following events did this remark of Aitchison relate?
  - (A) Revolt of 1857
  - (B) Champaran Satyagraha (1942)
  - (C) Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movement (1919-22)
  - (D) August Movement of 1942
- 15. The first Governor General of India was appointed under the provisions of the Act of
  - (A) 1773
- (B) 1784
- (C) 1833
- (D) 1858
- 16. Who among the following is associated with Bardoli Satyagraha?
  - (A) Kaka Kalelkar
- (B) Vinoba Bhave
- (C) Sardar Patel
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi
- 17. Gandhiji believed that Satyagraha is a weapon
  - (A) The poor
  - (B) The weak
  - (C) The untouchables
  - (D) None of these
- 18. In the year 1905, Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the-
  - (A) Servants of India Society
  - (B) Asiatic Society
  - (C) Brahmo Samaj
  - (D) Bharat Sewak Samaj
- 19. The British Prime Minister who declared his Communal Award Scheme to India in 1932 was-
  - (A) Winston Churchill
  - (B) Clement Attlee

- (C) Ramsay McDonald
- (D) Nerille Chamberlain
- 20. Santhals were associated with—
  - (A) Tribal Rebellion
  - (B) Non-cooperation Movement
  - (C) Salt Satyagraha
  - (D) Indigo Revolt
- 21. The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise.

Who made this statement?

- (A) Cripps
- (B) Curzon
- (C) Dufferin
- (D) Irwin
- 22. Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for London to participate in the Second Round Table Conference as a Congress representative in the ship known as—
  - (A) S. S. Rajputana
  - (B) S. S. Viceroy of India
  - (C) S. S. Mooltan
  - (D) S. S. Conte Rosso
- 23. Who had moved a resolution for the Creation of Pakistan in the Muslim League Session of 1940?
  - (A) M. A. Jinnah
- (B) Mohammad Iqbal
- (C) Rahmat Ali
- (D) Khaliquijaman
- 24. An anti British outfit 'Abhinava Bharat' was founded by —
  - (A) R. G. Bhandarkar
  - (B) V. D. Savarkar
  - (C) C.R.Das
  - (D) Sardar Bhagat Singh
- 25. Which of the following represented the Indian Christians in the First Round Table Conference held at London?
  - (A) Rao Bahadur Srinivasan
  - (B) Sir Akbar Hydari
  - (C) Sir A. P. Patro
  - (D) K. T. Paul
- 26. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for a federation with the provinces and the princely states as its units. Why did this part of the Act not come into force? Because—
  - (A) The Congress did not accept it

- (B) The Muslim league did not accept it
- (C) Some of the provinces did not accept it
- (D) The rulers of the princely states did not consent to join
- 27. The Hunter Inquiry Committee was appointed by the British Government which was expected to look into—
  - (A) Bardoli Satyagraha
  - (B) Khilafat agitation
  - (C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
  - (D) Chauri-Chaura incident
- 28. The 'Young India' was started as a weekly by—
  - (A) The Home Rule Party
  - (B) The Extremist Party
  - (C) Ghadar Party
  - (D) Swaraj Party
- 29. Which of the following said that Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity'?
  - (A) Sarojini Naidu
  - (B) Annie Besant
  - (C) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
  - (D) Aruna Asaf Ali
- 30. Why did the Indians decide to boycott the Simon Commission appointed to look into the working of the Act of 1919? Because—
  - (A) It intended to provide communal representation to the untouchables
  - (B) It denied the Congress the right to nominate a Muslim as a representative on the Commission
  - (C) It did not include any Indian as its member
  - (D) It accorded greater representation to the Muslims than their strength in Muslim minority areas.
- 31. 'Depressed Classes League' was established by—
  - (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - (B) Babu Jagjiwan Ram
  - (C) N. S. Kajrolkar
  - (D) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
- 32. Sir Thomas Munro is associated with the land revenue settlement—
  - (A) Permanent settlement

- (B) Mahalwari settlement
- (C) Rayotwari settlement
- (D) None of the above
- 33. Persian weekly 'Miratul Akhbar' was published by—
  - (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - (C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
  - (D) Maulana Shibli Nomani
- 34. Which of the following occurred last?
  - (A) Annexation policy
  - (B) Partition of Bengal
  - (C) Permanent settlement
  - (D) Subsidiary Alliance
- 35. Karamchand Gandhi was a Dewan of—
  - (A) Porbandar
  - (B) Rajkot
  - (C) Wakaner
  - (D) All of the above states
- 36. Which, one of the following persons, called Irwin and Gandhiji 'the two mahatmas'?
  - (A) Mira Benn
  - (B) Sarojini Naidu
  - (C) Madan Mohan Malviya
  - (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 37. Which one of the following was the first to impose censorship of the press?
  - (A) Wellesley
- (B) Hastings
- (C) Johan Adams
- (D) Dalhousie
- 38. Which of the following states was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?
  - (A) Satara
- (B) Jhansi
- (C) Awadh
- (D) Nagpur
- 39. On November 1, 1858, Queen Victoria's Proclamation was read out at Allahabad by—
  - (A) Lord William Bentick
  - (B) Lord Canning
  - (C) Lord Bernham
  - (D) Sir Harcourt Butler.
- 40. The prefix 'Mahatma' was added with the name of Gandhi—
  - (A) During Champaran satyagrah
  - (B) During the satyagrah against Rowlatt Act

- (C) In the Amritsar session of the Indian National Congress 1919
- (D) At the beginning of khilafat movement
- 41. Who was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress?
  - (A) Dewan Chaman Lal
  - (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - (C) N. G. Ranga
  - (D) Swami Sahajanand
- 42. Kanpur conspirarcy case was against leaders of—
  - (A) Khilafat movement
  - (B) Non-cooperation movement
  - (C) Communist movement
  - (D) Revolutionary movement
- 43. Of the following who was not a signatory to the historic Poona Pact of 1932.
  - (A) B.R. Ambedkar
  - (B) Madan Mohan Malviya
  - (C) C. Rajgopalachari
  - (D) M.K. Gandhi
- 44. The American publicist who was with Mahatma Gandhi during his 'Quit India' movement was—
  - (A) Louis Fischer
- (B) William L. Shiver
- (C) Web Miller
- (D) Negley Farson
- 45. What was Lala Lajpat Rai demostrating against when he succumbed to police brutality?
  - (A) Rowlatt Act
  - (B) Minto Morley Reforms
  - (C) Pitts India Act
  - (D) Simon Commission
- 46. Who founded the Servants of India Society?
  - (A) Chittaranjan Das
  - (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (C) Lala Her Dayal
  - (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 47. Who accused Indian National Congress of practising 'politics' of prayer, petition and protest?
  - (A) Lala Hardayal
  - (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
  - (D) Sardar Bhagat Singh

- 48. The person who returned his token of honour to Government of India on May 30, 1919 was—
  - (A) Jamnalal Bajaj
  - (B) Tej Bahadur Sapru
  - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (D) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- 49. Name of the leader who was regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his political guru—
  - (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - (B) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (C) Lord Irwin
  - (D) Leo Tolstoy
- 50. The Simon Commision visited India after the—
  - (A) Civil Disobedience Movement
  - (B) Non-cooperation Movement
  - (C) Swadeshi Movement
  - (D) Quit India Movement
- 51. Vande Mataram was taken from—
  - (A) Rajtarangani
- (B) Anand Math
- (C) Akbarnama (D) Akbar Kosha
- 52. "Repression is repression; if it is legal, (it must be resisted peacefully; but if it is illegal, it must be illegally met)". Who made this remark?
  - (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (B) Gandhiji
  - (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 53. The first Governor General of The East India Company in India was—
  - (A) Robert Clive
  - (B) Sir John Shore
  - (C) Warren Hastings
  - (D) Marquis of Hastings
- 54. Who among the following attended all the three Round Table Conferences?
  - (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (C) Vallabh Bhai Patel
  - (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- 55. The Indian National Army (I.N.A.) came into existence in—
  - (A) Burma
- (B) Japan
- (C) Malaysia
- (D) Singapore

- 56. In which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress was the demand for 'Swarajya' made?
  - (A) Lahore, 1929
- (B) Lucknow, 1899
- (C) Calcutta, 1928
- (D) Karachi, 1931
- 57. Which one of the following authors put forth the theory of the Drain of India's resources to England?
  - (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
  - (C) G. G. Agarkar
  - (D) Dadabhai Naoroji
- 58. During the Indian freedom struggle, an unarmed large crowd gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar on 13th April 1919 to protest against the arrest of—
  - (A) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal
  - (B) Swami Shraddhanand and Mazharul Haq
  - (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mohammed Ali Jinnah
  - (D) Mahatma Gandhi and Abul Kalam Azad
- 59. Under the permanent settlement 1793, the Zamindars were required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the Zamindars. The reason was—
  - (A) The Zamindars were trusted by the farmers
  - (B) There was no official check upon the Zamindars.
  - (C) It was the responsibility of the British Government
  - (D) The farmers were not interested in getting pattas.
- 60. Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920 ?
  - (A) Abul Kalam Azad
  - (B) Hasrat Mohani
  - (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - (D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- 61. Who among the following organized the famous Chittagong Armoury raid?
  - (A) Laxmi Sehgal
  - (B) Surya Sen
  - (C) Batukeshwar Dutta
  - (D) J.M. Sengupta

- 62. A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of—
  - (A) Aga Khan
  - (B) Ameer Ali
  - (C) Liaquat Ali Khan
  - (D) M.A. Jinnah
- 63. Who among the following was the President of The All India State 'Peoples' Conference in 1937?
  - (A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
  - (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - (C) Seikh Abdullah
  - (D) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- 64. All India Muslim League was formed in—
  - (A) Lahor
- (B) Aligarh
- (C) Lucknow
- (D) Dhaka
- 65. Which one of the following Viceroys of India utilised for the first time local self government as the basis of election?
  - (A) Lord Bentinck
- (B) Lord Cornwallis
- (C) Lord Ripon
- (D) Lord Lansdowne
- 66. The call 'Dilli Challo' was given by—
  - (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
  - (D) Mahatma Gandhi
- 67. Who among the following was instrumental in the abolition of sati in 1829?
  - (A) Lord Hastings
  - (B) Lord Rippon
  - (C) Lord Bentinck
  - (D) Lord Irwin
- 68. In the colonial period of India, which one of the following was a consequence of the other three?
  - (A) Reform movement of the 19th century
  - (B) Rise of the middle classes
  - (C) Spread of education
  - (D) Missionary activity
- 69. Which one of the following was the aim of the Nehru Report of 1928?
  - (A) To draft a Constitution for India
  - (B) To prepare a plan to achieve freedom for India through revolution

- (C) To bring a rapprochement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (D) To determine the responsibility of Brig-Dyer for the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- 70. Three amongst the following were charged with waging war against the King Emperor in November 1945. Who was not?
  - (A) Col. Shah Nawaz Khan
  - (B) Capt. Sehgal
  - (C) Lt. G.S. Dhillon
  - (D) Damodar Chapekar

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (C)
6. (D)	7. (C)	8. (C)	9. (D)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (A)
16. (C)	17. (D)	18. (A)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (B)	25. (C)
26. (A)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (A)	30. (C)
31 (A)	32 (C)	33 (B)	34 (B)	35 (D)

36. (B) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (A) 41. (B) 42. (C) 43. (B) 44. (C) 45. (D) 46. (D) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (A) 50. (B) 51. (B) 52. (D) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (D) 56. (A) 57. (D) 58. (A) 59. (B) 60. (D) 61. (B) 62. (B) 63. (B) 64. (D) 65. (C) 66. (C) 67. (C) 68. (A) 69. (A) 70. (D)

- 15. Warren Hastings.
- 37. Wellesley was the first to impose censorship of press in 1799.
- 41. The first session of All India Trade Union Congress was held at Bombay, Lala Lajpat Rai was the president of this session.
- 48. On may 10, 1919 Rabindra Nath Tagore returned his token of Honour to the Government of India in protest against Jallianwalah Bagh massacre.
- 64. In 1906.
- 65. In 1881-82.

### **Economics**

- Countries known as 'The Four Pacific Tiger Economies' are—
  - (A) Japan, Indonesia, Singapore and Hongkong
  - (B) China, Japan, Hongkong and Singapore
  - (C) Singapore, Taiwan, Hongkong and South Korea
  - (D) Indonesia, Philippines, North Korea and Japan
- Which U.S. rice growing company was granted the patent of Indian Basmati and withdrawn later?
  - (A) Kasmati
- (B) Tex Rice
- (C) Rice Tec
- (D) Texmati
- 3. Net growth-rate of population is determined by—
  - (A) Gross reproduction rate
  - (B) The birth-rate & the death-rate
  - (C) The pressure of population
  - (D) The birth-rate in a country
- 4. The Human Development Index (HDI) is based on—
  - (A) Life Expectancy at birth
  - (B) GDP Per Capita (PPP US \$)
  - (C) Adult Literacy Rate
  - (D) All of the above
- 5. Foreign aid will—
  - (A) Raise the level of investment
  - (B) Be used to enlarge technical resources
  - (C) Be used for building up industries
  - (D) All of the above
- 6. Operating surplus arises in the—
  - (A) Government sector
  - (B) Production for self-consumption
  - (C) Subsistence farming
  - (D) Enterprise sector
- 7. The most important of the non-tariff trade barriers are—

- (A) Quotas
- (B) Health regulations
- (C) Pollution standards
- (D) Labelling and packaging regulations
- 8. Investment is equal to—
  - (A) Gross total of all types of physical capital assets
  - (B) Gross total of all capital assets minus wear and tear
  - (C) Stock of plants, machines and equipments
  - (D) None of the above
- 9. From which of the following taxes, the Central Government gets the maximum revenue?
  - (A) Corporate Tax (B) I

(C) Excise Duties

- (B) Income Tax(D) Custom Duties
- 10. What is NABARD's primary role?
  - (A) To provide term loans to state Cooperative Banks
  - (B) To assist State Governments for share capital contribution
  - (C) To act as refinance institution
  - (D) All of the above
- 11. The sale proceeds of the Government Bonds come under the budget head of—
  - (A) Revenue Receipts
  - (B) Current Expenditure
  - (C) Capital Outlay
  - (D) Capital Receipts
- 12. The term utility means—
  - (A) Usefulness of a commodity
  - (B) The satisfaction which a commodity yields
  - (C) The service which a commodity is capable of rendering
  - (D) None of these

- 13. Under flexible exchange rate system, the exchange rate is determined by—
  - (A) The Central Bank of the Country
  - (B) The forces of demand and supply in the foreign exchange market
  - (C) The price of gold
  - (D) The purchasing power of currencies
- 14. The size of the market for a product refers to—
  - (A) The number of people in the given area
  - (B) The geographical area served by the producers
  - (C) The volume of potential sales of the product
  - (D) The number of potential buyers of the product
- 15. According to the figures released by the Reserve Bank of India, on February 21, 2014 India's foreign exchange reserves were amounted to—
  - (A) \$ 316.362 billions
  - (B) \$ 303.482 billions
  - (C) \$ 293·406 billions
  - (D) \$396.888 billions
- 16. If the percentage change in demand for a commodity is at a faster rate than percentage change in the price of the commodity then the demand is—
  - (A) Perfectly inelastic
  - (B) Elastic
  - (C) Perfectly elastic
  - (D) Inelastic
- 17. Which of the following are not fixed costs?
  - (A) Rent on land
  - (B) Municipal taxes
  - (C) Wages paid to workers
  - (D) Insurance charges
- The demand for money, according to Keynes, is for—
  - (A) Speculative motive
  - (B) Transaction motive
  - (C) Precautionary motive
  - (D) All the above motives
- 19. The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes under the—
  - (A) Fixed fiduciary system

- (B) Maximum fiduciary system
- (C) Fixed minimum reserve system
- (D) Proportional reserve system
- 20. The concept of mixed economy means—
  - (A) To have balanced development in the agricultural and industrial sector
  - (B) Simultaneous development of the rural and urban sector
  - (C) To have equal distribution of wealth among the rural and the urban poor
  - (D) Simultaneous existence of the private and public sector
- 21. At present (Sept. 2013), what is the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)?
  - (A) 4·00%
- (B) 5·50%
- (C) 4·50%
- (D) 3·50%
- 22. Which of the following is the first private telecom company to get a licence to launch a long distance phone service in India?
  - (A) Bharti Telesonic (B) Nokia
  - (C) Reliance
- (D) Airtel
- 23. Union Government decreased excise duty on two wheelers and Cars from 12% in Interim Budget 2014-15—
  - (A) 10%
- (B) 8%
- (C) 6%
- (D) 4%
- 24. When was RBI established?
  - (A) 1949
- (B) 1955
- (C) 1934
- (D) 1935
- 25. The organisation which looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development is—
  - (A) FCI
- (B) NABARD
- (C) IDBI
- (D) ICAR
- 26. After the merger of State Bank of Saurastra into SBI how many banks are there in public sector now in India?
  - (A) 19
- (B) 28
- (C) 27
- (D) 29
- 27. Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural crops are recommended by—
  - (A) Ministry of Agriculture
  - (B) CACP
  - (C) ICAR
  - (D) State Govts.

- 28. The total sum of the goods and services produced within a country in a year minus depreciation is called the—
  - (A) Gross National Product
  - (B) Net National Product
  - (C) Gross Domestic Product
  - (D) Net Domestic Product
- 29. Who is the originator of Green Revolution in India?
  - (A) M. S. Swaminathan
  - (B) Garry Backey
  - (C) Neither of the above
  - (D) Norman E. Borlaug
- As per the Union Interim Budget estimates for 2014-15, the total receipts, including both revenue receipts and capital receipts, are expected to be—
  - (A) ₹ 17,63,214 crore
  - (B) ₹ 12,16,576 crore
  - (C) ₹ 15,90,434 crore
  - (D) ₹ 16,65,297 crore
- 31. 'Dumping' in the context of international trade refers to—
  - (A) Exporting goods at prices below the actual cost of production
  - (B) Exporting goods without paying the appropriate taxes in the receiving country
  - (C) Exporting goods of inferior quality
  - (D) Exporting goods only to re-import them at cheaper rates
- 32. The degree of inflation is measured with the help of—
  - (A) Market information
  - (B) Income-index number
  - (C) General price index number
  - (D) Prices of goods and services
- 33. The monetary and credit policy of RBI is now known as—
  - (A) The Currency and Credit Statement
  - (B) RBI's Annual Policy Statement
  - (C) Monetary and Credit Statement
  - (D) None of the above
- 34. Which one of the following agencies has the power to declare any industrial unit as a potentially sick unit?

- (A) BIFR
- (B) MRTPC
- (C) FICCI
- (D) IRBI
- 35. As on January 28, 2014, the repo rate stands at—
  - (A) 8·00%
- (B) 7·00%
- (C) 8·25%
- (D) 6.00%
- As per the Union Interim Budget 2014-15, allocation made for interest payment amounts to—
  - (A) ₹ 3,70,684 crore
  - (B) ₹4,27,014 crore
  - (C) ₹ 2,25,511 crore
  - (D)  $\ge 5,28,515$  crore
- 37. What is the target of disbursing agriculture institutional credit during the year 2014-15?
  - (A) ₹4,00,000 crore
  - (B) ₹4,25,000 crore
  - (C) ₹4,50,000 crore
  - (D) ₹8,00,000 crore
- 38. 'Open Market Operations' is a part of—
  - (A) Income Policy
- (B) Fiscal Policy
- (C) Labour Policy
- (D) Credit Policy
- 39. Which state of India has no railway line?
  - (A) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (B) Meghalaya
  - (C) Tripura
  - (D) Nagaland
- 40. At present (January 28, 2014), what is the Reverse Repo Rate?
  - (A) 7·00%
- (B) 5·50%
- (C) 6·00%
- (D) 6·50%
- 41. Fiscal Deficit during 2014-15 (IBE) is—
  - (A) 9·2%
- (B) 4·1%
- (C) 6·5%
- (D) 3·5%
- 42. What provision has been made for defence in the Central Interim Budget for 2014-15?
  - (A) ₹ 1,64,415 crore
  - (B) ₹ 2,03,344 crore
  - (C) ₹ 2,24,000 crore
  - (D) ₹ 1,70,936 crore
- 43. As per the first Revised estimates for 2012-13 GDP growth rate is estimated to—
  - (A) 4·5%
- (B) 5·0%
- (C) 6·0%
- (D) 6.5%

### 26B | General Know.

(B) From 6 to 12

44.	Which of the following is not a part of Service tax?		<ul><li>(C) From 9 to 12</li><li>(D) Made unlimited</li></ul>	
	(A) Event Management (B) Credit card		How many Public Sector Companies have been included in CPSEETF?	
	<ul><li>(C) Telephone</li><li>(D) None of the above</li></ul>		(A) 10 (C) 12	(B) 7 (D) 8
45.	The Government's stake in Indian Airlines	53.	During 2012-13 the fiscal deficit of India as per Interim Union Budget 2014-15, has been estimated to be—	
	is— (A) 50% (B) 51%			
	(C) 49% (D) 26%		(A) 4.9 per cent of GDP	GDP
46.	<ul> <li>6. What is the minimum support price of Paddy (A-grade) for the year 2013-14 as declared by the Govt.?</li> <li>(A) ₹ 1310 per quintal</li> <li>(B) ₹ 1080 per quintal</li> <li>(C) ₹ 1100 per quintal</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>(B) 6·0 per cent of GDP</li> <li>(C) 2·5 per cent of GDP</li> <li>(D) 2·7 per cent of GDP</li> </ul>	
			As per statistical data for 2008-09, made available now which Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) had the distinction of having	
47	(D) ₹ 1120 per quintal		earned the largest amount of profits?  (A) Oil and Natural Gas Commission	
47.	India Inclusive Innovation Fund (IIIF) will be created by—  (A) NABARD  (B) SIDBI		(B) Indian Oil Corporation	
			(C) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	
			(D) National Thermal Power Corporation	
	(C) Ministry of MSME	55.	Structural unemploy	ment arises due to—
	(D) IDBI Which states have not yet established Regional Rural Banks?		<ul><li>(A) Deflationary conditions</li><li>(B) Heavy industry bias</li><li>(C) Shortage of raw materials</li></ul>	
48.				
	(A) Sikkim and Goa		(D) Inadequate prod	luctive capacity
	<ul><li>(B) Bihar and Rajasthan</li><li>(C) Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh</li><li>(D) Nagaland and Manipur</li></ul>		As per the world development report 2011, the per capita income of India is—  (A) \$ 1070 (B) \$ 2121	
49	How many sectors have been recommended		(C) \$ 1035	(D) \$ 950
12.	by Mayaram Panel for 49% FDI ? (A) 10 (B) 9 (C) 7 (D) 6	57.	What is the estimate	ed replacement reproduc- ed couple to obtain zero
50.	Sustainable agriculture means—		(A) 2·0	(B) 2·1
	(A) Self-sufficiency		(C) 1·6	(D) 3·0
	<ul><li>(B) To be able to export and import under WTO norms</li><li>(C) To utilise land so that its quality remains intact</li></ul>		What is the quantum of India's foreign debt as on September 30, 2013?	
			(A) US \$ 400·3 bn	(B) US \$ 350·2 bn
	(D) To utilise waste land for agricultural		(C) US \$ 370.6 bn	(D) US \$ 323.9 bn
	purposes	59.		f annual growth has been
51.	Petroleum Ministry has raised the cap of subsidized LPG cylinders—		originally targeted for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012–17) ?	
	(A) From 6 to 9		(A) 10%	(B) 8%

(C) 9%

(D) 8·5%

- 60. The 13th Finance Commission headed by Vijay Kelkar submitted its report to the President of India on 30th December, 2009. Its recommendations are operative for the period—
  - (A) From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2014
  - (B) From Jan. 1, 2007 to December 2013
  - (C) From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2016
  - (D) From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2015
- 61. When was Agricultural Price Commission (now known as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices—CACP) established?
  - (A) 1965
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1974
- (D) 1985
- 62. National Insurance Company Ltd. is a subsidiary of
  - (A) Kotak Mahindra
  - (B) LIC of India
  - (C) Telco
  - (D) General Insurance Corporation of India
- 63. After 1991, the Central Government implemented various far-reaching reforms in the area of taxation. This was based on the recommendations of the—
  - (A) Wanchoo Committee
  - (B) Rajah Chelliah Committee
  - (C) Raj Committee
  - (D) Narsimhan Committee
- 64. A steady increase in the general level of prices as a result of excessive increase in aggregate demand as compared to aggregate supply is termed as—
  - (A) Demand Pull inflation
  - (B) Cost Push inflation
  - (C) Stagflation
  - (D) Structural inflation
- 65. After the initiation of economic reforms in 1991-92, the amount of—
  - (A) Direct taxes increased and that of indirect taxes decreased in gross tax revenue
  - (B) Both direct and indirect taxes increased in gross tax revenue
  - (C) Both direct and indirect taxes decreased in gross tax revenue
  - (D) Direct taxes decreased and that of indirect taxes increased in gross tax revenue

- 66. In the Central Budget 2013-14 the exemption limit of income for income tax purposes for senior citizens is accepted at—
  - (A) ₹ 250,000
- (B) ₹ 225,000
- (C) ₹ 500,000
- (D) ₹800,000
- 67. Which of the following is not a part of World Bank Group?
  - (A) ADB
- (B) IBRD
- (C) IFC
- (D) IDA
- 68. Dr. Amartya Sen who won the 1998 Nobel Prize for Economics is strongly in favour of adopting the following approach for economic development—
  - (A) Monetary Economics
  - (B) Macro Economics
  - (C) Welfare Economics
  - (D) Free Market
- 69. The National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) has signed recently and \$ 1 billion financing deal with which agency?
  - (A) The Export-Import Bank of Russia
  - (B) The Export-Import Bank of the USA
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither of these
- 70. Name the new scheme launched by Govt. of India on June 7, 2013, aimed at providing employment to Tribal Youth?
  - (A) Janhit
- (B) Lokmanch
- (C) Roshni
- (D) Ujala
- 71. The objective of Indian Planning is—
  - (A) Increasing national income
  - (B) Reducing inequalities in income and wealth
  - (C) Elimination of poverty
  - (D) All of the above
- 72. The Gandhian economy was based on the principle of—
  - (A) State control
- (B) Competition
- (C) Trusteeship
- (D) Rural co-operation
- 73. The major aim of devaluation is to—
  - (A) Encourage imports
  - (B) Encourage exports
  - (C) Encourage both exports and imports
  - (D) Discourage both exports and imports

- 74. Which of the following constitutes the maximum share in power generation?
  - (A) Hydro Power
  - (B) Thermal Power
  - (C) Atomic Power
  - (D) All the above here equal share
- 75. Which of the following committees examined and suggested Financial sector reforms?
  - (A) Abid Hussain Committee
  - (B) Bhagwati Committee
  - (C) Chelliah Committee
  - (D) Narasimham Committee
- 76. The total amount of all types of subsidy allocated in the Interim Union Budget for
  - (A) ₹ 2,55,708 crore (B) ₹ 1,31,025 crore
  - (C) ₹ 1,29,708 crore (D) ₹ 96,000 crore
- 77. National Income in India is estimated by— (A) CSO
  - (B) Finance Commission
  - (C) Planning Commission
  - (D) Indian Statistical Institute
- 78. Which of the following is a wrong match?
  - (A) Santro-Korea
- (B) Matiz-Taiwan
- (C) Zen-Japan
- (D) Maruti-India
- 79. Credit control operation in India is performed by—
  - (A) Rural Banks
  - (B) Commercial Banks
  - (C) Reserve Bank of India
  - (D) State Bank of India
- 80. Which of the following is a direct tax?
  - (A) Entertainment tax
  - (B) Estate duty
  - (C) Excise duty
  - (D) Sales tax
- 81. A tax that takes away a higher proportion of one's income as the income rises is termed

  - (A) Progressive tax (B) Proportional tax
  - (C) Regressive tax (D) Indirect tax
- 82. Of which of the following items, is there no significant export from India?
  - (A) Readymade garments
  - (B) Wool
  - (C) Footwear
  - (D) Silk Apparel

- 83. Who is Chairman of Tax Administration Reform Commission, constituted by the Union Government?
  - (A) Urjit Patel
- (B) Y.B. Reddy
- (C) C. Rangrajan
- (D) Parth Sarathy Shom
- 84. In the Interim Railway Budget for 2014-15 the Gross Traffic receipts of the railway during 2012-13 have been estimated to be-
  - (A) ₹82,393 crore (B) ₹93,159 crore
  - (C) ₹ 72,490 crore (D) ₹ 1,60,775 crore
- 85. Which of the following entrepreneur has been awarded Entrepreneur of the year award 2013 in February 2014?
  - (A) Udai Kotak
- (B) Sidharth Birla
- (C) Rajan Bharti
- (D) Gopal Krishnan
- 86. Upto which financial year, 13th Finance Commission has recommended to bring 'Revenue Deficit' to zero level?
  - (A) 2016-17
- (B) 2015-16
- (C) 2013-14
- (D) 2014-15

- 1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (D)
- 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (A)
- 11. (D) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (C)
- 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (D)
- 21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (B)
- 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (D) 29. (D) 30. (A)
- 31. (A) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (A)
- 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (D) 40. (A)
- 42. (C) 41. (B) 43. (A) 44. (D) 45. (C)
- 46. (A) 47. (C) 48. (A) 49. (B) 50. (C)
- 51. (C) 54. (A) 52. (A) 53. (A) 55. (D)
- 56. (B) 57. (B) 58. (A) 59. (B) 60. (D)
- 61. (A) 62. (D) 63. (B) 64. (A) 65. (B)
- 66. (A) 67. (A) 68. (C) 69. (B) 70. (C)
- 71. (D) 72. (C) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (D)
- 76. (A) 77. (A) 78. (B) 79. (C) 80. (B)
- 81. (A) 82. (B) 83. (D) 84. (D) 85. (A)
- 86. (C)

- 34. Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.
- 49. Generally per capita income is the indicator of progress of any country. But Switzerland has chosen Gross National Happiness as the index of progress.

## Geography of India and Ecology

- 1. The correct chronological order in terms of geological sequence in which the given parts of India were formed is-
  - (A) Himalayas, Peninsular India, Indo-Gangetic plain, Thar desert
  - (B) Peninsular India, Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic plain, Thar desert
  - (C) Peninsular India, Himalayas, Thar desert, Indo-Gangetic plain
  - (D) Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic plain, Thar desert, Peninsular India
- 2. Which one of the following types of erosion, is responsible for the formation of Chambal Ravines?
  - (A) Splash
- (B) Sheet
- (C) Rill
- (D) Gully
- 3. The main advantage of crop rotation is—
  - (A) Less need for irrigation
  - (B) Eradication of weeds
  - (C) Preservation of soil fertility
  - (D) Facility of growing more than one crop in the same piece of land
- 4. What was the initially estimated sum required for the completion of Golden Quadrilateral Highway Project undertaken by the Government of India?
  - (A) ₹ 60.000 crore
- (B) ₹ 70.000 crore
- (C) ₹ 35,000 crore
- (D) ₹ 54,000 crore
- 5. The variety of coffee, largely grown in India,
  - (A) Old chicks
- (B) Coorgs
- (C) Arabica
- (D) Kents
- 6. The largest estuary in India is at the mouth of river-
  - (A) Hooghly
- (B) Bhagirathi
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Krishna
- 7. The period by which the entire country India gets the S.W. monsoonal rain-
  - (A) 1st 10th June
- (B) 10th 20th June
  - (C) 20th 30th June (D) 1st 15th July
- 8. The most extensive soil cover of India comprise-
  - (A) Laterite soils
- (B) Black soils
- (C) Alluvial soils
- (D) Marshy soils

- Evergreen rain forests are mainly found in regions having well distributed annual rainfall—
  - (A) Below 50 cm
  - (B) 50 100 cm
  - (C) 100 200 cm
  - (D) More than 200 cm
- 10. Which one of the following organisations is responsible for publishing topographical sheets?
  - (A) Geological Survey of India (G. S. I.)
  - (B) National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (N. A. T. M. O.)
  - Meteorological Department (I. M. D.)
  - (D) Survey of India (S. O. I.)
- 11. Nepanagar in Madhya Pradesh is famous
  - (A) Sugar mill
  - (B) Newsprint paper factory
  - (C) Steel plant
  - (D) Heavy engineering plant
- 12. Which one of the following states produces about 50 per cent of the total silk textiles in India?
  - (A) Karnataka
  - (B) West Bengal
  - (C) Jammu and Kashmir
  - (D) Assam
- 13. The Periyar Project is located in—
  - (A) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (B) Karnataka
  - (C) Tamil Nadu
  - (D) Kerala
- 14. The package technology which brought about green revolution comprised mainly of—
  - (A) Man power, mechanical cultivators and electricity
  - (B) Changes in crop pattern, industrialisation and chemical fertilizers
  - (C) Irrigation, bio-chemical fertilizers and high yield varieties of seeds
  - (D) Electricity, irrigation and introduction of dry farming

15. The dotted area in the given map of India has the mean monthly temperature of January between—



- (A)  $10^{\circ}$  to  $15^{\circ}$  C
- (B) 15° to 20° C
- (C) 20° to 25° C
- (D) 25° to 30° C
- 16. The new alluvial deposits found in the gangetic plain are known as—
  - (A) Bhabar
- (B) Bhangar
- (C) Khadar
- (D) Tarai
- 17. Match List-I (Cities) with List-II (Institutes) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

### **List-I (Cities)**

- 1. Chennai
- 2. Goa
- 3. Hyderabad
- 4. Visakhapatnam

#### **List-II (Institutes)**

- a. National Institute of Ocean Technology
- b. National Centre for Antarctica and Ocean Research
- c. Indian National Centre for Indian Ocean Information Services

### **Codes:**

- (b) (a) (c) 2 3 (A) 1 2 (B) 4 3 (C) 2 2 (D) 3 4
- 18. Of the following pairs of Institutions of Oceanic Research and the places where they are situated which one is wrong?
  - (A) National Institute of Ocean

Technology

Chennai

(B) National Centre of Antarctic and Ocean Research

Goa e for Ocean

- (C) Indian National Centre for Ocean and Information Services Mumbai
- (D) Centre for Marine Living
  Resources and Ecology Kochi

19. The maximum area under crops in India is used for the cultivation of—

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) Cotton
- 20. Shyok is a tributary of—
  - (A) Brahamaputra
- (B) Indus
- (C) Chenab
- (D) Sutlei
- 21. Uranium corporation of India Limited is situated in—
  - (A) Maharashtra
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Jharkhand
- (D) Rajasthan
- 22. A project has been taken up by BHEL corporate R & D, Hyderabad for development and field testing of 50 kW phosphoric acid fuel cell (PAFC) power plant in a chloralkali industry in Kurnool where the fuel available is—
  - (A) Methane
- (B) Ethylene
- (C) Hydrogen
- (D) Heavy water
- 23. In 1498, Vasco-de-Gama reached—
  - (A) Trivandrum
- (B) Cochin(D) Ratnagiri
- (C) Calicut
- 24. Which one of the following places ranks second among the coldest places in the world?
  - (A) Dras (Jammu and Kashmir)
  - (B) Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)
  - (C) Manali (Himachal Pradesh)
  - (D) Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
- 25. Which of the following Indian states is broadly as large as the European nation Austria?
  - (A) Kerala
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Karnataka
- 26. Which of the following districts is on the inernational border of India?
  - (A) Sirsa
- (B) Anantnag
- (C) Karimgani
- (D) Purulia
- 27. The largest irrigation canal in India is called the—
  - (A) Yamuna Canal
  - (B) Sirhand Canal
  - (C) Indira Gandhi Canal
  - (D) Upper Bari Doab Canal
- 28. Which one of the following states had a higher literarcy rate than the rest, according to the 2011 census?
  - (A) Mizoram
- (B) Goa
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Jammu & Kashmir

- 29. Which of the following states in India has the highest net sown area?
  - (A) Punjab
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Mizoram
- 30. The axis of rotation of the earth is tilted by 23.5° to the plane of revolution around the Sun. The latitude of Mumbai is less than 23.5° whereas the latitude of Delhi is more

Which one of the following statements in this regard is correct?

- (A) The Sun can come overhead at both these places
- (B) The Sun will never come overhead at either of these places
- (C) At Mumbai the sun can come overhead; but it will never do so at Delhi
- (D) At Delhi, the sun can come overhead but it will never do so at Mumbai
- 31. What is the length of the LPG pipeline dedicated to the Nation joining Jam-Nagar to Loni?
  - (A) 1100 km
- (B) 1200 km
- (C) 1250 km
- (D) 1350 km
- 32. The Thein Dam Project is situated at—
  - (A) River Sutlej in Punjab
  - (B) River Jhelum in Pakistan
  - (C) River Ravi in Punjab
  - (D) River Vyas in Punjab
- 33. Kohima is the capital of—
  - (A) Manipur
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Nagaland
- (D) Meghalaya
- 34. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
  - (A) Itanagar
- (B) Dispur
- (C) Chandigarh
- (D) Ranchi

35.



Which one of the following climatic regions does the shaded portion in the given map represent?

- (A) Tropical dry
- (B) Humid subtropical
- (C) Semi arid
- (D) Arid
- 36. The Information Technology Capital of India is-
  - (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Chennai

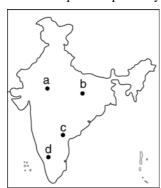
37.



Which one of the following commercial crops is grown in the shaded areas of the above map?

- (A) Coffee
- (B) Jute
- (C) Tea
- (D) Cotton
- 38. Kaziranga is known for—
  - (A) Project Tiger
  - (B) Two horned Rhino
  - (C) One horned Rhino
  - (D) Operation Flood
- 39. To which country does India export the largest quantity of iron ore?
  - (A) Japan
- (B) U.S.A.
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Germany
- 40. During Indian Decennial census operations—
  - (A) Only Indians on Indian soil are counted
  - (B) Both Indians and foreigners on Indian soil are counted
  - (C) Both Indians by birth and by domicile only are counted
  - (D) None of these
- 41. The logo of census 2011 was—
  - (A) Population Enumeration
  - (B) Census of India
  - (C) Be Indian
  - (D) Jana Gana Mana
- 42. As per the last (2011) Indian Decennial Census, ..... is the most literate state in the country.
  - (A) Delhi
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu
- 43. Palk Strait intervenes between India and—
  - (A) Pakistan
- (B) Myanmar
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Bangladesh

- 44. The Indian Railways consist of an extensive network of about—
  - (A) 40,000 km
- (B) 50,000 km
- (C) 64,460 km
- (D) 70,000 km
- 45. Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Odisha often face natural disasters due to—
  - (A) Earthquakes
- (B) Landslides
- (C) Tornadoes
- (D) Cyclones
- 46. River Damodar is called 'Sorrow of Bengal' because it—
  - (A) Causes maximum soil erosion
  - (B) Gets flooded often causing havoc
  - (C) Forms number of dangerous waterfalls
  - (D) Is not a perennial river
- 47. Which of the following forms part of environment movement in India?
  - (A) Chipko Movement
  - (B) Silent Valley Movement
  - (C) Bishnoi Movement
  - (D) All of the above
- 48. The places marked a, b, c and d in the given rough outline map are respectively—



- (A) Rihand, Krishnaraja sagar, Gandhi sagar and Nagrjuna sagar
- (B) Gandhi sagar, Rihand, Nagarjuna sagar and Krishnaraja sagar
- (C) Rihand, Gandhi sagar, Krishnaraja sagar and Nagarjuna sagar
- (D) Gandhi sagar, Krishnaraja sagar, Nagarjuna sagar and Rihand
- 49. Which of the following Indian states is broadly as large as the European nation Poland?
  - (A) Bihar
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Madhya Pradesh
- 50. Laterite soils are predominant in—
  - (A) Malbar Coastal Region

- (B) Coromandal Coastal Region
- (C) Bundelkhand
- (D) Baghelkhand
- 51. The atomic power plant which became active recently is located at—
  - (A) Kalpakkam
- (B) Narora
- (C) Tarapore
- (D) Kaiga
- 52. Which of the following statements is not true about India?
  - (A) India has 2% of the total geographical area
  - (B) Occupies 0.1% of global forest cover and 6.5% of total grazing area
  - (C) Receives 10% of total rainfall
  - (D) Holds 26% of global human population and 3% of global farm animal population
- 53. Foodgrain production during 2012-13 was
  - (A) 255·36 mt
- (B) 220·61 mt
- (C) 210·6 mt
- (D) 213·14 mt
- 54. Where has India installed a telescope which provides the highest window to the universe?
  - (A) Dalhousie
- (B) Darjeeling
- (C) Gangtok
- (D) Hosakote
- 55. Which one of the following crops is the greatest beneficiary of the Green Revolution in both production and productivity?
  - (A) Jawar
- (B) Maize
- (C) Rice
- (D) Wheat
- 56. Which one of the following is an important tribe of the Dhauladhar Range?
  - (A) Abor
- (B) Gaddi
- (C) Lepcha
- (D) Tharu
- 57. Which of the following states is the largest producer of mica in India?
  - (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Karnataka
  - (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Madhya Pradesh
- 58. The industry for which Nepa Nagar is known is—
  - (A) Cement
- (B) Fertilizer
- (C) Handloom
- (D) Newsprint paper
- 59. Which one of the following cities is not connected by National Highway No. 3?
  - (A) Agra
- (B) Bhopal
- (C) Dhule
- (D) Gwalior
- 60. Which one of the following cities does not have the special economic zone?
  - (A) Chennai
- (B) Kandla
- (C) Kochi
- (D) Surat

- 61. India leads the world in the export of—
  - (A) Coffee
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Manganese
- (D) Mica
- 62. How many major Ports will be therein India as declared August 2013?
  - (A) 10
- (B) 11
- (C) 12
- (D) 15
- 63. In India Dhariwal and Ludhiana towns are famous for—
  - (A) Silk textiles
- (B) Woollen textiles
- (C) Cotton textiles (D) Synthetic textiles
- 64. Of the following pairs of Institutes and the places of their location, which one is incorrect?
  - (A) Forest Research Institute—Dehradun
  - (B) Rain Forest Research Institute Jorhat
  - (C) Tropical Forestry Research Institute— Bhopal
  - (D) Institute of Forestry Research & Human Resources Development—Chhindwara
- 65. Which one of the following Ports is located on the Eastern coast of India?
  - (A) Kandla
- (B) Kochi
- (C) Marmugao
- (D) Paradeep
- 66. Maithan in Jharkhand generates ..... power.
  - (A) Atomic
- (B) Solar
- (C) Thermal
- (D) Hydel
- 67. Which one of the following pairs of cities has recently been connected by a six lane express way?
  - (A) Ahmedabad and Vadodra
  - (B) Dhaka and Chittagong
  - (C) Islamabad and Lahore
  - (D) Mumbai and Pune
- 68. Which one of the following statements is not true for laterite soils?
  - (A) These are the soils of the humid tropical regions
  - (B) These are highly leached soils
  - (C) These are low fertility soils
  - (D) These are rich in lime
- 69. Nanda Devi Peak is-
  - (A) A part of the Assam Himalayas
  - (B) A part of the Kumaou Himalayas
  - (C) A part of the Nepal Himalayas
  - (D) A part of the Punjab Himalayas

- 70. Which of the following became 17th Indian Railway Zone in 2010?
  - (A) Delhi Metro Rail
  - (B) Kolkata Metro Rail
  - (C) Hugali Metro Rail
  - (D) None of the above

- 1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (C)
- 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (D)
- 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (C)
- 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (B) 16. (C) 17. (A)
- 22. (A) 21. (C) 23. (C) 24. (A) 25. (B)
- 26. (C) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (A) 30. (C)
- 31. (C) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (C) 35. (C)
- 36. (B) 37. (C) 38. (C) 39. (A) 40. (A)
- 41. (B) 42. (C) 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (D)
- 46. (B) 47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (C) 50. (A)
- 52. (D) 53. (A) 54. (D) 51. (D) 55. (D)
- 56. (B) 57. (A) 58. (D) 59. (B) 60. (A)
- 61. (D) 62. (D) 63. (B) 64. (C) 65. (D)
- 66. (D) 67. (D) 68. (D) 69. (B) 70. (D)

- 18. Indian National Centre for Ocean and Information Services is situated at Hyderabad.
- 20. In Ladakh (J & K).
- 28. According to 2011 census (Final data) Mizoram has 91.3% Literacy while Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar have 88.7%, 67.2% and 61.8% respectively.
- 56. Dhauladhar range is situated in Himachal Pradesh. Gaddi is the main tribe of this range, Abor is the tribe of North-East state, Lepcha of West Bengal and Bihar and Tharu of Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh.
- 59. The cities which are connected by National Highway No. 3 are Agra, Gwalior, Shivapuri, Indore, Dhule, Nasik, Thane and Mumbai. Bhopal is connected by National Highway No. 12.
- 60. The cities which have the special economic zone are Kandla, Surat, Santacruz and Kochi.
- 64. Tropical Forestry Research Institute is situated at Jabalpur.

# **World Geography**

1.	Arakan yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located in—		(A) Eustatic movement
	(A) Baluchistan (B) Myanmar		(B) Isostatic adjustment
	(C) Nepal (D) Kashmir		(C) Collision of earth plates
2.	Sun belt of U.S.A. is important for which one		(D) Volcanic eruption
۷.	of the following industries?	10.	Which of the following has the highest wind velocity?
	(A) Cotton textile		(A) Typhoon (B) Hurricane
	(B) Petro chemical		(C) Cyclone (D) Tornado
	(C) Hi-tech electronics	11.	While Venus is seen only for one to two
	(D) Food processing		hours either after sunset or before sunrise,
3.	Coffee is a—		Jupiter is seen for the whole night whenever it
	(A) Sub-tropical shrub		is visible in the sky. The reason for this is
	(B) Warm temperate shrub		that—
	(C) Tropical shrub		(A) Venus is much smaller than Jupiter
	(D) Cool temperate shrub		(B) Venus is much closer to the earth than
4.	The best variety of world's cotton is known		Jupiter  (C) The orbit of Verroe is inside the comble
	as—		(C) The orbit of Venus is inside the earth's orbit whereas the orbit of Jupiter lies
	(A) Sea Island (B) Upland American		outside the orbit of the earth
	(C) Egyptian (D) Short staple Indian		(D) Venus reflects lesser amount of sunlight
5.	Which planet orbits closest to the earth?		than Jupiter
	(A) Mars (B) Jupiter	12.	Which one of the following countries is not a
	(C) Venus (D) Mercury		part of the Horn of Africa ?
6.	The largest flightless bird which can run at a		(A) Somalia (B) Ethiopia
	great speed is—		(C) Eritrea (D) Rwanda
	(A) Penguin (B) Kiwi	13.	The planets on either side of the earth are—
_	(C) Ostrich (D) Emu		(A) Mars and Jupiter
7.	Which of the following rivers flows in Germany?		(B) Mercury and Venus
	(A) Seine (B) Volga		(C) Venus and Saturn
	(C) Danube (D) Thames		(D) Mars and Venus
8.	The presence of a lion in the forest is essential	14	Which one of the following is the largest lake
0.	in order to—	17.	in the world?
	(A) Keep the trees safe from falling		(A) Lake superior (B) Caspian Sea
	(B) Add beauty in the forests		(C) Lake Baikal (D) Lake Victoria
	(C) Save the pastures from being overgrazed	15.	Detroit (U.S.A.) is famous for which of the
	(D) Keep other Carnivorous animals away		following industries ?
9.	Most of the devastating earthquakes are		(A) Iron and steel (B) Automobile
	usually caused by—		(C) Petro chemicals (D) Cotton textiles

- 16. Rainfall in the doldrums is of the nature of—
  - (A) Orographic precipitation
  - (B) Natural precipitation
  - (C) Frontal precipitation
  - (D) Convectional precipitation
- 17. A ship met with an accident at 30° E and 35° N. The ship was sailing in the—
  - (A) Baltic sea
  - (B) Black sea
  - (C) Mediterranean sea
  - (D) Red sea
- 18. Which one of the following is the characteristic vegetation of regions between the snow line and about 3000 metres mean sea level of the Himalayan region?
  - (A) Thick forests of birch, fir, spruce and other trees
  - (B) Forests of oak, deodar, chestnut and maple trees
  - (C) A few dwarf shrubs
  - (D) Forests of khair, sandalwood, palas and other trees
- 19. In the context of exports, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
  - (A) Cape Town: Wool and Wine
  - (B) Adelaide: Wheat and Wool
  - (C) Perth: Rice and Corn
  - (D) San Francisco: Fruts and Wine
- 20. The largest postal network in the world is in-
  - (A) U.S.A.
- (B) China
- (C) India
- (D) Brazil
- 21. 'Khamsin' is a hot and dry local wind experienced in-
  - (A) Iran
- (B) Egypt
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) Saudi Arabia
- 22. If it is 6.00 A.M. at greenwich, then it will be 11.00 A.M. at—
  - (A) 90° E
- (B)  $60^{\circ}$  E
- (C) 75° E
- (D) 15° W
- 23. Which one of the following is most prone to earthquakes?
  - (A) Coastal plains
  - (B) Old Shields
  - (C) Plateaus
  - (D) Young folded mountains

- 24. The lowest fertility rate in the world is that
  - (A) China
- (B) Italy
- (C) Sweden
- (D) U.S.A.
- 25. Of the following pairs of environmental conventions and the years in which they were held, which one is wrong?
  - (A) Kyoto Conference—1997
  - (B) US Conference on Climatic Change -2007
  - (C) World Summit on Sustainable Development-2002
  - (D) Stockholm Convention—2003
- 26. Which one of the following longitudes along with the Prime Meridian forms a great circle on the globe?
  - $(A) 0^{\circ}$
- (B) 90° E
- (C) 90° W
- (D) 180°
- 27. Which one of the following is the biggest shipping canal in the world?
  - (A) Kiel Canal
- (B) Panama Canal
- (C) Soo Canal
- (D) Suez Canal
- 28. Which country is known as Britain of the South?
  - (A) Malaysia
- (B) Fizi
- (C) Australia
- (D) New Zealand
- 29. Which one of the following may have alien life because of a very conductive environment to life?
  - (A) Jupiter
  - (B) Mars
  - (C) Europa—The Jupiter's Moon
  - (D) Moon—The Earth's Moon
- 30. The length of its day and tilt of its axis are almost identical to those of the earth. This is true of—
  - (A) Uranus
- (B) Neptune
- (C) Saturn
- (D) Mars
- 31. The milky way is classified as—
  - (A) Spiral galaxy
- (B) Electrical galaxy

- (C) Irregular galaxy (D) Round galaxy
- 32. The substances present at the centre of the sun are in-
  - (A) Solid, liquid and gaseous states
  - (B) Liquid state only
  - (C) Gaseous state only
  - (D) Both liquid and gaseous states

33.	3. Which one of the following is not a member of the Ganga-Mekong Swarnbhoomi Cooperation Project?		44.	Tea is grown in—  (A) Hot, wet and hilly region  (B) Flat region			
	(A) India	(B) Bangladesh		<ul><li>(B) Flat region</li><li>(C) Winter season</li></ul>			
	(C) Laos	(D) Vietnam		(D) Very cold region	1		
34.	Which of the follow	ing absorbs part of the	45	•	e, the International Date		
	insolation and preserves earth's radiated heat?		45.	Line generally follow			
	(A) Oxygen	(B) Nitrogen		(A) 90° E	(B) 90° W		
	(C) Water Vapour	(D) Carbon dioxide		(C) 180° (E or W)	` '		
35.	The 'Bermuda Triang'	le' lies in—	46.	` '	ring instruments is used		
	(A) Western North A	tlantic ocean		for recording 'Earthque			
	(B) Eastern South At	lantic ocean			(B) Hydrograph		
	(C) North Pacific occ	ean		(C) Pantograph			
	(D) South Indian oce	an	47.	Which of the following	ing countries is the chief		
36.		T meridian, what would		exporter of copper?			
	be the local time at 120° East longitude?			(A) Ghana	(B) Morocco		
	(A) 09.30	(B) 14.30		(C) Zambia	(D) South Africa		
27	(C) 17.30	(D) 20.00	48.	The shape of our mill			
31.	matched?	following is correctly		(A) Circular	(B) Spiral		
	(A) Eskimo : Canada (B) Oran : Japan		40	(C) Elliptical	(D) None of these		
	(C) Lapps : India	(D) Gonds : Africa	49.	The innermost layer as—	nnermost layer of the earth is known		
38.	The coniferous forest	3 7		(A) Lithosphere	(B) Mesosphere		
	(A) Amazonia	(B) Scandinavia		(C) Asthenosphere	_		
	(C) Canada	(D) Finland	50	•	pecies (Plants) are found		
39.	Which one of the fo	llowing is not correctly	50.	within a small unit of			
	matched?			(A) Mangrove coastal forests			
	(A) Fiji : Suva			(B) Coniferous temp			
	(B) Finland : Oslo			(C) Deciduous mons			
	(C) Guyana : George			(D) Wet evergreen e	quatorial forests		
	(D) Lebanon: Beirut		51.	=	ng is known as the morn-		
40.	Which animal is the Wildlife Fund?	e symbol of the World		ing star ? (A) Saturn	(B) Jupiter		
	(A) Tiger	(B) Giant Panda		(C) Mars	(D) Venus		
	` '	(D) White Bear	52.	The seasonal move	ement of men with its		
41.	Which one of the f ocean current?	ollowing is not a cold			pastures is known as—		
	(A) California	(B) Oyashio		(B) Nomadic herding			
	(C) Kuroshio	(D) Canaries		(C) Trans humance			
42.		ity rates in Asia are the		(D) Shifting cultivat	ion		
	highest in—		53.	•	xpressed in terms of unit		
	(A) Bangladesh	(B) India		area of land is known	-		
	(C) Indonesia	(D) Nepal		(A) Agricultural den	sity		
43.	The best inland waterways are found in—			(B) Economic densit	ty		
	(A) Africa	(B) North America		(C) Physiological de	nsity		
	(C) Europe	(D) Australia		(D) Arithmetical density			

- 54. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to our solar system?
  - (A) The earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system
  - (B) The predominant element in the composition of the earth is silicon
  - (C) The sun contains 75 percent of the mass of the solar system
  - (D) The diameter of the sun is 190 times that of the earth
- 55. For short-term climatic predictions, which one of the following events, detected in the last decade, is associated with occasional weak monsoon rains in the Indian sub-continent?
  - (A) El Nino and Southern Oscillations
  - (B) Movement of Jet streams
  - (C) La Nino
  - (D) Green house effect on global level
- 56. Cloudy nights are warmer compared to clear cloudless nights, because clouds—
  - (A) Prevent cold waves from the sky from descending on earth
  - (B) Reflect back the heat given off by earth
  - (C) Produce heat and radiate it towards earth
  - (D) Absorb heat from the atmosphere and send it towards earth
- 57. Which one of the following weather conditions is indicated by a sudden fall in barometer reading?
  - (A) Stormy weather
  - (B) Calm weather
  - (C) Cold and dry weather
  - (D) Hot and sunny weather
- 58. Who amongst the following was the first to state that the earth was spherical?
  - (A) Aristotle
- (B) Copernicus
- (C) Ptolemy
- (D) Strabo
- 59. If stars are seen to rise perpendicular to the horizon by an observer, he is located on the—
  - (A) Equator
- (B) Tropic of cancer
- (C) South pole
- (D) North pole
- 60. The high density of population in Nile Valley and Island of Java is primarily due to—
  - (A) Intensive agriculture
  - (B) Industrialization
  - (C) Urbanization
  - (D) Topographic constraints

- 61. Consider the following statements made about the sedimentary rocks :
  - 1. Sedimentary rocks are formed at earth's surface by the hydrological system.
  - The formation of sedimentary rocks involves the weathering of pre-existing rocks.
  - 3. Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.
  - 4. Sedimentary rocks typically occur in lavers.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 4
- (C) 2, 3 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 62. A class of animals known as marsupials is a characteristic feature of—
  - (A) Africa
- (B) Australia
- (C) South America (D) South-East Asia
- 63. Identify the correct order of the processes of soil erosion from the following—
  - (A) Splash erosion, sheet erosion, rill erosion, gully erosion
  - (B) Sheet erosion, splash erosion, gully erosion, rill erosion
  - (C) Rill erosion, gully erosion, sheet erosion, splash erosion
  - (D) Gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion, splash erosion
- 64. Which one of the following rivers falls in a land-locked sea?
  - (A) St. Lawrence (B) Niger
  - (C) Volga
- (D) Danube
- 65. Which one of the following metals has the highest density?
  - (A) Gold
- (B) Iron
- (C) Platinum
- (D) Lead
- 66. The contact of two air masses differing sharply in humidity originates—
  - (A) Tropical cyclones
  - (B) Inter tropical convergence
  - (C) Temperate cyclones
  - (D) Tropospheric instability
- 67. The UN Census Bureau has projected world population in 2050 to be around—
  - (A) 8850 million
- (B) 9346 million
- (C) 8246 million
- (D) 7590 million
- 68. Which one of the following is a fresh water fish?
  - (A) Pomfret
- (B) Rohu
- (C) Sardine
- (D) Salmon

- 69. More than 90% of the rock forming minerals in the earth's crust consist of—
  - (A) Silicates
  - (B) Oxides
  - (C) Carbonates
  - (D) Sulphides and sulphates
- 70. Which of the following is the largest island?
  - (A) Sumatra
- (B) Madagascar
- (C) Honshu
- (D) Cuba
- 71. When the Sun is nearest to Earth, Earth is said to be in-
  - (A) Aphelion
- (B) Perihelion
- (C) Apogee
- (D) Perigee
- 72. Where is the Doldrums Belt located?
  - (A) Near the Equater
  - (B) Near the Poles
  - (C) Near the Tropic of Cancer
  - (D) Near the Tropic of Capricorn
- 73. The most important activity of the Tundra region is -
  - (A) Fish farming
    - (B) Cattle rearing (D) Cropping
- 74. The capital of Nigeria is—
  - (A) Sanna

(C) Hunting

- (B) Abuja
- (C) Vienna
- (D) Warsaw
- 75. Which is the poorest country among the following?
  - (A) Sierra Leone
- (B) Uganda
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Somalia
- 76. Which is the land of morning calm?
  - (A) Finland
- (B) Korea
- (C) Japan
- (D) Thailand
- 77. Which of the following countries occupies an important place in the world in the production of coffee?
  - (A) Malaysia
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Thailand
- (D) Vietnam
- 78. The correct sequence of the given planets in increasing order of their distance from the Sun is-
  - (A) Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter
  - (B) Venus, Mercury, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter
  - (C) Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn
  - (D) Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn
- 79. Water from an artesian well flows up automatically due to-
  - (A) Heavy rainfall in region
  - (B) Volcanic activity

- (C) Hydrostatic pressure
- (D) Geothermal energy
- 80. On which particular date, does the sun remain at its shortest distance from the earth?
  - (A) 21st March
- (B) 22nd December
- (C) 3rd January
- (D) 4th July

#### Answers

- 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (C) 1. (B) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (D)
- 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (B)
- 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (C)
- 16. (D) 20. (C)
- 21. (B) 22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (D)
- 28. (D) 26. (D) 27. (D) 29. (B) 30. (D)
- 33. (B) 34. (D) 31. (A) 32. (C) 35. (A)
- 38. (A) 37. (A) 40. (B) 36. (B) 39. (B)
- 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (A) 45. (C) 41. (C)
- 47. (C) 49. (D) 50. (D) 46. (D) 48. (B)
- 51. (D) 52. (C) 53. (D) 54. (A) 55. (A)
- 56. (B) 57. (A) 58. (C) 59. (A) 60. (A)
- 61. (D) 62. (B) 63. (A) 64. (C) 65. (A)
- 66. (B) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (A) 70. (B) 71. (B) 72. (A) 73. (C) 74. (B) 75. (D)
- 76. (B) 77. (B) 78. (C) 79. (C) 80. (C)

#### Hints

- 25. Stockholm Convention was held on May 17, 2004. More than 150 countries have signed it and about 60 have ratified it.
- 30. The angle of inclination and the length of the day of Mars is nearly the same as that of Earth. Mars appears as a reddish ball and hence, is also called the Red Planet.
- 31. Galaxies occur in three structural forms: spiral, Elliptical and irregular. Spiral galaxies have a central nucleus with great spiraling arms trailing around them, examples include our milky way and Andromeda galaxies. Elliptical galaxies are without spiraling arms and irregular ones have no clear shape.
- 32. The substances present at the centre of the sun are always in gaseous state only due to high temperature.
- 33. The member countries of the Ganga Mekong Swarnbhoomi Cooperation Project are India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia.
- 39. The capital of Finland is Helsinki.
- 75. Sierra Leone (\$ 140); Uganda (\$ 310); Bangladesh (\$ 350); Somalia (\$ 124) on the basis of per capita income.

# **Sports**

2.	(C) France (D 2018 FIFA World Cup I in— (A) Brazil (B (C) USA (D Who is the present Presi Cricket Council?	Australia Japan Football will be held Russia France		Which of the following country has won the 2010 Men's Hockey World Cup held in new Delhi on March 13, 2010?  (A) Australia (B) Germany (C) Netherland (D) None of these  Which country won the 'FIFA World Cup Football-2010' in July 2010?  (A) Brazil (B) Germany
4.	(C) Sunil Gavaskar (D) Which team won the IC Cricket Tournament pla 2014? (A) India (B)	Allan Isaac CC World Twenty-20	11.	(C) France (D) Spain  Who among the following Cricketers has no had the distinction of being the highest wicketaker at one time or another in Test Cricket?  (A) Dennis Lillee (B) Imran Khan
	Who is the new Presiden (A) Sunil Gavaskar (B) Jagmohan Dalmia (C) Sharad Pawar (D) Suresh Kalmadi	t of the BCCI ?	12.	<ul> <li>(C) Richard Hadlee (D) Courtney Walsh</li> <li>Who has emerged as the richest footballer of the world?</li> <li>(A) Ronaldo</li> <li>(B) David Beckhan</li> <li>(C) Leonel Messt</li> <li>(D) None of the above</li> </ul>
	Who holds the record of number of wickets in test (A) Anil Kumble (India) (B) Muthia Murlitharan (C) Courtney Walsh (W (D) Irfan Pathan (India) Who won the Ranji Crick	t cricket ? ) (Sri Lanka) est Indies)	13.	Who was adjudged as the David Dixon Award for the best Athlete at 19th Commonwealth Games held at New Delhi in October 2010?  (A) Major Rajyavardhan Singh Rathord (India)  (B) Alexandra Orlando (Canada)  (C) Treoia Smith (Jamaica)
8.	<ul> <li>(A) Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>(B) Karnataka</li> <li>(C) Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>(D) Mumbai</li> <li>Who among the followin Chess Championship for</li> <li>(A) Magnus Carlsen (B</li> <li>(C) Karen Asrian (D</li> </ul>	the year 2013 ?	14.	(D) None of these Who won the Australian Lawn Tenni Women's Singles Championships 2014, hele in January 2014? (A) Li Na (China) (B) Anastasia Msykina (Russia) (C) Maria Sharapova (Russia) (D) Venus Williams (USA)

15.	Which team won the Deodhar Trophy of Cricket 2014?  (A) West Zone (B) East Zone (C) North Zone (D) South Zone	25.	Which player won the Men's Singles National title in the 78th Senior Badminton Championship held in December 2013?  (A) Anup Sridhar (B) Rupesh Kumar		
16.	Cricket World Cup—2015 will be held in—		(C) Jishnu Sanyal (D) Kidambi Srikanth		
	(A) New Zealand (B) England (C) Australia (D) South Africa Which country won the African Nations Cup of Football 2013?	26.	Which of the following cricket teams set a new world record of 16 successive test wins?  (A) South Africa  (B) Australia  (C) Pakistan  (D) India		
18.	<ul> <li>(A) Cameroon</li> <li>(B) Zambia</li> <li>(C) Nigeria</li> <li>(D) Ghana</li> <li>Saina Nehwal who was recently in the news is associated with—</li> </ul>		2019 Cricket World Cup will be held in— (A) New Zealand (B) India (C) England (D) South Africa		
19.	<ul> <li>(A) Badminton</li> <li>(B) Lawn Tennis</li> <li>(C) Table Tennis</li> <li>(D) Chess</li> <li>The Under-19 World Cup Cricket Tournament 2014 was won by—</li> </ul>	28.	In the game of volleyball, the number of players on each side is—  (A) Eight (B) Five  (C) Seven (D) Six		
20.	(A) Sri Lanka (B) South Africa (C) England (D) Denmark Which country will host the World Cup Football Tournament in 2014? (A) New Zealand (B) West Indies (C) Brazil (D) South Africa	29.	Who is the winner of Wimbledon Men's Single 2013?  (A) Novak Djokovic  (B) Rafael Nadal  (C) Andy Murray  (D) Juan Martindel Potro		
21.	The 2014 UEFA European Football Championship (Euro 2014) was won by—  (A) Brazil (B) Germany  (C) Italy (D) Netherlands		Who wins Barcelona open ?  (A) Nishi Kori  (B) Wawrinka  (C) Sania Mirza  (D) Maria Sharapova		
22.	<ul> <li>(C) Italy</li> <li>(D) Netherlands</li> <li>Who won the Australian Open Lawn Tennis</li> <li>2013 women's singles title played in June</li> <li>2012?</li> <li>(A) Maria Sharapova (Russian)</li> <li>(B) Ana Ivanovic (Serbia)</li> <li>(C) Amelie Mauresmo (France)</li> </ul>		is elected the President of the Indian Olympic Association.  (A) Jagmohan Dalmia (B) N. Ramchandran (C) A. C. Muthia (D) K. P. S. Gill		
23.	(D) Cara Black (Zimbabwe) Where and when will the 20th Commonwealth Games be held?  (A) Edinburgh–2008  (B) Classow 2014	32.	Which one of the following Indian women athletes does not figure in the world's top-50 list?  (A) Anju B. George (B) Seema Antil  (C) K.M. Beenamol (D) Madhuri Gurnlay		
24.	<ul> <li>(B) Glasgow-2014</li> <li>(C) Nairobi-2012</li> <li>(D) Islamabad-2010</li> <li>Barcelona Open title in Tennis in April 2013</li> </ul>	33.	Winner of Woman's Single Wimbledon 2013— (A) Marion Bartoli (B) Ana Ivanovic		
	was won by—		(C) Cara Black (D) Maria Sharapova		
	<ul><li>(A) Roger Federer</li><li>(B) Rafael Nadal</li></ul>	34.	Women's Asia Cup for Cricket played in Colombo, was won by—		
	<ul><li>(C) Marat Safin</li><li>(D) Novak Djokovic</li></ul>		<ul><li>(A) Pakistan</li><li>(B) Sri Lanka</li><li>(C) India</li><li>(D) Bangladesh</li></ul>		
	(= ) = Djono		(2) Dungiacon		

	The 2014 Uber Cup Badminton Champion- ship has been won by—  (A) South Korea (B) China  (C) India (D) Indonesia	43.	<ul> <li>(B) Reetinder Sodhi</li> <li>(C) Navjot Sidhu</li> <li>(D) Mohinder Amarnath</li> <li>Who scored most ODI runs and the highest</li> </ul>		
36.	In the history of the world cricket only three times it has so happened that in a test match the team being given (a follow-on has defeated the team giving) the follow-on. In this connection all the following statements are true except—		number of centuries ?  (A) Rahul Dravid  (B) Allan Border  (C) Sachin Tendulkar  (D) Sanath Jaysurya		
	(A) The last distinction was cornered by India	44.	To which country does the traditional martial form Taekwondo belong?		
	(B) On both the earlier occasions England got the distinction		(A) Korea (B) Japan (C) China (D) Cuba		
	(C) Each time the defeated team was Australia	45.	In the auction by Indian Badminton League, Saina Nehwal was purchased for—		
27	(D) On one occasion it was England and on the other it was the West Indies		(A) 80 Lac (B) 90 Lac (C) 60 Lac (D) 72 Lac		
3/.	<ul><li>35th National Game of India was held in 2014</li><li>at—</li><li>(A) Chandigarh (B) Thiruvanthapuram</li></ul>	46.	Who won the Azlan Shah Hockey Tournament held in March 2014 in Ipoh?		
20	(C) Jaipur (D) Indore Which state won the B.C. Roy Trophy in 48th		(A) Malaysia (B) Singapore (C) Australia (D) Pakistan		
30.	National Junior Football Championship played in January 2012?		With which game is Geet Sethi associated?		
	(A) Odisha (B) West Bengal		(A) Lawn Tennis (B) Kabaddi (C) Billiards (D) Squash		
39.	(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Kerala Who won the French Open Lawn Tennis 2012		The most popular game in the United States of America is—		
	men's singles title played in June 2012 ?  (A) Roger Federer (Switzerland)		<ul><li>(A) Baseball</li><li>(B) Cricket</li><li>(C) Hockey</li><li>(D) Lawn Tennis</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>(B) Rafael Nadal (Spain)</li><li>(C) Marat Safin (Russia)</li><li>(D) Gaston Gaudio (Argentina)</li></ul>	49.	The French Open men's singles title for 2013 was won by—		
40.	Who is the athlete who set the maximum		<ul><li>(A) Novak Djokovic</li><li>(B) Andy Murray</li></ul>		
	number (6) of the world records in a span of 45 minutes?  (A) Michael Johnson		<ul><li>(C) Rafael Nadal</li><li>(D) Juan Martindel Potro</li></ul>		
	(B) 'Jesse' (John Cleveland) Owens	50.	The women's singles title in French Open 2013 was won by—		
	<ul><li>(C) Florence G. Joyner</li><li>(D) Carl Lewis</li></ul>		(A) Serena Williams (B) Venus Williams		
41.	Who lifted the ICC Champions Trophy 2013?		(C) Lisa Raymond (D) Jelena Jankovic		
	(A) India (B) England (C) Australia (D) Pakistan	51.	Which of the following country has won the men's Asia Cup Cricket Tournament in June		
42.	Which cricketer is nicknamed the Pied Piper of Punjab?		2014 ? (A) India (B) Sri Lanka		
	01 1 611/100 .		(2) 511 2411114		

(A) Yuvraj Singh

(C) Pakistan

(B) Sri Lanka (D) Bangladesh

- 52. With which game/sport is J. J. Shobha associated ?
  - (A) Badminton
- (B) Hockey
- (C) Athletics
- (D) Cricket
- 53. Who won the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Women's Singles Championship 2013, held in July 2013?
  - (A) Justine Henin Hardenne
  - (B) Svetlana Kuznetsova
  - (C) Marian Bartoli
  - (D) Lisa Raymond
- 54. With which game is Kenya's Denis Ndiso associated?
  - (A) Tennis
- (B) Athletics
- (C) Boxing
- (D) Archery
- 55. Who is the new coach of Indian Hockey Team?
  - (A) Ajit Pal Singh
- (B) Pragat Singh
- (C) Michael Nobbs (D
  - (D) None of these
- 56. Who won the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Men's Singles Championship 2013, held in July 2013?
  - (A) Andy Murray
- (B) Novak Djokovic
- (C) Thomas Berdych (D) Jonas Bijorkman
- 57. With which game/sport is Robin Utthappa associated?
  - (A) Golf
- (B) Hockey
- (C) Cricket
- (D) Billiards
- 58. Which of the following country has won the Davis Cup Tennis Tournament 2014?
  - (A) Czech Republic (B) Croatia
  - (C) Russia
- (D) China
- 59. Who is the first Indian woman to reach the South Pole?
  - (A) Shikha Tandon (B) Bula Chaudhury
  - (C) Naina Sehwal
- (D) Reena Kaushal
- 60. Which of the following team has won the Durand Cup Football for 2013 ?
  - (A) Mohammedan
  - (B) Mahindra United
  - (C) Boys Sports Company, Bengaluru
  - (D) Mohun Bagan
- 61. Which of the following is the winner of the Australian Open Tennis Men's Singles Championship 2013 held in January 2014?

- (A) Roger Federer
- (B) Stanislas Wawrinka
- (C) Novak Djokovic
- (D) Marat Safin
- 62. Which team won Vijay Hazare Trophy 2014?
  - (A) Karnataka
- (B) Assam
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) None of these
- 63. Third Twenty-20 World Cup Cricket in 2010 was held at—
  - (A) Australia
- (B) New Zealand
- (C) West Indies
- (D) India
- 64. Which of the following team has won Irani Trophy Cricket played on February 2014?
  - (A) West Bengal
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Delhi
- 65. Which of the following team has won the IPL-6 tournament?
  - (A) Rajasthan Royals
  - (B) Delhi Daredevils
  - (C) Mumbai Indians
  - (D) Chennai Super Kings

#### Answers

- 1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (A)
- 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (D)
- 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A)
- 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (C)
- 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (D)
- 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (A)
- 31. (B) 32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (B)
- 36. (D) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (B) 40. (B)
- 41. (A) 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (D)
- 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (A) 49. (C) 50. (A)
- 51. (B) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (C)
- 56. (A) 57. (C) 58. (A) 59. (D) 60. (A)
- 61. (B) 62. (A) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (C)

#### Hints

- 1980 Olympics were held in Moscow. India won Gold Medals in 1928, 1932, 1936, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1964 and 1980.
- 54. Kenya's Denis Ndiso won at the seventh Standard Chartered Mumbai Marathon 2010 in January 2010 in two hours, 12 minutes and 34 seconds.

# **Books and Authors**

- 1. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
  - (A) Straight From the Heart: Kapil Deo
  - (B) My Life: Bill Clinton
  - (C) The Writing on the Wall: Gen. N.C. Vij
  - (D) Ignited Minds: Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- 2. Who among the following has authored the book "Superstar India: From Incredible to Unstopable"?
  - (A) Rodney Hartman
  - (B) D. R. Kartikeyan and Radha Vinod Raju
  - (C) L. K. Advani
  - (D) Shobha De
- 3. "India's Fragile Borderlands" is a recently published book which is written by?
  - (A) Jaswant Singh
  - (B) Archana Upadhyaya
  - (C) Kapil Sibal
  - (D) Murli Manohar Joshi
- 4. The book "The Sea" has been written by—
  - (A) John Banville
- (B) Levis Caroll
- (C) A. Stevenson
- (D) E. M. Forster
- 5. Who is the author of the book "Small Island?"
  - (A) Robert Mccrum (B) Andrea Levy
  - (C) Lester R. Brown (D) Jeremy Moore
- 6. Which one of the following pairs is correctly
  - (A) Zia-ud-din Barni: Tarikh-i-Muhammadi
  - (B) Shams-i-Siraj Afif: Tarikh-i-Ferozeshahi
  - (C) Ibn Batuta: Fatwa-i-Jahandari
  - (D) Amir Khusro: Tabqat-i-Nasiri
- 7. Who is the author of the book "India's Water Economy: Bracing for A Turbulent Future"?
  - (A) Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the new Pope
  - (B) The Bishop of the Church of England
  - (C) Both in joint authorship
  - (D) R.P.S. Malik
- 8. The book entitled "Indian Struggle" on Indian National Movement was written by—
  - (A) Subhash Chandra Bose
  - (B) Pattabhi Sitaramaiya
  - (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - (D) None of the above
- 9. Which one of the following is the author of the book "Let Us Kill Gandhi"?
  - (A) Narasimha Rao (B) Tushar A. Gandhi
  - (C) Vikram Seth
- (D) Amitav Ghosh

- 10. The book "Moonlit Cage" has been authored
  - (A) P. Chidambaram
  - (B) Linda Holeman
  - (C) Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - (D) Dr. Subramaniam Swamy
- 11. The book "Faith of My Fathers" has been written by-
  - (A) Barack Obama (B) John McCain
  - (C) M. S. Prabhakara (D) Robert Harris
- 12. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
  - (A) Mahatma Gandhi : Muk Naik
  - (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Young India
  - (C) Annie Besant: Commonweal
  - (D) B.R. Ambedkar: Kesari
- 13. Who is the author of the book "The Elephant, The Tiger and The Cellphone"?
  - (A) George W. Bush
  - (B) Atal Behari Vajpei
  - (C) Shashi Tharoor
  - (D) David Becham
- 14. Who among the following won the International Maan Booker Prize for 2013?
  - (A) Hillary Clinton (B) Lydia Davis
  - (C) Seema Sirohi (D) Nayantara Sehgal
- 15. The book "The Line of Beauty" is written by—
  - (A) Alan Hollinghurst
  - (B) Gao Xingjian
  - (C) Malcolm Bradbury
  - (D) Salman Rushdie
- 16. Who wrote the "Ganit Sar"?
  - (A) Sridhara
- (B) Bhaskar II
- (C) Aryabhatta II
- (D) Brahmagupta
- 17. Who wrote "Waiting for the Mahatma"?
  - (A) M.J. Akbar
- (B) Pran Chopra
- (C) R.K. Narayan
  - (D) Rajmohan Gandhi
- 18. The book "A Travelogue of My Struggle; Ridden Life and BSP Movement" has been authored by?
  - (A) Swami Prasad Maurya
  - (B) Mayawati
  - (C) Joint authorship of (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 19. The book "The Idea of Justice" has been written by -
  - (A) Amitabh Ghosh (B) Amartya Sen
  - (C) Jaswant Singh (D) S. S. Sodhi

- 20. Who was the author of "Gita Govinda"?
  - (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Surdas
- (C) Javadeva
- (D) Mirabai
- 21. Who is the author of "The Asian Judgement: The Rise of China, India and Japan"?
  - (A) Murli Manohar Joshi
  - (B) Lal Krishna Advani
  - (C) Brahma Chelani
  - (D) Rajiv Gandhi
- 22. The author of the book "Animal Farm" is—
  - (A) Leo Tolstov
- (B) George Orwell
- (C) John Dryden
- (D) S.M. Ali
- 23. The book "Confessions of A Secular Fundamentalist" was written by-
  - (A) Michael Moore
  - (B) Ashish Nandi
  - (C) Mani Shankar Aiyar
  - (D) Amit Chaudhary
- 24. A book that brought awareness of environment all over the world was "Silent Spring". It was written by—
  - (A) Julien Huxley
- (B) Jane Goodall
- (C) John Seymour
- (D) Rachel Carson
- 25. Who is the author of "Business At the Speed of Thought"?
  - (A) Dick Francis
- (B) John Grav
- (C) Bill Gates
- (D) David Baldacci
- 26. The book "What I Require from Life" has been written by—
  - (A) Aman Nath
- (B) Jay Vithalani
- (C) Tulsi Vatsal
- (D) J.B.S. Haldane
- 27. Who among the following is the author of the book "Keeping the Faith: Memoirs of a Parliamentarian"?
  - (A) Sushma Swaraj
  - (B) Sonia Gandhi
  - (C) Somnath Chatterjee
  - (D) A. B. Bardhan
- 28. The book "Decoding Intolerance: Riots and the Emergence of Terrorism in India" has been authored by-
  - (A) N. K. Singh
- (B) Pratap Lahiri
- (C) Natwar Singh
- (D) Meghnad Desai
- 29. Who is the author of 'In the Line of Fire: A Memoir'?
  - (A) Nawaj Sharif
- (B) Benazir Bhutto
- (C) Parvez Musharraf (D) None of these
- 30. Who is the author of the book "Songs of Blood and Sword"?
  - (A) Sonia Gandhi
- (B) Arundhati Roy
- (C) Fatima Bhutto
- (D) Shobha De

- 31. Who among the following is the author of the book "The Flinker Question"?
  - (A) Arvind Adiga
- (B) Howard Jacobson
- (C) Barak Obama
- (D) Hillary Clinton
- 32. Who is the author of the book "The Otherside of Justice"?
  - (A) Arun Shourie
- (B) M.J. Akbar
- (C) Jaswant Singh
  - (D) S.S. Sodhi
- 33. Who is the author of the book "Without Fear"?
  - (A) Arun Shourie
- (B) Kuldeep Nayar
- (D) M. J. Akbar (C) L.K. Advani
- 34. The author of the book "India's New Middle Class" is-
  - (A) Jaswant Singh
- (B) Lila Fernandis
- (C) M. J. Akbar
- (D) Benazir Bhutto
- 35. The author of the book "Jyoti Punj" is—
  - (A) L. K. Advani
    - (B) Jaswant Singh
  - (C) Narendra Modi (D) Sonia Gandhi
- 36. The author of the book "My Country, My Life" is-
  - (A) B. L. Joshi
- (B) Sushama Swaraj
- (C) L. K. Advani
- (D) Narendra Modi
- 37. Who is the author of the book "Unaccustomed Earth"?
  - (A) M.J. Akbar
- (B) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (C) Sushma Swaraj
- (D) S. S. Sodhi
- 38. Who is the author of the book "Our Choice"?
  - (A) Arundhati Roy
- (B) Barack Obama
- (C) Al Gore
- (D) Nelson Mandela
- 39. Who is the author of the "Mother India: A Political Biography of Indira Gandhi"?
  - (A) Sonia Gandhi
  - (B) Pranay Gupte
  - (C) Sukhendu Shekhar Ray
  - (D) Pranab Mukherjee
- 40. Who is the author of the book "The Red Sari"?
  - (A) Sonia Gandhi
- (B) Sushama Swaraj
- (C) Javier Moro (D) Uma Bharati

#### Answers

- 1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (B)
- 6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (B) 11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (A)
- 19. (B) 16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (B) 20. (C)
- 25. (C)
- 21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (D) 26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (C)
- 30. (C) 31. (B) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (B) 35. (C)
- 36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (C)

# **United Nations Organisation and Other World Organisations**

1.	How many membe Nations?	rs are there in United	9.	9. The present strength of NATO (including seven newly admitted members) is—	ng
	(A) 189	(B) 191		(A) 19 (B) 25	
	(C) 193	(D) 192		(C) 28 (D) 23	
2.	The Headquarters of (A) Germany (C) U.S.A.	UNESCO is in—  (B) Paris  (D) Italy	10.	<ul><li>7. The year 2014 has been declared by United Nations as—</li><li>(A) International Year of Fresh Water</li></ul>	ec
3.	national Monetary Fu (A) Hoerst Kohler	ing Director of Inter- and?		<ul><li>(B) International Year of Youth</li><li>(C) International Year of Family Farming</li><li>(D) World Tourism Year</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>(B) Anne Kruegei</li><li>(C) Michae Grade</li><li>(D) Christine Lagard</li></ul>	le	11.	. Which of the following has been appointed the United Nations Human Rights High Commissioner?	
4.		nange Summit was held mber to 10 December, (B) Riode Janeiro (D) Cancum		<ul><li>(A) Ms. Navanthem Pillay</li><li>(B) S. Prabhakaran</li><li>(C) Justice Sudha Misra</li><li>(D) Sajal Chakarvorty</li></ul>	
5.	` '	Summit was held on at—	12.	2. Who among the following was the Secretar General of the Amnesty International?  (A) Sakina Khan  (B) Najma Sayeed  (C) Salil Shetty  (D) Zulia P. Khan	ry
6.	Which one of the fol member of the 'BRIC (A) China (C) Russia	lowing countries is not a CS'?  (B) India (D) Bangladesh	13.	<ul> <li>3. ICD stands for—         <ul> <li>(A) Inter-governmental Classification of Disease</li> <li>(B) International Classification of Disease</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	of
7.	Russia, Chinese, Er	guages of the UN are nglish, French, Spanish		<ul><li>(C) International Centre for Disease</li><li>(D) International Certification for Disease</li></ul>	
	and— (A) Hindi (C) Arabic	(B) Urdu (D) Japanese	14.	<ul> <li>CCIT stands for—         <ul> <li>(A) Comprehensive Conference on Intenational Terror</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	er-
8.	Who is the President (A) Michael Condes			(B) Comprehensive Convention on Intenational Terrorism	er-

(C) Comprehensive Convention on Inter-

continental Terrorism

(D) None of these

(B) Jim Yong Kim

(C) Romano Prodi

(D) Mike More

(D) Human Rights Day

15.	The origin of the phrase 'United Nations' is associated with one of the following per-	23.	United (A) 19		was establ (B)	ished in— 1945	-
	sonalities—		(C) 19	939	(D)	1941	
	(A) Jawaharlal Nehru	24.			ations Cli		
	(B) Franklin D. Roosevelt				was conc	luded on l	December
	(C) Charles De Gaulle		11, 201				
	(D) Woodrow Wilson		(A) Br	rasilia	(B)	Copenha	gen
16.	June 4 is observed as—		(C) Lo	ondon	(D)	New Yor	·k
	(A) World Environment Day	25.			the follo	wing is t	the 193rd
	(B) Heritage Day			er of the		- · ·	
	(C) International Day of Innocent Children		(A) Er			Zambia	1
	Victims of Agression	26		ongo		South Su	
	(D) Youth Day	26.	How n		mbers are	there in	European
17.	The Sixth Summit of the Americas (Called		-		( <b>D</b> )	24	
	Organisation of American States—OAS) was		(A) 15		(B) (D)		
	held in April 2012 at—	27	(C) 25		nbers are tl		orld Trada
	(A) Havana (Cuba)	21.		zation (V		lete III VV	ond made
	(B) Lima (Peru)		(A) 14			150	
	(C) Cartagena (Colombia)		(C) 15			159	
	(D) Post of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago)	28.	. ,		ay is obser		
18.	Ban Ki-Moon is the—				ary (B)		rch
	(A) Deputy Premier of Japan			2nd April	•	22nd Ma	
	(B) New President of UNICEF	29.	. ,		mit was h		-
	(C) New Secretary General of UNO		2013 at				
	(D) Director General, World Meteorological		(A) To	oyako	(B)	County F	Fermanagh
	Organisation		(C) He	eiligenda	mm (D)	St. Peters	sburg
19.	The Constitution of UNO is called—	30.			ear Securit 7, 2012 at –		t was held
	(A) Magna Carta (B) Peace Agreement		(A) Be		(B)		σan
	(C) Charter (D) Declaration			eoul		Singapor	_
20.	The number of non-permanent members of	31	` /		ar Securit		
	the Security Council is—	31.			2010 at—	y Sullillill	was neiu
	(A) 6 (B) 8			_	(B)	Washing	ton
	(C) 10 (D) 12			eijing		Singapor	
21.	The Year 2014 is being observed as—		(0) 20		Answer		•
	(A) International Year of Crystallization	1	(C)		3. (D)	-	5 (R)
	(B) International Year of Potato			7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (C)
	(C) International Year of Sanitation			12. (C)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (B)
	(D) International Year of Planet Earth			17. (D)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (C)
22				22. (D)	23. (B)	24. (B)	25. (D)
<i>LL</i> .	December 10 is observed as—  (A) World Health Day			27. (D)	28. (B)	29. (B)	30. (C)
	(A) World Health Day	31	. (B)		TT		
	(B) U.N. Day				Hint		
	(C) World Red Cross Day	6	The me	ember co	untries of	'BRICS'	are Brazil

6. The member countries of 'BRICS' are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

### **Awards**

- Indira Gandhi Award for Peace, Disarmament and Development-2013 has been conferred on—
  - (A) Mohammed El Baradei
  - (B) Nelson Mandela
  - (C) Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva
  - (D) Angela Merkel
- 2. Who was awarded the Abel Prize for Mathematics for the year 2014?
  - (A) Navika Kumar
- (B) P. R. Ramesh
- (C) Sweta Singh
- (D) Yakov G. Shinai
- 3. Who is the recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 2013?
  - (A) Tapan Sinha
  - (B) Sampooran Singh Kalra
  - (C) Manna Dey
  - (D) None of these
- 4. Who is the recipient of Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in Engineering Science for the year 2013?
  - (A) Ravishankar Narayanan
  - (B) Y. Shanti Pavan
  - (C) Bikramajit Basu
  - (D) Dr. G.P.S. Raghava
- 5. Which of the following is the recipient of Nobel Prize for Chemistry for the year 2013?
  - (A) Richard F. Heck
  - (B) Ei-ichi Negishi
  - (C) Akira Suzuki
  - (D) Michael Levitt and Martin Karplus
- 6. Professor Amartya Sen was honoured with-
  - (A) UNESCO Peace Prize
  - (B) Nobel Prize in Economics
  - (C) Bharat Ratna
  - (D) Both (B) and (C)
- 7. The 'Dronacharya Award' is associated with the—
  - (A) Eminent Surgeons
  - (B) Famous Artists
  - (C) Sports Coaches
  - (D) Expert Engineers

- 8. Which paper bagged the Pulitzer Prize 2014 for Breaking News Photography?
  - (A) Tyler Hicks
  - (B) Mary Chind of the Des Moines
  - (C) Los Angeles Times
  - (D) Boston Globe
- Eugene Fama and Lars Peter Hansen has won Nobel Prize for 2013 in—
  - (A) Medicine
- (B) Economics
- (C) Physics
- (D) Literature
- 10. Who among the following received Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2013?
  - (A) Harish Handa
- (B) Koul Panha
- (C) Nileema Mishra (D) Habiba Sarabi
- 11. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in the year 2013?
  - (A) Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
  - (B) Leyman Gbowee
  - (C) Tawakkol Karman
  - (D) O.P.C.W.
- 12. Who won the Walter Scott Prize 2013?
  - (A) Imre Kertesz
- (B) Jimmy Carter
- (C) V. S. Nayapaul (D) Tan Twan Eng
- 13. The first Indian to win Nobel Prize was—
  - (A) C.V. Raman
  - (B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
  - (C) Hargovind Khurana
  - (D) Amartya Sen
- 14. The Saraswati Samman for 2013 has been conferred on—
  - (A) Prof. R. S. Tripathi
  - (B) Yashwant Vyas
  - (C) Dr. Pratibha Shrotiya
  - (D) Govind Mishra
- 15. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for the year 2013 was conferred on—
  - (A) M. C. Marykon (Boxing)
  - (B) Vijendra Kumar (Boxing)
  - (C) Sushil Kumar (Wrestling)
  - (D) Ranjan Sodhi (Shooting)

- 16. Who among the following is a recipient of Padma Vibhushan awards for 2014?
  - (A) K.G. Subramanyan
  - (B) T.V. Rajeshwar
  - (C) B. K. S. Iyengar
  - (D) K.H. Sancheti
- 17. Kiran Bedi has recently been awarded—
  - (A) Nobel Peace Prize
  - (B) Nomura Award
  - (C) Saraswati Samman
  - (D) Padma Shri
- 18. Who won the best actress award at the 61st National Awards as announced in 2013?
  - (A) Kajol
  - (B) Vidya Balan
  - (C) Geetanjali Thapa
  - (D) Rani Mukherjee
- 19. Which sportsman has won the Laureus World Sportsman of the year Award for 2012?
  - (A) Novak Djokovic (B) Paula Radcliff
  - (C) Lewis Hamilton (D) None of these
- 20. James Rothman, Randy Schekman and Thomas Suedhof were conferred which of the following prizes in 2013?
  - (A) Mahatma International Peace Prize, 2006
  - (B) Nobel Prize for Medicine 2013
  - (C) Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Development and Disarmament 2006
  - (D) Magsaysay Award for Peace and International Understanding 2006
- 21. Which one of the following is not a recipient of Jamnalal Bajaj Award 2013?
  - (A) G. V. Subba Rao (B) Jaywant Mathkar
  - (C) Kalyan Paul
- (D) Nighat Shafi
- 22. The Best Actor Award in the 61st National Film Awards for 2013 was conferred on—
  - (A) Raj Kumar Rao
  - (B) Aamir Khan
  - (C) Shahrukh Khan
  - (D) None of these
- 23. Who among the following has won the Nobel Prize for Economics in the year 2013?
  - (A) Robert J. Shiller

- (B) Lars Peter Hansen
- (C) Eugene F. Fama
- (D) All of the above
- 24. Who has been honoured with M.P. Government's Lata Mangeshkar Award 2012?
  - (A) Kumar Shanu
  - (B) Sonu Nigam
  - (C) Hariharan
  - (D) Amitabh Bachchan
- 25. Who is the recipient of Jnanpith Award for 2012?
  - (A) Vinda Karandikar
  - (B) Raburi Bharadhwaja
  - (C) U. R. Ananthmurthy
  - (D) Vijay Tendulkar
- 26. Who is the recipient of Pulitzer Prize 2014?
  - (A) Amartya Sen
  - (B) Washington Post
  - (C) L. K. Advani
  - (D) Somnath Chatterjee
- 27. Who crowned by Femina Miss India award 2014 ?
  - (A) Jhataleka Malhotra
  - (B) Megan Young
  - (C) Gurpreet Kaur
  - (D) Koyal Rana
- 28. Which film won the best feature film award among the 61st National Film Awards 2013?
  - (A) Ship of Theseus
  - (B) Omkara
  - (C) Traffic Signal
  - (D) Podokkhep
- 29. Who won the best actress award at 15th IIFA award ?
  - (A) Deepika Padukone
  - (B) Rani Mukharjee
  - (C) Vidya Balan
  - (D) Kajol

#### Answers

- 1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D)
- 6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (D)
- 11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (B)
- 21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (B)
- 26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (A) 29. (A)

# **Current Affairs**

### **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1.	Who among the following is the recipient of Padma Vibhushan award for 2014?		(A) USA (B) UNICEF (C) UNESCO (D) UNDP		
	(A) Homai Vyarawalla	(E) None of these			
	(B) Vijay Kelkar	8	Sushilo Bambang Yudhoyono won the election		
	(C) Montek Singh Ahluwalia	٥.	for the second term as the President of—		
	(D) Raghunath A. Mashelkar		(A) Indonesia (B) Peru		
2.	Which district of Telangana state has highest forest cover (Percentage-wise) ?		(C) Tunisia (D) Uruguay (E) None of these		
	(A) Khammam (B) Adilabad	9.	Who amongst the following is the winner of		
	(C) Warangal (D) Nizamabad		Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 2013?		
3.	With which one of the following dance forms is Madhavi Mudgal associated?		(A) Khayyam (B) Sampooran Singh Kalra (Gulzar)		
	(A) Bharatnatyam (B) Odissi	B) Odissi (C) Raviji	•		
	(C) Kathak (D) Kathakali		(D) Annu Malik		
4.	Which one of the following has been proclaimed by UNESCO as a masterpiece of oral and intangible heritages of humanity?  (A) Purana  (B) Ramlila  (C) Geeta  (D) Mahabharata	10.	National Technology Day is observed on which of the following days?  (A) 11th June (B) 11th July (C) 11th August (D) 11th December (E) 11th May		
_		11.	Who has been appointed as the National		
Э.	How is Yukiya Amano known?		Security adviser of India on May 2014?		
	<ul><li>(A) The new Director General of IAEA</li><li>(B) A renowned economist</li></ul>		(A) Ajit Kumar Doval		
	(C) A well known environmentalist		(B) J. N. Dixit		
	(D) A renowned Hindi poet		(C) M. K. Narayanan		
_	•		(D) Shivshankar Menon		
6.	Who among the following have been honoured with 'Bharat Ratna'?	12.	Which of the following Nations has got a new National Flag?		
	1. Morarji Desai		(A) Venezuela (B) Finland		
	2. Gulzari Lal Nanda		(C) Estonia (D) Cyprus		
	3. C. Subramaniam		(E) Cuba		
	4. Ustad Bismillah Khan	13.	Who among the following has launched a new venture named 'blogenery where. com'?  (A) Bill Gates		
	Select the correct answer using the code given below—				
	(A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2, 3 and 4 only		(B) Ratan Tata		

(C) Mr. Narayan Murthy

(D) Azim Premji

(E) Sabeer Bhatia

(C) 1 and 4 only

(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

7. Aamir Khan was recently appointed the

National Ambassador of the—

- 14. Which of the following is the author of the book India and Pakistan-Social, Political and Military Perspective?
  - (A) Raj Kumar
- (B) Suketu Mehta
- (C) C. Raja Mohan
- (D) M. J. Akbar
- (E) None of these
- 15. Rahul Khullar is the new—
  - (A) Cabinet Secretary, Government of India
  - (B) Chairman of TRAI
  - (C) Chief Election Commissioner
  - (D) Attorney General of India
  - (E) None of these
- 16. François Hollande whose name was in news recently is the-
  - (A) President of Estonia
  - (B) Prime Minister of Estonia
  - (C) President of Finland
  - (D) President of France
  - (E) None of these
- 17. 'Rosatom' is the atomic energy agency of—
  - (A) Canada
- (B) France
- (C) Britain
- (D) Germany
- (E) Russia
- 18. 'Guantanamo Bay' which has been in News in recent past is a detention cell located in-
  - (A) Russia
- (B) Germany
- (C) USA
- (D) Iraq
- (E) Britain
- 19. Mr. B. Ramalinga Raju who is presently on bail following revelation of his fraudulent practices was associated with which of the following companies?
  - (A) Tata Consultancy Services
  - (B) Wipro Computers
  - (C) Infosys
  - (D) HCL Technologies
  - (E) Satyam Computer Services
- 20. Who among the following is the India's richest person in the Forbes 2014 list?
  - (A) Anil Ambani
- (B) Mukesh Ambani
- (C) L.N. Mittal
- (D) Azim Premji

- 21. Who amongst the following is included in the list of 100 people instrumental in shaping the world, prepared by the 'Time Magazine'?
  - (A) Mr. Ratan Tata
  - (B) Mr. Kumar Manglam Birla
  - (C) Mr. Narendra Modi
  - (D) Mr. Rahul Bajaj
  - (E) None of these
- 22. Hundreds of thousands of school children in which of the following countries were on a three week boycott of classes as they were demanding that the government should spend on repairing schools, provide free school lunches and should scrap fees for university entrance exams?
  - (A) Chile
- (B) Denmark
- (C) Cuba
- (D) Brazil
- (E) None of these
- 23. Vyas Samman is given for excellence in the field of-
  - (A) Music
- (B) Literature
- (C) Social Service
- (D) Sports
- (E) Film
- 24. "India and the Global Financial Crisis" is a book written by-
  - (A) Arun Gandhi
  - (B) Y. V. Reddy
  - (C) Romila Thapar
  - (D) Gopal Krishna Gandhi
  - (E) None of these
- 25. Which of the following countries is likely to become the member of the European Union as formal negotiations for the same started recently?
  - (A) Turkey
- (B) India
- (C) China
- (D) Taiwan
- (E) None of these
- 26. Magsaysay Awards are not given in which of the following categories?
  - (A) Literature
  - (B) Peace and International Understanding
  - (C) Music
  - (D) Public Service
  - (E) Emergent Leadership

#### 4 | Current Affairs

- 27. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'Colours of the Rainbow'?
  - (A) A.V. Kamath
  - (B) Anita Nayyar
  - (C) Pritish Nandy
  - (D) Sonia Gandhi
  - (E) None of these
- 28. Which of the following is a recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2013?
  - (A) Sushil Kumar
  - (B) Vijendra Singh
  - (C) Mary Kom
  - (D) Ronjon Sodhi
- 29. What do you know of Mr. V.S. Sampath?
  - (A) He is Chief Election Commissioner of India
  - (B) He is the new Foreign Secretary, Govt. of India
  - (C) He will be our new permanent representative in UNO
  - (D) He is India's new permanent representative in world trade organization
  - (E) None of these
- 30. Women in which of the following OPEC countries participated in elections for the first time? (Elections were held recently)
  - (A) UAE
- (B) Kuwait
- (C) Iran
- (D) Saudi Arabia
- (E) None of these
- 31. Who amongst the following is the Author of the book 'The City of Joy'?
  - (A) Dominique Lapierre
  - (B) Guentar Grass
  - (C) Daniel Steele
  - (D) Graham Green
  - (E) None of these
- 32. Why was Tony Abbot name was in news?
  - (A) He has taken over as the new Vice-President of France
  - (B) He will be permanent representative in UNO

- (C) He became Prime Minister of Australia
- (D) He is the new Prime Minister of France
- (E) None of these
- 33. Ollanta Humala whose name was recently in news is the—
  - (A) Prime Minister of Peru
  - (B) President of Peru
  - (C) Prime Minister of Italy
  - (D) President of Italy
  - (E) None of these
- 34. 'Shequel' is the currency of—
  - (A) Israel
- (B) Kenya
- (C) Iraq
- q (D) Iran
- (E) None of these
- 35. The 39th G-8 Summit organized in 2013 at—
  - (A) New Delhi
- (B) Jaipur
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Bengaluru
- (E) Lough Erne
- 36. As per the reports published in the newspaper which of the following countries is first in production of gold jewellery?
  - (A) China
- (B) India
- (C) Turkey
- (D) Italy
- (E) None of these
- 37. Who would be conferred the prestigious Jnanpith Award, 2013?
  - (A) Namwar Singh
- (B) Kedarnath Singh
- (C) Mridula Garg
- (D) Vishwanath Singh
- 38. Who amongst the following was adjudged best actress in the 15th IIFA Award 2014?
  - (A) Lara Dutta
- (B) Priyanka Chopra
- (C) Kajal
- (D) Deepika Padukone
- (E) None of these
- 39. G-15 Summit was concluded on 2012 in-
  - (A) Russia
- (B) South Korea
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) France
- (E) None of these

					Current Arraits 1
40.	Who amongst the fol the book 'Bearders-M (A) Shane Warne (B) Bill Frindall (C) Brian Lara	llowing is the author of ty Life in Cricket'?		which of the followin (A) Pop music (C) Painting	rdian is associated with a fields?  (B) Fashion designing (D) Motion picture  Engineering College of
	(D) Imran Khan			India located ? (A) Mumbai	(B) Roorkee
41	(E) None of these	it was held in October		(C) Varanasi	(D) Kolkata
11.	2013 at—	it was neid in October	49.		rovided by 'GSAT-12'
	(A) Beijing			launched by ISRO in (A) Satellite-based n	•
	<ul><li>(B) Dhaka</li><li>(C) Kathmandu</li></ul>			(B) Remote sensing	Turinicala Illik
	(D) Kualalumpur			(C) Intelligence data	
	(E) Brunai		50	(D) Communication	
42.	The 8th D-8 Summit was organized in Nov	t of Developing Nations ember 2012—	50.	Chaurasia associated	
	(A) Pakistan	(B) India		<ul><li>(A) Flute</li><li>(C) Sitar</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Sarod</li><li>(D) Veena</li></ul>
	<ul><li>(C) Brazil</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	(D) Indonesia	51.	How many spokes	are there in the Ashoka
43.	` '	d on <b>MOU</b> on military following countries?		Chakra depicted or India? (A) 16	the National Flag of (B) 20
	(A) UK	(B) USA		(C) 24	(D) 32
	<ul><li>(C) China</li><li>(E) Russia</li></ul>	(D) Italy	52.	` '	the book 'Long Walk to
44.		g countries is not one of		(A) Nelson Mandela	ı
		t states who have jointly anization for Democracy		(B) Louis Fischer	
	and Economic Develo			<ul><li>(C) Aung Sang Suky</li><li>(D) MaoTse Tung</li></ul>	y1
	<ul><li>(A) Georgia</li><li>(C) Croatia</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Ukraine</li><li>(D) Azerbaijan</li></ul>	53.		ollowing is referred as
	(E) Moldova			(A) Lord Wavell	
45.		ng countries has awarded medal to Dalai Lama,		(B) Gen. Eisenhover	r
	Tenzin Gyatso ?	medar to Darar Lama,		<ul><li>(C) Gen. Rammel</li><li>(D) Gen. Mc Arthur</li></ul>	
	(A) Britain	(B) France	54	•	hief Information Commi-
	(C) Italy	(D) USA	<i>5</i> т.	ssioner of India—	mornation Commi-
16	(E) None of these	associated which of the		(A) Nirupam Roy	
40.	following?	associated which of the		<ul><li>(B) Rouen Sen</li><li>(C) Rajeev Mathur</li></ul>	

(D) Shiv Shankar Menon (E) None of these

55. IMF was established to meet which of the following objectives ?

(A) Classical music

(B) Classical dance (C) Social service

(D) Protection of environment

#### 6 | Current Affairs

- Promoting International monetary cooperation.
- 2. Expanding International trade.
- Lessening the disequalibrium in balance
- Avoiding competitive exchange depreciations.

#### Codes:

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 1, 3 and 4
- (C) 2 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 56. The term 'dialectics' refers to—
  - (A) Ideological conflicts
  - (B) Unification of opposites
  - discussions
  - (D) Materialist decision
- 57. Who among the following former Chief of Army Staff became the first Field Marshal?
  - (A) General K.M. Cariappa
  - (B) General K.S. Thimmayya
  - (C) General A.S. Vaidya
  - (D) General S.H.F.J. Maneksha
- 58. On 3 July, 2006, the first train was out from Lhasa Railway station. When it passed through its highest point over the Tibetan grassland many passengers reached out for which of the following to word off attitude sickness?
  - (A) Mineral water bottle
  - (B) Pollution filter mask
  - (C) Oxygen mask
  - (D) Cold drink bottle
- 59. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given ahead—

#### List-I

- (a) Lachchu Maharaj
- (b) Fayyaz Khan
- (c) Sidheshwari Devi
- (d) Talat Mehmood

#### List-II

- 1. Dhrupad
- 2. Ghazal
- Kathak 3.
- 4. Thumri

#### Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	3	2	1
(B)	3	1	4	2
(C)	1	2	3	4
(D)	2	3	1	4

- 60. The world's highest ground based telescopic observatory is located in-
  - (A) Colombia
  - (B) India
  - (C) Nepal
  - (D) Switzerland
- (C) Deriving the truth after debate and 61. If a complete ship is hired, the shipping company issues -
  - (A) Shipping order
  - (B) Charter party
  - (C) Bill of Entry
  - (D) Railway receipt
  - 62. National Doctor's Day observed across India
    - (A) 1st January
- (B) 1st June
- (C) 1st July
- (D) 1st August
- 63. Which of the following team won the Uber Cup for 13th time?
  - (A) Japan
- (B) India
- (C) China
- (D) South Korea
- 64. Who is the winner of women's singles Wimbledon Open 2013 champion?
  - (A) Ana Ivanvoc
  - (B) Justine Henin
  - (C) Marion Bartoli
  - (D) Maria Sharapova
  - (E) None of these
- 65. Who has been given 'Indira Gandhi Prize' for Peace, Disarmament and Development for the year 2013?
  - (A) Bismillah Khan
  - (B) Jyoti Basu
  - (C) Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva
  - (D) Angela Merkel

- 66. 'Tshwane Declaration' was signed by representative of -
  - (A) India and South Africa
  - (B) India and Brazil
  - (C) India, Brazil and South Africa
  - (D) India and Myanmar
- 67. Who of the following received the Nobel 71. Which South American country elected a Prize 2013 in Medicine?
  - (A) James E. Rothman
  - (B) Thomas C. Sudhof
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 68. Consider the following statements about the 'Right to Information Act, 2005' and select one which is not provided for or specially exempted?
  - (A) It is not applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir
  - (B) An applicant making request for information will have to give reason for seeking information
  - (C) Removal of Chief Information Commissioner
  - (D) Every Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of 5 years or till the age of 65 years whichever is earlier
- 69. Consider the following statements:
  - 1. The first ever fast Asia summit was held in Singapore in December 2005.
  - The summit was attended by 16 countries from the East Asian region including

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2
- 70. Consider the following statements:
  - The 93rd Indian Science Congress was held at Hyderabad (A.P.) in January
  - 2. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan was the recipient of the India Science Award 2004 at the Congress.

Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2
- leftist leader as its President for the first time in the 180 year old history of South America?
  - (A) Venezuela
  - (B) Argentina
  - (C) Uruguay
  - (D) Bolivia
- 72. Vishwanath Tripathi has been conferred the prestigious-
  - (A) Vyas Samman, 2013
  - (B) Sahitya Academy Award, 2009 for Tamil Literature
  - (C) Sangita Kalanidhi Award, 2009
  - (D) None of these
- 73. Who is the author of Harry Potter Book Series?
  - (A) Charles Dickens
  - (B) Nick Middeeton
  - (C) J.K. Rowling
  - (D) Edward Klein
- 74. Who is the present Secretary General of the United Nations?
  - (A) Javier Perez de Cuellar
  - (B) Ban Ki-Moon
  - (C) U. Thant
  - (D) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
- 75. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has not yet been signed by-
  - (A) Canada
- (B) China
- (C) India
- (D) United Kingdom
- 76. Chandigarh's 'Rock Garden' is the creation of
  - (A) Kishan Chand
  - (B) Nek Chand
  - (C) Gyan Chand
  - (D) Mool Chand

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77. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists—

### List-I

- (Musician)
- (a) Asad Ali Khan
- (b) Mallikarjun
- (c) Vismillah Khan
- (d) T.N. Krishnan

#### List-II

#### (Excellence in)

- 1. Shahnai
- 2. Violin
- 3. Classical music
- 4. Vina

#### Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	2	4	3	1
(B)	4	3	1	2
(C)	3	4	2	1
(D)	1	2	3	4

- 78. 'Come Out And Play' is the anthem of—
  - (A) Commonwealth Games 2010
  - (B) Olympic Games 2008
  - (C) National Games 2008
  - (D) None of these
- 79. An expert in precious stones and the art of stone cutting is known as a—
  - (A) Gemsmith
- (B) Jeweller
- (C) Gemmidary
- (D) Lapidary
- 80. Who amongst the following is the newly appointed Director of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)
  - (A) Mr. Shyam Sharan
  - (B) Alok Joshi
  - (C) Dr. C. Rangarajan
  - (D) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
  - (E) None of these
- 81. The Foundation of the Metro Rail Project was laid in which of the following cities of South India recently?
  - (A) Hyderabad
  - (B) Chennai

- (C) Thiruvananthapuram
- (D) Cochin
- (E) Bengaluru
- 82. Who has won the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 2013?
  - (A) Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
  - (B) Leymah Gbowee
  - (C) Tawakkul Karman
  - (D) O.P.C.W.
- 83. The 23th ASEAN Summit was held in October 2013 at—
  - (A) Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei)
  - (B) Kualalumpur (Malaysia)
  - (C) Manila (Philippines)
  - (D) Yangon (Myanmar)
- 84. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia"?
  - (A) Amit Bhaduri
  - (B) Ahmed Rashid
  - (C) Rashme Sehgal
  - (D) William Darlymple
  - (E) None of these
- 85. Virbhadra Singh recently became the Chief Minister of which of the following states consecutively?
  - (A) Himachal Pradesh
  - (B) Delhi
  - (C) Kerala
  - (D) Tamil Nadu
  - (E) None of these
- 86. Identify Mr. Mariano Rajoy
  - (A) President of France
  - (B) Prime Minister of France
  - (C) President of Spain
  - (D) Prime Minister of Spain
- 87. As per the reports in the Newspapers the old age pension is now raised to which of the following amounts from the present ₹ 75?
  - (A) ₹ 100
- (B) ₹ 150
- (C) ₹ 175
- (D) ₹ 200
- (E) ₹ 250
- 88. A conflict between Hizbullah and which of the following countries has been going on since last so many years?

- (A) Uganda
- (B) Lebanan
- (C) Somalia
- (D) South Africa
- (E) Israel
- 89. Which of the following team has won the FIFA women's World Cup Football in July 2011?
  - (A) USA
  - (B) Germany
  - (C) Japan
  - (D) India
- 90. Which of the following country has discovered 4000 year-old Aryan city on October 4,2010?
  - (A) Uganda
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Lebanan
- (D) Israel
- (E) Somalia
- 91. High Level Committee on Coastal Security is headed by-
  - (A) Vageesh Misra
  - (B) Anil Chopra
  - (C) Vijai Singh
  - (D) R. P. Suthan
- 92. Which of the following country will host the 20th Commonwealth Games in 2014?
  - (A) England
  - (B) Malaysia
  - (C) Scotland
  - (D) Somalia
  - (E) None of these
- 93. Justice R. Bhanumati has taken over as the Chief Justice of-
  - (A) Maharashtra High Court
  - (B) Assam High Court
  - (C) Arunachal Pradesh High Court
  - (D) Manipur High Court
  - (E) Jharkhand High Court
- 94. Who among the following is the composer of the song 'Jiyo, Utho, Badho, Jeeto'?
  - (A) Anand Raj Anand
  - (B) Anu Malik
  - (C) A. R. Rahman
  - (D) Bappi Lahiri

- 95. Which of the following is/are social welfare schemes launched by the union government?
  - 1. National Food for Work Programme
  - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
  - (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Only 3
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- 96. Which of the following countries has won maximum number of gold medal in the 19th Commonwealth Games 2010?
  - (A) India
  - (B) England
  - (C) Australia
  - (D) Sri Lanka
- 97. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'Jyoti Punj'?
  - (A) Kapil Dev
  - (B) Kuldeep Nayyar
  - (C) Jhumpa Lahiri
  - (D) Amit Choudhary
  - (E) Narendra Modi
- 98. Who among the following is the author of the book "India-Pakistan Coming to Terms"?
  - (A) Jaswant Singh
  - (B) Khushwant Singh
  - (C) L.K. Advani
  - (D) Ashutosh Mishra
- 99. 'Hindi Diwas' is observed on which of the following days?
  - (A) 10th September
  - (B) 11th September
  - (C) 12th September
  - (D) 13th September
  - (E) 14th September
- 100. The Prime Minister of India recently discussed which of the following issues with the group of eminent scientists?
  - (A) Disaster management system in the wake of Tsunami

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101.	<ul> <li>(B) Nuclear Deal with USA</li> <li>(C) Future of Hydro Electric Project</li> <li>(D) Global Warming</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>Name the youngest person to climb the Mt. Everest from India—</li> </ul>		Which of the following country has won the Twenty-20 world cup cricket 2014?  (A) West Indies (B) India (C) Sri Lanka (D) Australia  Amnesty International won Nobel Prize for
	<ul><li>(A) Malavath Purna</li><li>(B) Apa Sherpa</li><li>(C) Arunima Singh</li></ul>	-	Peace in— (A) 1971 (B) 1977 (C) 1984 (D) 1987
	(D) None of these		Who was the first Woman Chief Minister in India?
102.	Who amongst the following is the author of the book "The Elephant, The Tiger and The Cellphone"?  (A) Shri L.K. Advani (B) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (C) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi (D) Mr. Shashi Tharoor (E) None of these	109.	<ul> <li>(A) Nandini Satpati</li> <li>(B) Sashikala Kodokar</li> <li>(C) Vijay Laxmi Pandit</li> <li>(D) Sucheta Kriplani</li> <li>Who amongst the following is the Chairman of CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes)?</li> <li>(A) Rajiv Chandrashekhar</li> <li>(B) Sudhir Chandra</li> </ul>
103.	Which Indian Cricketer took retirement from International and domestic cricket?		(C) C. S. Kahlon (D) R. K. Tiwari
	<ul><li>(A) Gautam Gambhir</li><li>(B) Rahul Dravid</li><li>(C) Yuvraj Singh</li><li>(D) M. S. Dhoni</li></ul>		Where is the headquarters of International Labour Organisation located?  (A) Geneva (B) Vienna  (C) Rome (D) Berne
104.	Which of the following is the abbreviated name of an Indian organisation/agency associated with exported of processed food		Ustad Vilayat Khan is associated with—  (A) Veena (B) Sitar  (C) Sarod (D) Violin
	products?  (A) APEDA  (B) AAPSO  (C) AINEF  (D) AITUC		Which among the following is the first indigenously built missile?  (A) Agni (B) Prithvi (C) Akash (D) None of these
105.	(E) None of these Shakti Samuna who got the Ramon Magsaysay Award 2013 belongs to—		Present day name of 'Siam' is—  (A) Thailand (B) Malaysia  (C) Indonesia (D) Male
	<ul><li>(A) Philippines</li><li>(B) Korea</li></ul>		World Tourism Day is observed on— (A) September 27

(B) October 24

(C) November 15

(D) December 31

(C) Cambodia

(E) None of these

(D) Nepal

115	DTH_(Direct To Hor	me) is related to—		(C)	Shankha Ghosh	
115.	DTH—(Direct To Home) is related to— (A) Television				Jibanananda Das	
	(B) Telephone			` ′		following is Dogum
	(C) Mobile Phone		124.		ter associated?	following is Begum
	(D) Internet			(A)	Vocal music	(B) Dance
116.	The headquarters of International Olympic			` ′	Politics	(D) Painting
	Committee is at—		105	` ´		
	(A) Switzerland	(B) London	123.		wn as 'Nightingale	llowing is popularly e of India'?
	(C) Moscow	(D) New York			Lata Mangeskar	
117.	Which of the followin				Asha Bhonsle	
	Men's World Cup Hoo	ckey 2010 ?		` ′	Vijaya Lakshmi l	Pandit
	<ul><li>(A) Australia</li><li>(B) New Zealand</li></ul>				Sarojini Naidu	
	(C) Pakistan		126		•	lowing dates is world
	(D) South Africa		120.	On which of the following dates is world AIDS day observed?		
110	•	a based in			December 9	(B) December 1
110.	European Parliament i (A) Paris (France)	s based iii—		(C)	November 30	(D) October 24
	<ul><li>(A) Tails (Flance)</li><li>(B) Geneva (Switzerland)</li><li>(C) Strasbourg (France)</li><li>(D) London (England)</li></ul>		127.	As p	oer the new guide	elines proposed by the
				ministry of HRD, what is the percentage of		
				seats reserved for the OBCs in IITs and IIMs?		
119.	Oscar awards are asso	ciated with—			15%	(B) 20%
	(A) Literature	(B) Science			25%	(D) 27%
	(C) Sports	(D) Films		(E)	None of these	
120.	Who among the follow	wing is the chairperson	128.	The	first Civil Servi	ce Day was observed
	of the National Comm			on-		
	(A) Poornima Advan	i			21st August	(B) 21st May
	(B) Mamta Sharma				21st June	(D) 21st July
	(C) Amrita Patel				21st April	
	(D) Brinda Karat		129.	. Who amongst the following is the author of the famous classical novel 'A Tale of Two		
121.	The 2014 winner of t			Citie		nover 71 rule of 1 wo
	the National Football			(A)	Charles Dickens	
	(A) Tamil Nadu	(B) Madhya Pradesh			Daviet Defoe	
	(C) Goa	(D) Mizoram			H.G. Wells	
122.	First drama of Madhus	shudan Datta—			Emile Zola	
	(A) Sharmishtha		420	` ′	None of these	24 24
	(B) Krishnakumari		130.	Which country will host the 31st Olympic Games in 2016?		
	(C) Padmabati (D) Mayakanan				Rio de Janerio	
				` ′	South Korea	
123.	Poet of 'Banalata Sen'	' is—		(C)	Japan	
	(A) Joy Goswami			(D)	Thailand	
	(B) Bishnu Dey			(E)	None of these	

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- 131. The runnerup in Men's Singles Australian Open Tennis Championship 2014 was—
  - (A) Rafael of Spain
  - (B) Robin-Sodering of Sweden
  - (C) Luras Dloughy of Czech Republic
  - (D) Stanislas Wawrinka (Switzerland)
- 132. Telangana becomes 29th state of India on—
  - (A) February 18, 2014
  - (B) February 20, 2014
  - (C) May 1, 2014
  - (D) June 2, 2014
- 133. Who amongst the following is the chairperson of the 'National Knowledge Commission'?
  - (A) Prof. Deepak Nayyar
  - (B) Dr. Ashok Ganguly
  - (C) Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta
  - (D) Dr. Jayanti Ghosh
  - (E) None of these
- 134. The second Commission on Centre-State 139. Nirbhay Sharma is the Governor of— Relation is headed by—
  - (A) Vijay Kelkar
  - (B) B. P. Singh
  - (C) Sam Pitroda
  - (D) M. M. Punchi
- 135. Who amongst the following is the chief of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) at present?
  - (A) Mr. Ashok Lahiri
  - (B) Mr. J. J. Irani
  - (C) Mr. Ajay S. Shriram
  - (D) Mr. Ashok Jain
  - (E) None of these
- 136. Which of the following countries was not involved in the process of bringing peace between LTTE and Sri Lankan Government?
  - (A) Norway
- (B) USA
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Japan
- (E) All are involved
- 137. Who has been appointed as Chairman of the 20th Law Commission of India?
  - (A) Justice Venkategowda Gopalagowda
  - (B) Justice Rajendra Babu

- (C) Justice A.S. Anand
- (D) Justice B.N. Agrawal
- (E) Justice A.P. Shah
- 138. The oil production by three major members of the oil club is hampered because of certain reasons. They are Iran, Iraq and Nigeria. Why has Nigeria reduced its production of oil?
  - World community wants it to review its nuclear policy.
  - USA and EU have put economic sanctions on it as it is not a member of WTO.
  - Some militant groups are continuously attacking on it and making targets of its oil facilities.

#### Codes:

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 3
- (C) Only 2
- (D) Both 1 and 3
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
- - (A) Assam
  - (B) Nagaland
  - (C) Meghalaya
  - (D) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (E) Tripura
- 140. Who among the following has won the best actor award in the 61st National Film Awards for the year 2013?
  - (A) Aamir Khan
  - (B) Shahrukh Khan
  - (C) Abhishek Bachchan
  - (D) Raj Kumar
- 141. 'STEP' is the abbreviated name of the welfare programme to help-
  - (A) Children
- (B) Women
- (C) Senior citizen
- (D) Farmers
- (E) Ex-servicemen
- 142. Which of the following is observed as 'National Consumer Day' in India?
  - (A) 20th May
- (B) 24th March
- (C) 24th December
- (D) 24th October
- (E) None of these

- 143. 'Hiroshima Day' is observed on which of 150. Which amongst the following is the recipient the following days?
  - (A) 6th May
- (B) 6th June
- (C) 6th July
- (D) 6th August
- (E) None of these
- 144. General elections in which of the following gulf countries took place recently in which reformist won maximum seats?
  - (A) Kuwait
- (B) Saudi Arabia
- (C) OAE
- (D) Iran
- (E) None of these
- 145. India recently gave ₹ 1000 crore package to which of the following countries so that it can come out of its immediate economic difficulties?
  - (A) Myanmar
- (B) Bhutan
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Nepal
- (E) None of these
- 146. Year 2014 is being celebrated by United Nations as-
  - (A) International Year of Potato
  - (B) International Year of Sanitation
  - (C) International Year of Planet Earth
  - (D) International Year of Family Farming
  - (E) None of these
- 147. According to the Union Budget 2014-15, allocation for defence increased to-

  - (A) ₹ 1,37,344 crore (B) ₹ 1,39,544 crore

  - (C) ₹ 2,24,000 crore (D) ₹ 1,51,594 crore
- 148. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'The Untold Story'?
  - (A) B. M. Kaul
  - (B) D. R. Mankekar
  - (C) Kuldeep Nayyar
  - (D) Amit Chaudhary
  - (E) None of these
- 149. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung whose name was recently in news is the new-
  - (A) President of Thailand
  - (B) President of Vietnam
  - (C) Prime Minister of Vietnam
  - (D) Prime Minister of Indonesia
  - (E) Prime Minister of Thailand

- of the Rajiv Gandhi Prize for Technology in Education?
  - (A) Rajasthan's Sanitation Body
  - (B) Gujarat's Sanitation Body
  - (C) Punjab's Sanitation Body
  - (D) Azimji Premji Foundation
- 151. Which of the following is the awardee of Padma Bhushan for 2014?
  - (A) Pranab Mukherjee
  - (B) Asha Bhosle
  - (C) Justice J.S. Verma
  - (D) N.R. Narayanmurthy
  - (E) Y. Venugopal Reddy
- 152. The official song of the 19th Commonwealth Games is-
  - (A) Jeena Hai World Ke Live
  - (B) Jiyo aur Jine Do
  - (C) Jiyo, Utho, Badho, Jeeto
  - (D) Jiyo Jina Desh Ke Liye
- 153. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'A Brief History of Time'?
  - (A) Prof. Stephen Hawking
  - (B) Dr. J.V. Naralikar
  - (C) Dr. H. J. Bhabha
  - (D) Dr. Chandrashekhar
  - (E) None of these
- 154. The book 'One Life is not enough' is written
  - (A) Natwar Singh
  - (B) Sanjay Baru
  - (C) Sashi Tharoor
  - (D) Chetan Bhagat
- 155. 'Dadasaheb Phalke' is the highest award in India given for excellence in the field of-
  - (A) Politics
- (B) Social Service
- (C) Cinema
- (D) Sports
- (E) Journalism
- 156. 'Lieutenant' in army is equivalent to following rank in navy-
  - (A) Lieutenant
  - (B) Sub-Lieutenant
  - (C) Lieutenant Commander
  - (D) None of these

14 l	Current Affairs					
157.	Which city in the forbidden city? (A) Aberdeen (C) Mecca	world is known as the  (B) Jerusalem  (D) Lhasa		India's rank in HDI (A) 210 (C) 130	(B) 136 (D) 81	
158.	In London Olympics (2012) Saina Nehwal won—		107.	The 15th IIFA Awards (2014) presentation was held in—  (A) Hyderabad (B) Colombo		
	<ul><li>(A) Gold</li><li>(C) Bronze</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Silver</li><li>(D) None of these</li></ul>	168.	(C) Bengaluru	(D) Tampa  ho recently received the	
159.	Which one of the following is not included in the UNESCO's list of world heritage site?  (A) Kaziranga National Park			literary award 'The Order of Arts and Letters' from the French Govt. is—  (A) Jhonto Chaudhary  (B) Khuswant Singh		
	<ul><li>(B) Qutab Minar</li><li>(C) Champaner Pavagarh</li><li>(D) None of these</li></ul>			<ul><li>(C) Mahasweta Devi</li><li>(D) Girish Karnad</li></ul>		
160.	Since which year Prize in Economics (A) 1901 (C) 1957	did the award of Nobel start?  (B) 1936  (D) 1969	169.	Who is the artist of I  (A) Saonli Mitra  (B) Kakoli Mitra  (C) Swatilekha Sen	Katha-Amrita-Saman'? gupta	
161.	After Hindi, which used Indian languas (A) Bengali	is the next most popularly ge?  (B) Urdu	170.	<ul><li>(D) Teejan Bai</li><li>'Parashuram' is the pen-name of—</li><li>(A) Samaresh Basu</li></ul>		
162.	(C) Telugu The first recipient Award was—	(D) Marathi of Dada Shaheb Phalke		<ul><li>(B) Rajshekhar Bas</li><li>(C) Girindra Shekh</li><li>(D) Buddhadev Bas</li></ul>	ar Basu	
	(A) B. N. Sarkar (B) Prithaviraj Kapur (C) Devika Rani (D) Kapan Devi		171.	<ul> <li>The first Indian woman to conquer Mt Everest is—</li> <li>(A) Mahasweta Devi (B) Bachhendri Pal</li> <li>(C) Santosh Yadav (D) Sudipta Sengupt</li> </ul>		
163.	(D) Kanan Devi Who won the Australian Open Super Series, 2014?		172.	The term 'Kamikazo	e' was used in reference	
	<ul><li>(A) Aparna Popat</li><li>(B) Jyotshna P.</li><li>(C) Jwala Gutta</li><li>(D) Saina Nehwal</li></ul>			<ul><li>(A) The Singapore</li><li>(B) The Korean Atl</li><li>(C) The Japanese P</li><li>(D) The Chinese M</li></ul>	hletes ilots	
164.	The film 'Charulata' directed by Satyajit Roy is based on the story—  (A) Ghare Baire (B) Nashtaneer		173.	and select the correct given below the lists	x) with List-II (Writer) t answer using the codes	
	(C) Chokher Bali (D) Chaturanga			List-I		

165. In London Olympics Sushil Kumar won—

(B) Silver

(D) None of these

(A) Gold

(C) Bronze

(Book)

(b) Untouchable

(a) The Good Earth

176. Who has won the women final in Wimbledon (c) Nectar in a Sieve 2013? (d) Train to Pakistan (A) Serena William (B) Bartoli List-II (C) Venus William (D) Sharapova (Writer) 1. Khushwant Singh 177. Where is the headquarters of the International Telecommunication union located? 2. Kamala Markandaya (A) Berne (B) Geneva 3. Pearl S. Bulk (C) Rome (D) Vienna 4. Mulk Raj Anand **Codes:** 178. Where is the National Industrial Security Academy of the CISF located? (b) (c) (d) (a) (A) Hyderabad (B) Mount Abu 4 (A) 2 3 1 (C) Tekanpur (D) Gwaldam 2 3 1 (B) 4 2 1 3 4 (C) 179. Which one of the following is correct? 3 4 2 (D) Angela Merkel is-174. Match List-I (Famous Person) with List-II (A) The Prime Minister of Canada (Area) and select the correct answer using (B) The Chancellor of Germany the codes given below the lists— (C) The Prime Minister of Australia List-I (D) The Prime Minister of New Zealand (Famous Person) 180. Birju Maharaj is a renowned dancer of— (a) E.C.G. Sudarshan (A) Bharatnatyam (B) Odissi (b) P. K. Sethi (D) Kathak (C) Kuchipudi (c) Mihir Sen (d) I.G. Patel 181. The 16th NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) Summit will be held in 2015 at— List-II (A) Sharm El Sheikh (Area) (B) Havana 1. Economics (C) Caracas 2. Long-distance swimming (D) Durban 3. Orthopaedic Surgery 4. Physics 182. Which of the following countries is the winner of the final FIFA World Cup Football Codes: (U-20) 2013 ? (a) (b) (c) (d) (A) Netherlands (B) Germany 2 3 (A) 4 1 (C) Uruguay (D) Brazil 3 2 4 (B) 1 2 2 (C) 4 1 183. Who won All England Open Badminton Championship 2014, woman's single— 3 3 (D) 1 (A) Saina Nehwal (B) Tine Baun 175. Which of the following team has won the (D) Wang Shixian ICC Champions Trophy 2013? (C) Li Began (A) India 184. How many Athletes have participated in the (B) Pakistan 19th Commonwealth Games 2010? (C) England (B) 6050 (A) 6025 (D) Sri Lanka (D) 6500 (C) 6081

#### **Answers with Hints**

- 1. (D)
- 2. (A) Khammam (47·4%), Adilabad (42·8%), Warangal (28·9%) and Nizamabad (21·3%).
- 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (D) 7. (B)
- 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (E) 11. (A) 12. (A)
- 13. (E) 14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (D) 17. (E)
- 18. (C) 19. (E) 20. (B) 21. (C) 22. (A)
- 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (E) 26. (C) 27. (E)
- 28. (D) 29. (A) 30. (B) 31. (A) 32. (C)
- 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (E) 36. (B) 37. (B)
- 38. (D) 39. (C) 40. (B) 41. (E) 42. (A)
- 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (D) 46. (B) 47. (B)
- 48. (B) 49. (D) 50. (A) 51. (C) 52. (A)
- 53. (C) 54. (C) 55. (A) 56. (A) 57. (D)
- 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (B) 61. (B) 62. (C)
- 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (D) 66. (A) 67. (C)
- 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (A) 71. (D) 72. (A)
- 73. (C)
- 74. (B) Ban Ki-Moon is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 75. (C) NPT has not been signed by the four countries—India, Israel, North Korea and Pakistan.
- 76. (B) 77. (B) 78. (A) 79. (B) 80. (B)
- 81. (E) 82. (D) 83. (A) 84. (B) 85. (A)
- 86. (D) 87. (D) 88. (E) 89. (C) 90. (D)
- 91. (A) 92. (C) 93. (E) 94. (C) 95. (E)

- 96. (C) 97. (E) 98. (D) 99. (E) 100. (B)
- 101. (A) 102. (D) 103. (B) 104. (A) 105. (C)
- 106. (C) 107. (B) 108. (D) 109. (D) 110. (A)
- 111. (B) 112. (A) 113. (A) 114. (A) 115. (A)
- 116. (A) 117. (A) 118. (C) 119. (D) 120. (B) 121. (D) 122. (A) 123. (D) 124. (A) 125. (D)
- 126. (B) 127. (D) 128. (E) 129. (A) 130. (A)
- 131. (D) 132. (D)
- 133. (E) Mr. Sam Pitroda is the Chairperson of the National Knowledge Commission.
- 134. (D) 135. (C) 136. (E) 137. (E) 138. (B)
- 139. (D) 140. (D)
- 141. (B) 'STEP' is the abbreviated name of 'Support to Training and Employment Programme' for women. It was launched in 1987.
- 142. (C)
- 143. (D) Hiroshima day is observed on 6th August.
- 144. (A) 145. (D) 146. (D) 147. (C) 148. (A)
- 149. (C) 150. (D) 151. (C) 152. (C) 153. (A)
- 154. (A) 155. (C) 156. (B) 157. (D) 158. (C)
- 159. (D) 160. (D) 161. (C) 162. (C) 163. (D)
- 164. (B) 165. (B) 166. (B) 167. (D) 168. (C)
- 169. (A) 170. (B) 171. (B) 172. (C) 173. (D)
- 174. (C) 175. (A) 176. (B) 177. (B) 178. (A) 179. (B) 180. (D) 181. (C) 182. (C) 183. (D)
- 184. (C)

# **REASONING TEST**

There are 26 letters in the alphabet. If it is asked to count from the left, then it is begun to count from A and if it is asked to count from the right then it is begun from Z.

It is very difficult to remember the number of positions of letters in the alphabet from the left. So for it the formula EJOTY is very useful.

It means E in the alphabet from the left is at 5th place, J at 10th, O at 15th, T at 20th and Y at 25th place. The position of the other letters is found by adding or subtracting the position of there nearly letters. For example if it is asked, "which letter is at 13th place in the alphabet from the left?"

Then by the formula 'EJOTY" the nearly values of 13th are 10th and 15th.

$$\therefore 13 \Rightarrow 10 + 3$$
or, 
$$\Rightarrow J + (K + L + M) \Rightarrow 13$$
or, 
$$13 \Rightarrow 15 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow O - (N, M) \Rightarrow 13$$

:. At 13th place the letter in the alphabet from the left is M.

Side by side it is also difficult to remember the number of position of a letter in the alphabet from the right. For this the formula B G L Q V is used.

It means V is at 5th place in the alphabet from the right, Q is at 10th place, L is at 15th place, G is at 20th place and B is at 25th place.

The position of any letter in the alphabet from the right is found in the same way.

Example — Which letter is at 17th place in the alphabet from the right?

Answer-By the formula 'BGLQV' we see that 17 is nearly by to 15th or 20th.

$$\therefore 17 \Rightarrow 15 + 2 \Rightarrow L + \boxed{K + J}$$

or, 
$$17 \Rightarrow 20 - 3 \Rightarrow G \boxed{\text{H I J}}$$

Hence at 17th place in the alphabet from the right, the letter is 'J'.

**Second Method**—There is another method also by which the number of position of a letter in the alphabet from the right can be known.

Position of a letter from the left = 27 position of the letter from the right.

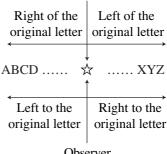
Example—Find the letter which is at 17th place from the right.

Answer—The position of the letter from the left = 27 - 17= 10th

.. By EJOTY formula, the letter which is 10th from the left is J.

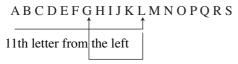
#### Direction of letters in alphabet

#### Original letter



**Example**—Find the letter of the alphabet which is 4th of the right of the letter which is 11th from the left.

**Answer**—We know by EJOTY that 11th letter of the alphabet from the left is K and 4th letter of the right of K is G.



 $\begin{array}{cc} & \text{4th letter of the right of } K \\ T\ U\ V\ W\ X\ Y\ Z \end{array}$ 

#### Exercise 1

#### ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST UVWXYZ

- 1. If the english alphabet is written in reverse order, which one of the following letter will be the 14th letter from the left?
  - (A) N
- (B) L
- (C) O
- (D) P
- (E) None of these
- 2. If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order, which letter will be ninth of the right of the eighth letter from the left end?
  - (A) X
- (B) Q
- (C) W
- (D) D
- (E) None of these
- 3. A B @ ☆ \$ d 1 2 f G h 9 2 u V n M N Q O ? £ & 8

If the first half of the above sequence is written in reverse order, which symbol or letter will be 11th of the right of 21th symbol or letter from the left end?

- (A) G
- (B) h
- (C) ☆
- (D) @
- (E) None of these
- 4. If 2 is written in place of B, X is written for A, W for D, U for C, T for F and so on, then how will BIGFACE be written?
  - (A) ZMOSXUR
  - (B) ZLPTXUS
  - (C) ZLOTXYR
  - (D) ZLOTXUR
  - (E) ZNOVXUR
- 5. If the numbers of the clock are substituted by letters starting from 3 in an anticlockwise

direction. 3 is substituted by C, 2 by E, 1 by H, 12 by L and so on. Therefore by which letter 10 will be substituted?

- (A) V
- (B) W
- (C) X
- (D) U
- (E) Z
- 6. If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then the position of which letter in the second half will remain same as in english alphabet?
  - (A) N
- (B) Z
- (C) S
- (D) T
- (E) U
- 7. If the english alphabet is written in reverse order, then which letter will be 6th of the right of P?
  - (A) J
- (B) V
- (C) W
- (D) K
- (E) None of these
- 8. If each alternate letter starting from A in the following alphabet is written in lower case and the remaining in upper case, then, the third month after July will be represented by—

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- (A) OCtObER
- (B) ocToBeR
- (C) OCTOBER
- (D) oCtObEr
- (E) None of these
- 9. If first half of the alphabet is written in reverse order, then which letter will be the middle letter between the 9th letter from left end and 10th letter from the right end?
  - (A) B
- (B) A
- (C) N
- (D) D
- (E) None of these
- 10. If second half of the following alphabet is written in reverse order then which letter will be 10th from left of 9th letter from the right end?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- (A) I
- (B) G
- (C) J
- (D) H
- (E) None of these

11.	If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then which letter will be 9th of the right of 9th letter from the left?		18.	Which would be the 6th letter of the left of the 14th letter from the right of the english alphabet?			
	(A) I	(B) F		(A) S	(B) U		
	(C) V	(D) W		(C) F	(D) T		
	(E) None of these			(E) None of the	ese		
12.	Which letter of the ethe right of 13th lette (A) S (C) V	english alphabet is 7th of r from your left?  (B) T  (D) U	19.	9. If the second half of the english alphabe written in reverse order which would be 6th letter of the left of the 18th letter from left?			
	(E) None of these	(D) U		(A) X	(B) P		
				(C) O	(D) N		
13.	If the first half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then which letter will		20.	(E) None of the	ese	n in ravarca	
	be 19th from your right?			If the english alphabet is written in reverse order, which would be the 8th letter to the left of 7th letter from the right?			
	(A) H	(B) F (D) E					
	<ul><li>(C) D</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	(D) E		(A) P	(B) O		
	` '			(C) N	(D) Q		
14.	If the first and second letters of the english			(E) None of the	ese		
	alphabet interchange their positions, also the third and fourth letters, the fifth and the sixth letters and so on, which one of the following letters would be the 17th letter from your		21.	If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order which would be the 6th letter of the right of the 16th letter from the left?			
	right ?			(A) R	(B) U		
	(A) H	(B) I		(C) V	(D) Q		
	(C) F	(D) J		(E) None of the			
	(E) None of these		22	Which letter is just in the middle of G and S			
15.	If the first half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order which would be the 9th letter from the left of 9th letter from your right?		22.	in the following alphabet?  A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T			
				UVWXYZ		PQKSI	
	(A) F	(B) I		(A) M	(B) N		
	(C) D	(D) E		(C) L	(D) Q		
	(E) None of these			(E) None of the			
16.	If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then which would be the seventh letter of the right of the 12th letter		23.	Which letter would be the 7th letter of the left of 14th letter from the right in the english alphabet?			
				(A) E	(B) F		
	from the left end?			(C) T	(D) S		
	(A) S	(B) V		(E) None of the	ese		
	(C) R	(D) U				•	
	(E) None of these			Answers v	with Explanat	ion	
17.	If starting from the 5th letter from the left of the english alphabet twelve letters are written in reverse order, which would be the 7th letter of the left of the 14th letter from the right?  (A) M  (B) H		1.	(E) On writing the english alphabet in reverse order, we get— ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIH			
	(A) M (C) L	(B) H (D) N		14th letter from	the left		
	(E) None of these			GFEDCBA			
	(L) Holle of these						

2. (E) On writing the second half of the alphabet in reverse order, we get—

ABCDEFGHIJKLMZYXWVU

Sth letter from the left
TSRQPON

Othletter of right of H

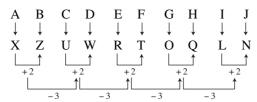
The 8th letter from the left is H and 9th letter of right of H is O.

3. (E) On writing the first half of the given sequence in reverse order, we get—



21st symbol from the left is ? and 11th symbol to the left of ? is \$.

4. (D)



 $\therefore$  For BIGFACE  $\rightarrow$  ZLOTXUR

5. (B)  $3 \rightarrow C$ ,  $2 \rightarrow E$ ,  $1 \rightarrow H$ ,  $12 \rightarrow L$ ,  $11 \rightarrow Q$  and  $10 \rightarrow W$ 

For each next number, the letters missing are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

6. (D) On writing the second half of the alphabet in reverse order, we get—

ABCDEFGHIJKLMZYXWVUT SRQPON

In this the position T remains unchanged.

7. (B) On writing the english alphabet in reverse order, we get—

ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHG FEDCBA

The 6th letter right of P is V.

 (B) On writing the alphabet according to the given condition we get aBcDeFgHiJkLmNoPqRsTuVwXyZ Since third month after July is October which will be written as—ocToBeR

9. (B) On writing the first half alphabet in reverse order, we get—

MLKJIHGFEDCBANOPQRSTUVWXYZ 9th letter from the left end is E and 10th letter from the right end is Q.

The middle letter between E and Q is A.

10. (D) On writing the second half of the alphabet in reverse order we get —  $\,$ 

ABCDEFGHIJKLMZYXWVUT SRQPON

In this 9th letter from the right end is V and 10th letter from the left of V is H.

11. (E) On writing the second half of the alphabet in reverse order we get—

ABCDEFGHIJKLMZYXWVUT SRQPON

In this 9th letter from the left end is I and 9th letter of the right of I is A.

12. (E) 13th letter from one left is M and 7th letter of the right of M is F.

13. (B) On writing the first half of the alphabet in reverse order, we get—

M L K J I H G F E D C B A N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

In this 19th letter from our right is F.

14. (B) On changing the letters according to the question we get—

B A D C F E H G J I L K N M P O R Q T S V U X W Z Y

In this 17th letter from our right is I.

15. (D) On writing the first half of the alphabet in reverse order, we get—

M L K J I H G F E D C B A N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

In this 9th letter from the right is R and 9th letter to the left of R is E.

16. (E) On writing the second half of the alphabet in reverse order, we get—

ABCDEFGHIJKLMZYXWVUT SRQPON

In this 12th letter from the left end is L and 7th letter of the right of L is E.

17. (E) On writing 12 letters from 5th letter from the left of the alphabet in reverse order we get—

# A B C D P O N M L K J I H G F E Q R S T U V W X Y Z

In this 14th letter from the right is H and 7th letter of the right of H is T.

- 18. (A) 14th letter from the right in the english alphabet is M and 6th letter of the left of M is S.
- 19. (B) After writing the second half of the english alphabet in reverse order we get that 18th letter from the left in this is V and 6th letter of the left of V is P.
- 20. (B) On writing the alphabet in reverse order, we get—

# Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N M L K J I H G F E D C B A

In this 7th letter from the right is G and 8th letter to the left of G is O.

21. (E) On writing the second half of the alphabet in reverse order, we get—

# A B C D E F G H I J K L M Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N

In this 16th letter from the left is X and 6th letter of the right of X is J.

- 22. (A) There are 11 letters between G and S. Hence 6th letter after G will be the just in the middle between G and S. But the 6th letter after G is M.
- 23. (C) 14th letter in english alphabet from the right is M and 7th letter of the left of M is T.

#### Exercise 2

- 1. How many pairs of letters are in the word 'CONVENT' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) No pair
- (E) None of these
- 2. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'SEQUENTIAL' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?
  - (A) Zero
- (B) Four
- (C) One
- (D) Two
- (E) Five
- 3. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'RELONGNITION' which have as

many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?

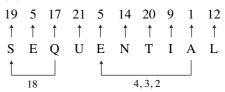
- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) None of these
- 4. If two letters in the word 'PRISON' are such which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet, then they are said to four pair-letters. How many pairs letters are there in the word 'PRISON'?
  - (A) None
- (B) One(D) Three
- (C) Two
- (E) More than three
- 5. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'FORGOTTEN' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?
  - (A) More than 3
- (B) None(D) Two
- (C) One (E) Three
- 6. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'CARROT' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) More than four
- How many meaningful words can be formed from the word 'GOODBYE' without changing the order of letters and no letter is repeated in a word—
  - (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) None
- (E) None of these
- 8. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'DIMINUTION' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) four
- (E) More than four
- 9. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'GOVERNMENT' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) More than four

- 10. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'WORSHIP' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) Three
- (B) None
- (C) One
- (D) Two
- (E) More than three
- 11. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'METHODICAL' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) Three
- (B) One
- (C) Two
- (D) More than three
- (E) None of these
- 12. How many pairs of letters are there in the word, 'ANIMOUS' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) More than three
- (E) None of these
- 13. How many pairs of letters are there in the word, 'EXPERIENCED' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) One
- (B) Three
- (C) Two
- (D) More than four
- (E) Four
- 14. How many pairs of letters are there in the word, 'VICTORIOUS' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) Three
- (B) One
- (C) Four
- (D) Two
- (E) None of these
- 15. How many pairs of letters are there in the word, 'UNDERSTOOD' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) One
- (E) More than four
- 16. How many pairs of letters are there in the word, 'ANNOUNCEMENT' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two

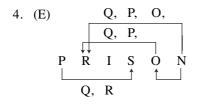
- (C) Three (D) None
- (E) More than three
- 17. How many pairs of letters are there in the word, 'INFORMATION' which have as many letters between in the word as in alphabet?
  - (A) Four
- (B) Three
- (C) Two
- (D) More than four
- (E) One
- 18. How many meaningful words can be formed from the word, 'GENTLEMEN' without changing the order of letters and no letter should be refered?
  - (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) None of these
- 19. How many meaningful words can be formed from the word 'COMPASSIONATE', without changing the order of letters and—
  - (A) Three
- (B) Two
- (C) Four
- (D) One
- (E) More than four
- 20. How many meaningful words can be formed from the word 'SOMETHING' without changing the order of letters and—
  - (A) More than four (B) One
- - (C) Four
- (D) Two
- (E) Three

14 22 5 3 15 14 20 1. (A) 1 1 1 1 C V Ε Т 0N N

2. (D)



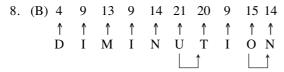
3. (E) 18 5 12 15 14 7 14 9 20 9 15 14 RELONGNITION The possible pairs are nine 18-15, 18-14, 18-9, 12-14, 15-20, 15-9, 15-14, 14-9 & 7-9

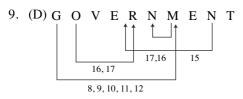




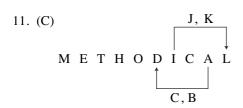
6. (A) 
$$C A R R O T$$
 $S$ 

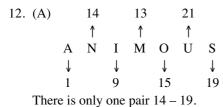
7. (E) There are 7 different meaningful words from the given word. go, Goo, Good, BY, YE, BYE, and GOOD BYE.

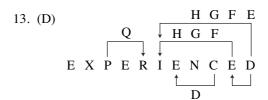




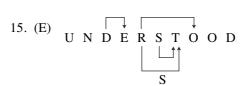
10. (A) 23 15 18 19 8 9 16 W O R S H I P



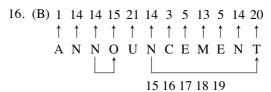








The pairs are D-E, R-S, R-T, R-O & S-T





Pairs are N-T, N-O, F-N and O-M

- (C) Four meaningful words formed from the given word are—
   GEN, GENTLE, MEN.
- (E) Eight meaningful words formed from the given word are; compass,
   PASS, PASSION, PASSIONATE, ON, ATE,

PASS, PASSION, PASSIONATE, ON, ATE, AT & ASS

20. (A) Six meaningful words formed from the given word are—

SO, ME, SOME, THIN, IN and THING

# Exercise 3

1. If the first and sixth letters of the word 'DISTRIBUTION' are interchanged also second and seventh letters, third and eighth

	letters and so on ther would be 5th letter from (A) I (C) S (E) None of these	n which of the following om the left?  (B) E  (D) F		which would be the right? (A) P (C) E (E) S	e seventh letter from the  (B) R  (D) C
2.	If the fifth and 12th lo RIFICATIONS' are is and 14th letters, thir 11th, first and 13th wing would be 12th lo (A) T (C) R	etters of the word 'GLO- nterchanged, also fourth d and 10th, second and then which of the follo- etter from the right? (B) O (D) I	8.	If the first and sev 'BUREAUCRATIC' the second and eigh	enth letters of the word are interchanged, also th letters and so on, then fifth letter from the left?  (B) I  (D) C
3.	letters of the word 'C ful word can be form	nd, fourth, fifth and sixth ONTRACT' a meaning- ned, which starts with A the middle letter of that	9.	'OCCUPATION' second and seventh	xth letters of the word are interchanged, also a letters and so on, then he sixth letter from the (B) O
	<ul><li>(A) C</li><li>(C) O</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	(B) T (D) R		(A) I (C) I (E) C	(D) N
4.	If with the first, four eleventh and twelft 'FELICITATIONS'	th, fifth, seventh, tenth, h letters of the word, a meaningful word can n of the following would the right?	10.	'SUPERCILIOUS' third and fourth lett	cond letters of the word are interchanged, also the ers, fifth and sixth letters ich would be the seventh?
	(A) T	(B) C		(A) R	(B) L
	(C) N	(D) I		(C) P	(D) C
	(E) None of these			(E) I	
5.	'REPRESENTATION' third and fourth letter	ond letters of the word N' are interchanged, also rs, fifth and sixth and so d be the seventh letter (B) T (D) E	11.	'COMPLICATION' the third and fourt	cond letters of the word are interchanged, also h letters, fifth and sixth hen which would be the e right?  (B) T  (D) A
6.	If the first and six 'BENEFICIAL' are i	th letters of the word, nterchanged, also second and so on, then which ter from the right?  (B) N  (D) F	12.	If the first and sec 'COMPENSATION the third and fourth	ond letters of the word, 'are interchanged, also n letters, and so on, then the fourth letter from the  (B) S (D) T
7		th lattage of the		(E) I	· /
1.	'COMPROMISE' ar	th letters of the word e interchanged, also the letters and so on, then	13.	If the first and sec	ond letters of the word, are interchanged, also the

third and fourth letters and so on, then which would be the second letter from the right?

- (A) N
- (B) I
- (C) O
- (D) A
- (E) T
- 14. If the fifth and twelfth letters of the word, 'EMBARRASSMENT' are interchanged, also the fourth and thirteenth letters, third and tenth letters, second and eleventh letters and first and ninth letters, then which would be the 9th letter from the right?
  - (A) T
- (B) S
- (C) A
- (D) N
- (E) R
- 15. If with the third, fifth, sixth and seventh letters of the word 'TORMENT' a meaningful word can be formed, which starts with R then which would be the third letter from the right?
  - (A) R
- (B) N
- (C) E
- (D) T
- (E) No meaningful word can be formed
- 16. If with the first, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh letters of the word 'AFFECTIONATE' a meaningful word can be formed, then which would be the fourth letter from the left?
  - (A) I
- (B) C
- (C) O
- (D) N
- (E) T
- 17. If with the seventh, eighth, eleventh and twelfth letters of the word 'PROPORTIONED' a meaningful word can be formed which starts with D, then which would be the third letter from the left?
  - (A) D
- (B) R
- (C) I
- (D) T
- (E) E

### **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word IBUTEDISTR is formed fifth letter of which from the left is E.
- 2. (A) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word NITSOFICAOLIGR is formed, the twelfth letter of which from the right is T.

- 3. (B) First, second, fourth, fifth and sixth letters of the given word are C, O, T, R and A. With these letters and starting with A, the meaningful word ACTOR is formed. The middle letter of this word is T.
- 4. (B) First, fourth, fifth, seventh, eleventh and twelfth letters are F, I, C, T, I, O and N respectively. With these letters the meaningful word FICTION is formed. The fifth letter from the right is C.
- (D) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word ERRPSENEATITNO is formed. Seventh letter of this from the right is F.
- (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word ICIALBENEF is formed, third letter of which from the right is N.
- 7. (E) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word OMISECOMPR is formed, seventh letter of which from the right is S.
- 8. (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word CRATICBUREAU is formed, fifth letter of which from the left is I.
- (D) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word ATIONOCCUP is formed, sixth letter of which from the right is N.
- 10. (A) By interchanging the letters according to the questions, the word USEPCRLIOISU is formed, seventh letter of which from the right is R.
- 11. (C) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word OCPMILACITNO is formed, eighth letter of which from the right is I.
- 12. (E) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word OCPMNEASITNO is formed, fourth letter of which from the right is I
- 13. (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word EMSNRUTAOIN is formed second letter of which from the right is I.
- 14. (D) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word SEMTNRASEBMRA is formed, ninth letter of which from the right is N.

- 15. (C) Third, fifth, sixth and seventh letters of the given word are R, E, N and T respectively. The meaningful word with these letters is RENT, third letter of which from the right is E.
- 16. (A) First, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh letters of the given word are A, C, I, O, N and T respectively. The meaningful word with these letters is ACTION, fourth letter of which from the left is I.
- 17. (E) Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth letters of the given word are T, I, E and D respectively. The meaningful word with these letters is DIET, third letter of which from the left is E.

### Exercise 4

- 1. If with the third, fifth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'DISTRIBUTE' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would the third letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
  - (A) S

(B) R

(C) E

(D) X

(E) M

- 2. If with the first, third, seventh and ninth letters of the word 'SEPARATION' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the third letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
  - (A) T

(B) P

(C) X

(D) O

(E) M

- 3. If with the second, fifth and eighth letters of the word 'CARETAKER' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
  - (A) T

(B) E

(C) A

(D) X

(E) M

4. If with the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth letters of the word 'ELECTRIFICATION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the third letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

(A) E

(B) R

(C) T

(D) X

(E) M

5. If with the second, fourth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'CONSIDERATION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

(A) O

(B) R

(C) S

(D) M

(E) x

6. If with the fourth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'COUNTERACT' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible, then M is the answer—

(A) A

(B) N

(C) T

(D) X

(E) M

7. If with the second, sixth, ninth and twelfth letters of the word 'CONTRIBUTION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

(A) T

(B) O

(C) N

(D) M

(E) X

8. If with the fourth, sixth and eighth letters of the word 'KINGMAKER' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is

the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) T
- (B) M
- (C) I
- (D) X
- (E) E
- 9. If with the first, fourth, sixth and eighth letters of the word 'MALEFACTOR' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then 'X' is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
  - (A) T
- (B) M
- (C) X
- (D) A
- (E) E
- 10. If with the first, third, fifth, sixth and ninth letters of the word 'APPREHENSION' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible, then M is the answer—
  - (A) M
- (B) H
- (C) S
- (D) A
- (E) X
- 11. If with the second, sixth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'CONSUMPTION' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible, then P is the answer—
  - (A) X
- (B) M
- (C) O
- (D) P
- (E) T
- 12. If with the first, fourth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'ENTHUSIASTIC' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer, and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
  - (A) H
- (B) E
- (C) X
- (D) T
- (E) M
- 13. If with the first, third, fifth and eighth letters of the word 'GRANDEUR' a meaningful

word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) R
- (B) G
- (C) D
- (D) X
- (E) M
- 14. If with the first, second, fifth and tenth letters of the word 'DESCRIPTION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
  - (A) E
- (B) R
- (C) M
- (D) X
- (E) O
- 15. If with the first, fourth, sixth and twelfth letters of the word 'SATISFACTION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
  - (A) S
  - (B) I
  - (C) X
  - (D) F
  - (E) M

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (E) With the letters S, R, U and E, the meaningful words formed are SURE, RUSE and USER.
- 2. (E) With the letters S, P, T and O, the meaningful words formed are SPOT, TOPS, STOP and POTS.
- 3. (E) With the letters A, T and E, the meaningful words formed are ATE, EAT and TEA.
- 4. (E) With the letters E, R, I and T, the meaningful words formed are RITE, TIER and TIRE.
- 5. (C) With the letters O, S, R and T, the meaningful word formed is SORT.

- 6. (E) With the letters N, A and T, the meaningful words formed are ANT and TAN.
- 7. (B) With the letters O, I, T and N, the meaningful word formed is INTO.
- 8. (E) With the letters G, A and E, the meaningful word formed is AGE.
- 9. (B) With the letters M, E, A and T, the meaningful words formed are MEAT, TEAM, MATE and TAME.
- 10. (A) With the letters A, P, E, H and S, the meaningful words formed are PHASE and SHAPE.

- 11. (B) With the letters O, M, T and O, the meaningful word formed is MOTO.
- 12. (E) With the letters E, H, A and T, the meaningful words formed are HEAT and HATE.
- 13. (C) With the letters G, A, D and R, the meaningful word formed is DRAG.
- 14. (A) With the letters D, E, R and O the meaningful word formed is RODE.
- 15. (C) With the letters S, I, F and N, no meaningful word is formed.

# **Spotting Out The Dissimilar**

In this type of test five words are given out of which four are almost same in nature but the rest one is different from the four. The candidate has to find out which one word is different from the rest.

**Example 1.** Which one of the words given below is different from the rest?

- (A) Mango
- (B) Apple
- (C) Brinjal
- (D) Grapes
- (E) Pomegranate

**Answer with Explanation**—(C) Except 'Brinjal' all the rest are the names of fruits, while 'Brinjal' is the name of the vegetable. Hence 'Brinjal' is different from the rest.

**Example 2.** Which one of the numbers given below is different from the rest?

- (A) 13
- (B) 21
- (C) 17
- (D) 19
- (E) 23

**Answer with Explanation**—(B) All the rest are prime numbers while 21 is composite.

**Example 3.** Which one of the pairs of letters given below is different from the rest?

- (A) NP
- (B) PR
- (C) US
- (D) EG
- (E) IK

**Answer with Explanation**—(C)



### **Exercise**

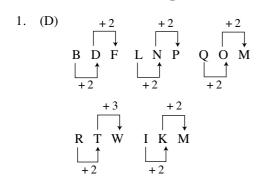
- 1. Which one of the groups of letters is different from the rest?
  - (A) BDF
- (B) LNP
- (C) QOM
- (D) RTW
- (E) IKM
- 2. Which one of the following numbers is different from the rest?
  - (A) 1995
- (B) 1998
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1996
- (E) 1990
- 3. A B @  $\Leftrightarrow$  \$ d 1 2 f G h g Z u V n M N Q O ? £ & 8

Which one of the groups of letters and symbols is different from the other four in respect of positions of letters and symbols in the series given above?

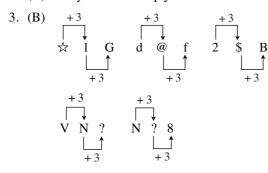
- (A) ☆IG
- (B) d@f
- (C) 2\$B
- (D) VN?
- (E) N?8
- 4. Which one of the following does not belong to the group of others?
  - (A) X-ray
  - (B) Telephone
  - (C) Computer
  - (D) Radio
  - (E) Television
- 5. Which one of the following does not belong to the group of others?
  - (A) LKIGF
  - (B) RQDML
  - (C) XWUSR
  - (D) HGECB
  - (E) YXVSR

6.	the 1	ich one of the follerest? Society		ng is different from Family	19.	(C)	Zink Aluminium Tin		Iron Brass
	(C) (E)	Church School	(D)	Club	20.	(A) (C)	ZX JG	(B) (D)	
	s wh (A) (C)	ich one is differer CA SQ	t fro (B)		21.	(C)	Brinjal Mango Pear		Tomato Potato
8.	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	LN LJ	22.	(A) (C) (E)	KJ	(B) (D)	-
9.	(A) (C)	Fruit Tree		Flower Root	23.	(C)	Earth Uranus Saturn		Moon Pluto
10.	(A)	Stem PRT CEG		QOM UWY	24.	(C)	DHG HLK BFE		CGF JNR
11.	(A)	IKM Kanpur Lucknow		Madras Calcutta	25.	(A) (C) (E)	19	(B) (D)	
12.	(E) (A) (C)		(B) (D)		26.	(A) (C) (E)	KL	(B) (D)	
13.	(E) (A) (C)	79 DA QN	(B)	KH YV	27.	(C)	Ginger Potato Carrot		Turmeric Tomato
14.	(C)	Room Bath-room Floor	` ′	Kitchen Study-room	28.	(C)	Wheat Barley Groundnut		Gram Mustard
15.	(A) (C)	BD	(B) (D)	JI MO	29.	(C)	Pea Arhar Lentil		Gram Mustard
16.	(A) (C)			DE PQ	30.	(B) (C)	House of people President Council of minis Prime Minister	ters	
17.	(A) (C) (E)	BD	(B) (D)	IK WY	31.	(A)	Rajya Sabha Turmeric Potato		
18.	(A) (C) (E)		(B) (D)			(D)	Cauliflower Cucumber Pumpkin		

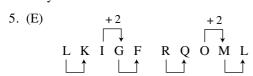
- 32. (A) Coriandes seed (B) Garlic
  - ) Chilli (D) Cassia
  - (C) Chilli(E) Cardamon
- (B) Foot
- 33. (A) Hand
- (D) Foo
- (C) Eye
- (D) Ear
- (E) Lung
- 34. (A) Pen
- (B) Paper
- (C) Ink
- (D) Pencil
- (E) Writer
- 35. (A) Blind-ear
  - (B) Deaf-eye
  - (C) Lame-Neck
  - (D) Dumb-Hand
  - (E) Pyorrhoea-Teeth

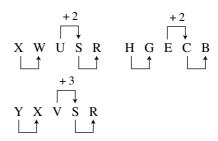


2. (D) Only 1996 is a leap year.



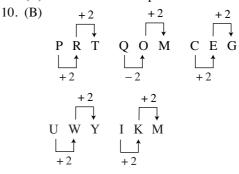
4. (A) All the rest are instrument while X-ray is a ray.





- 6. (C) All the rest are not concern with any religion.
- 7. (A)

- 8. (E) In all the others no vowel is used.
- 9. (C) All the rest are the part of a tree.



- 11. (A) All the rest are the capitals of the states.
- 12. (D) All the rest are prime numbers.

13. (E) D A K H Q N Y V S V 
$$+3$$
  $+3$   $+3$   $+3$   $+3$   $-3$ 

14. (E) All the rest are different kinds of rooms while floor is one part of the room.

15. (B) B D J I R P M O O Q 
$$+2$$
  $-1$   $-2$   $+2$   $+2$ 

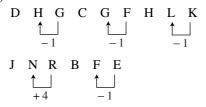
18. (C) All the rest are prime numbers.

- 19. (D) All the rest are metals while Brass is an alloy.
- 20. (C)

- 21. (D) Only potato grows underground.
- 22. (B)



- 23. (B) All the rest are planets.
- 24. (D)



25. (E) All the rest are prime numbers.

- 27. (D) All the rest grow underground.
- 28. (E) All the rest are the crops of Ravi while groundnut is the crop of Kharif.
- 29. (D) Only mustard is oilseed.
- 30. (B) For the post of 'President' it is not essential to be the member of the House of People, Rajya Sabha and Council of Ministers and also not be the Prime Minister.
- 31. (A) All the rest are vegetables while turmeric is a spice.
- 32. (B) Only garlic grows underground.
- 33. (E) By not having the rest of the parts one can survive but if there will be no lung then he cannot survive.
- 34. (E) All the rest are stationery.
- 35. (E) Only pair (E) is correct in which Pyorrhoea is the disease of teeth is shown.

In this type of test, an effort is made to establish relationship between the two objects. Two objects related in some way are given and third object is also given with five alternative answers. The candidates are required to find out which one of the alternatives hears the same relation with the third object as first and second objects are related.

**Example 1.** King : Queen : :

- (A) Uncle: Niece
- (B) Father: Daughter
- (C) Grand father: Grand mother
- (D) Dog: Puppy
- (E) Maternal grand father: Maternal aunt

**Answer with Explanation**—(C) As Queen is the wife of king in the same Grand mother is the wife of Grand father. Hence the correct answer is (C).

**Example 2.** As 'Man' is related to the 'House' in the same 'Cow' is related to—

- (A) Den
- (B) Shed
- (C) Cave
- (D) House
- (E) Stable

**Answer with Explanation**—(B) As the dwelling place of the 'Man' is known by 'House' in the same way the dwelling place of 'Cow' is known as 'Shed'.

**Example 3.** Which one of the following is the same as Ghee, Cream and Butter?

- (A) Sweets
- (B) Curd
- (C) White
- (D) Cow
- (E) Liquid

**Answer with Explanation**—(B) As Ghee, Cream and Butter are the milk-products, so curd is also the milk made product.

**Example 4.** Which one of the following answers would replace the question mark?

- ? is to Bile as Gland is to?
- (A) Gall-bladder, Hormone
- (B) Kidney, Blood
- (C) Spleen, Phlegm
- (D) Liver, Urine
- (E) Eyes: Tears

**Answer with Explanations**—(A) As from Gall-bladder, bile comes out in the same way from Gland, Hormone comes out.

### **Exercise**

- 1. As 'Class' is related to 'Blackboard', in the same way, 'Cinema Hall' is related to which?
  - (A) Light
- (B) Film
- (C) Projector
- (D) Balcony
- (E) Screen
- 2. As 'House' is related to 'Shelter', in the same way, 'Soap' is related to which?
  - (A) Washerman
- (B) Bathroom
- (C) Water
- (D) Perfume
- (E) Cleanliness
- 3. As 'Crime' is related to 'Court', in the same way, 'Sickness' is related to which?
  - (A) Lawyer
  - (B) Punishment
  - (C) Hospital
  - (D) Doctor
  - (E) Medicine
- 4. As 'Millionaire' is related to 'Wealth', in the same way, 'Intelligent' is related to which?
  - (A) Capacity
  - (B) Smartness
  - (C) Wisdom
  - (D) Attentive
  - (E) Alertness

5.	As 'House' is related way, 'Chair' is related (A) Wood (C) Table (E) Carpenter	to 'Mason', in the same d to which?  (B) Furniture  (D) Seat	14.	As 'Wood' is related way, 'Wool' is related (A) Cloth (C) Fibre (E) Blanket	d to 'Tree', in the same d to which?  (B) Sheep  (D) Cotton
6.	As 'Television' is resame way, 'Telephon (A) Message	elated to 'News', in the e' is related to which?  (B) Serial number  (D) Dialing	15.	As 'Guru Dwara' is	related to 'Sikh', in the ple' is related to which? (B) Islam (D) Jain
7.	As 'Fan' is related t way, 'Wheel' is related (A) Round (C) Spokes (E) Air	o 'Feather', in the same ed to which?  (B) Car  (D) Rotation	16.	the same way, 'Uda which? (A) Tabla (C) Sarod	is related to 'Sitar', in yi Shanker' is related to  (B) Dance (D) Sitar
8.	way, 'Shoe' is related	to 'Cloth', in the same I to which?  (B) Tailor  (D) Hammer	17.	same way, 'Halfnelso	d to 'Badminton', in the on' is related to which?  (B) Boxing  (D) Bridge
9.	way, 'Cobber' is related (A) Machine	I to 'Cloth', in the same ted to which?  (B) Leather  (D) Repairing	18.	` '	(B) Player
0.	As 'Pen' is related to way, 'Chair' is relate (A) Wood (C) Room (E) Furniture	'Stationary', in the same d to which?  (B) Comfort  (D) Seat	19.		(B) Shaking hands
	way, 'Hockey' is rela (A) Ball (C) Player (E) None of these	(B) Field (D) Stick	20.		ed to 'Chairman', in the er' is related to which?  (B) Readers  (D) Editor
	way, 'Fish' is related (A) Water (C) Fins (E) Scale	(B) Gills (D) Tail	21.	As 'Naked' is related way, 'Thirsty' is related (A) Drinking (C) Coffee (E) Tea	I to 'Cloth', in the same ted to which?  (B) Water  (D) Juice
13.	As 'Hill' is related to way, 'Shrub' is related (A) Plant (C) Forest (E) Sapling	'Mountain', in the same ed to which?  (B) Land (D) Tree	22.	As 'Boat' is related to 'Bicycle' is related to (A) Tyre (C) Peddle (E) Seat	o 'Oar', in the same way, which ? (B) Road (D) Chain

- 23. As 'Disease' is related to 'Pathology', in the same way, 'Planet' is related to which?
  - (A) Sun
- (B) Satellite
- (C) Astrology
- (D) Astronomy
- (E) Orbit
- 24. As 'Visible' is related to 'Secret', in the same way, 'Success' is related to which?
  - (A) Failure
- (B) Defeat
- (C) Defeated
- (D) Disgraced
- (E) Unreliable
- 25. As 'Earthquake' is related to 'Seismograph', in the same way, 'Milk' is related to which?
  - (A) Galvanometer
- (B) Hydrometer
- (C) Hygrometer
- (D) Spherometer
- (E) None of these
- 26. As 'Match' is related to 'To win', in the same way, 'Examination' is related to which?
  - (A) Writing
- (B) To appear
- (C) To be successful (D) To try
- (E) To prepare
- 27. As 'Fan' is related to 'Breeze', in the same way 'Electricity' is related to which?
  - (A) Darkness
- (B) Current
- (C) Light
- (D) Attraction
- (E) Repulsion
- 28. As 'Plough' is related to 'Ox', in the same way 'Train' is related to which?
  - (A) Engine
- (B) Gaurd
- (C) Coolie
- (D) T.C.
- (E) Passenger
- 29. As 'Poster' is related to 'Wall', in the same way, 'Photograph' is related to which?
  - (A) Camera
- (B) Frame
- (C) People
- (D) Beauty
- (E) Thing

- 1. (E) As in the 'Class' students look at the 'Black board' in the same way, in the 'Cinema Hall' the spectators look at the 'Screen'.
- 2. (E) As from 'House' we get 'Shelter' in the same way, from the 'Soap' we get 'Cleanliness'.

- 3. (C) As 'Crime' is treated in a 'Court' in the same way, 'Sickness' is treated in the Hospital.
- 4. (C) As a 'Millionaire' has much 'Wealth' in the same way, an 'Intelligent' person has much 'Wisdom'.
- 5. (E) As a 'Mason' builds a 'House' in the same way a 'Carpenter' builds 'Chair'.
- 6. (A) As from 'Television' we get news in the same way, from 'Telephone' we get 'Message'.
- 7. (C) As in 'Fan' we use 'Feathers' in the same way in the 'Wheel' we use 'Spokes'.
- 8. (C) As in the making of 'Shirt' we use 'Cloth' in the same way in the making of 'Shoe' we use 'Leather'.
- 9. (B) As a 'Tailor' makes clothes from 'Cloth' in the same way a 'Cobber' makes items from 'Leather'.
- 10. (E) As a 'Pen' is an important item in the 'Stationary' in the same way 'Chair' is an important item in the 'Furniture'.
- 11. (D) As 'Cricket' is played with a 'Bat' in the same way 'Hockey' is played with a 'Stick'.
- 12. (C) As 'Wings' help the 'Birds' to fly in the same way 'Fins' help the 'Fishes' to swim.
- 13. (D) As 'Hill' is the small 'Mountain' in the same way 'Shrub' is the small 'Tree'.
- 14. (B) As 'Tree' gives us 'Wood' in the same way 'Sheep' gives us 'Wool'.
- 15. (E) As 'Guru Dwara' is the place of worship for 'Sikh' in the same way 'Fire Temple' is the place of worship for 'Parsees'.
- 16. (B) As 'Ravi Shankar' is a 'Sitar' player in the same way 'Udayi Shankar' is a 'Dancer'.
- 17. (A) As 'Innings' is a word used in 'Badminton' in the same way 'Halfnelson' is a word used in 'Wrestling'.
- 18. (C) As 'Pen' is a necessary thing for a 'Writer' in the same way 'Stick' is necessary for Hockey 'Player'.
- 19. (C) As by seeing the 'Face' we can find out the 'Expression' of the person in the same way by seeing the 'Hand' we can find out 'Coquetry' of a person.

- 20. (D) As in 'Meeting' the 'Chairman' plays the important role, in the same way in 'Newspaper' the 'Editor' plays an important role.
- 21. (B) As a 'Naked' needs cloth in the same way a, 'Thirsty' needs 'Water'.
- 22. (C) To row a 'Boat' 'Oar' is necessary in the same way to drive a 'Bicycle', 'Peddle' is necessary.
- 23. (D) As the study about a disease is done under 'Pathology' in the same way study about 'Planet' is done under 'Astronomy'.
- 24. (A) As opposite of 'Visible' is 'Secret' in the same way the opposite of 'Success' is 'Failure'.

- 25. (E) As 'Earthquake' shocks are recorded by 'Seismograph' in the same way purity of 'Milk' is measured by 'Lactometer'.
- 26. (C) As a player in a 'Match' wants 'To win', in the same way a candidate in an 'Examination' wants to be 'Successful'.
- 27. (C) As from 'Fan' we get 'Breeze' in the same way from 'Electricity' we get light.
- 28. (A) As 'Plough' is pulled by an 'Ox', in the same way 'Train' is pulled by an 'Engine'.
- 29. (B) As 'Posters' are stiched on a 'Wall' in the same way 'Photograph' is kept in a 'Frame'.

Something said in a secret way is known as **Coding** and the conversion of the secret in an exact meaning is known as **Decoding**.

Under the questions are based on english alphabet and numbers. The alphabet and the numbers are used according the positions of letters in the alphabet. The positions of letters in alphabet is as shown below—

A	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M
$\downarrow$												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	_	_	_	_	_	_						_
N	O	P	Q	R	S	Т	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
J	J.	J.	1.	Ţ	1	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	$\downarrow$	Ţ	Ţ	Ţ
•	v	v	v	v	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

The position of the letters in the alphabet can be remembered by the formula E J O T Y.

E	J	O	T	Y
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
5	10	15	20	25

It means E in the alphabet from the left is at 5th place, J at 10th, O at 15th, T at 20th and Y at 25th place.

The position of the letters in the alphabet is remembered by the formula B G L Q V is used.

It means V is at 5th place in the alphabet from the right, Q is at 10th place, L is at 15th, G is at 20th and B is at 25th place.

Letters	Letters in reverse direction
A	Z
В	Y
С	X
D	W
Е	V
F	U
G	T
Н	S
I	R
J	Q
K	P
L	0
M	N

It is clear that the sum of number of positions of letter and its opposite letter is 27.

As 
$$A(1) + Z(26) \rightarrow 27$$
  
 $B(2) + Y(25) \rightarrow 27$   
 $C(3) + X(24) \rightarrow 27$ 

There is another method also by which the number of the position of a letter opposite to the given letter can be known.

Number of position of oppositive letter = 27 - 100 number of position of the given letter.

**Example 1.** Which is the letter opposite to A?

**Answer with Explanation**—The number of position of letter opposite to A

= 27 - 1 = 26Since 26th is the position of Z.

∴ Letter opposite to A is Z.

**Example 2.** Which is the letter opposite to S?

**Answer with Explanation**—The number of position of the letter opposite to S

= 27 - the number of position of S

$$= 27 - 19 = 8$$

Since 8th is the position of H

: Letter opposite to S is H.

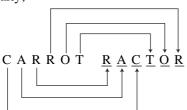
**Example 3.** If in a code 'MASTER' is written as 'SAMRET', then how 'CARROT' be written in the same code?

- (A) Armotr
- (B) Rcatro
- (C) Reator
- (D) Armtor
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanation**—(E) As



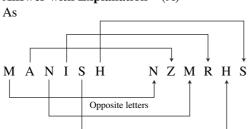
Similarly,



**Example 4.** If in a certain code 'MANISH' is written as 'NZMRHS', then how will 'RAN-JITA' be written in the same code?

- (A) IZMQRGZ
- (B) IZMPRGZ
- (C) IZMQRHZ
- (D) IZMQRIZ
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(A)



R A N J I T A I Z M Q R G Z

**Example 5.** If in a certain code 'CANDLE' is written as 'FDQGOH' then how will 'MINUTE' be written in the same code?

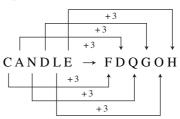
- (A) QJQXWH
- (B) QLPXWH

Opposite letters

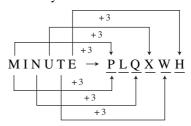
- (C) QLQXVH
- (D) OLQXWG
- (E) PLQXWH

# Answer with Explanation - (E)

As



Similarly —



**Example 6.** In a certain code 'Kit Mit Fit' means 'I Am Laborious'; 'Zit Rit Kit' means 'Laborious Is Dangerous' and 'Sit Fis Rit' means 'Dangerous Extremely Painful' then in that language what is code for 'Is'?

- (A) Kit
- (B) Zit
- (C) Rit
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

### **Answer with Explanation**—(B)

'Kit Mit Fit' means 'I Am Laborious' ...(1) 'Zit Rit Kit' means 'Laborious Is Dangerous'

...(2)

and, 'Sit Fis Rit' means 'Dangerous Extremely Painful' ...(3)

From (1) and (2)

'Kit' means 'Laborious'

and from (2) and (3)

- 'Rit' means 'Dangerous'.
- $\therefore$  From (2) it is clear that for 'Is' the code is 'Zit'.

**Example 7.** In a certain code '345' means 'Behari Is Good', '579' means 'Behari extremely Important' and '126' means 'Prime Minister Hardest Post' then in that language what code is used for 'Good'?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

### Answer with Explanation—(D)

'345' means 'Behari is Good' ...(1)

'579' means 'Behari Extremely Important'

...(2

and '126' means 'Prime Minister Hardest Post' ...(3)

∴ From (1) and (2)

 $S \rightarrow Behari$ 

Now two digits are left in (1). Hence it is possible to find the code for 'Good'. Therefore data is inadequate.

**Example 8.** If for 'Cloud' is said 'Rain', for 'Rain' is said 'Tree'; for 'Tree' is said 'Axe', for 'Axe' is said 'House' and for 'House' is said 'Mason', then from which of the following wood can be obtained?

- (A) Tree
- (B) Rain
- (C) Axe
- (D) House
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanation**—(C) Wood is obtained from 'Tree' and for 'Tree', 'Axe' is said. Hence wood can be obtained from 'Axe'.

# Exercise 1

- 1. According to english alphabet as BC is related to YX in the same way EF is related to whom?
  - (A) UV
- (B) VU
- (C) WV
- (D) VW
- (E) None of these

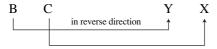
- According to english alphabet as DFE is related to WUV in the same way FGH is related to whom?
  - (A) TVU
- (B) RTS
- (C) TRS
- (D) SQR
- (E) None of these
- 3. If CEG is written as TSR and FHJ is written as QPO than IKM is written as—
  - (A) NOP
- (B) PON
- (C) MLK
- (D) NML
- (E) None of these
- 4. In a code BOY is written as \$☆● and HOUR is written as @☆£O than RUBY is written in the indicating language as—
  - (A) O£\$●
- (B) O\$£●
- (C) ●\$£O
- (D) **●**£\$O
- (E) None of these
- 5. In a code QUEUE is written as Q22 and CHURCH as 1UR1 than BANANA is written as a suitable code from the following—
  - (A) B5A5
- (B) 5N5A
- (C) B55A
- (D) BA5A5A
- (E) B5A5A
- 6. In a code BOXER word is written as AQWGQ then VISIT is written as—
  - (A) UKRKU
- (B) UKRKS
- (C) WKRKU
- (D) WKRKS
- (E) None of these
- 7. In a code PERFECT is written as RGTHGEV than BROWN is written as—
  - (A) CSPXO
- (B) DSQYP
- (C) CTQXP
- (D) DTQYP
- (E) None of these
- 8. In a code if X is denoted by 7, P by 9, Z by 6, M by 5, L by 3, D by 2 than PLPXMZ is denoted in the code by—
  - (A) 932756
- (B) 923756
- (C) 952736
- (D) 937526
- (E) None of these
- In a code PROVIDE is denoted from OSNWHED than MORNING is denoted in the same code as—
  - (A) LPQOHOF
- (B) LPQOOHF
- (C) LPOQHOF
- (D) LQPOHOF
- (E) None of these

- If in a code CORPUS is written as EMTNWQ than TODDER is the same code is denoted by—
  - (A) VFMBGP
- (B) VMGFBP
- (C) UMFBGP
- (D) VMFBGP
- (E) None of these
- 11. In a code INTERVIEWING is denoted by ERVINGINTIEW then ENCLOSURESE in the same code is denoted by—
  - (A) LOUSENCSVR
  - (B) LOUSEENCSVR
  - (C) LOUSEENCSUR
  - (D) LOUESEENCSUR
  - (E) None of these
- 12. In a code A is denoted by B, B by C, C by D and so on till V then FRACTIONS is denoted in the same code by—
  - (A) GSBDUJPOT
- (B) GSBDVJPOT
- (C) GSBDUJPQT
- (D) GSBDUJOPT
- (E) None of these
- In a code STATION is denoted by URCRKMP than BRING is denoted in the same code by—
  - (A) CSKLH
- (B) DSGLH
- (C) DSKPH
- (D) DTKLH
- (E) None of these
- 14. In a code TOGETHER is denoted by RQEGRJCT than PAROLE is denoted in the same code by—
  - (A) RCPQJK
- (B) RCTQNG
- (C) NCPQJG
- (D) NCQPJG
- (E) None of these
- 15. In a code DESIRABILITY is denoted by ARISEDYTIUB than PREREQUISITE is denoted in the same code by—
  - (A) QEREPRETISIU
  - (B) QERERPETISIU
  - (C) QERERPTEISIU
  - (D) QERERPETSIIU
  - (E) None of these
- 16. If 1 is coded by F, 2 by P, 3 by X, 4 by Z, 5 by B, 6 by W, 7 by L, 8 by U, 9 by O than the coded form of 853417 is—
  - (A) UBDXZF
- (B) UBXDFL
- (C) UBXZFL
- (D) UDXZFL
- (E) None of these

- 17. In a code MOMENT is denoted by OMOCPR than THERMO is denoted in the same code by—
  - (A) VFGQOM
- (B) VFGPPM
- (C) VEGPOM
- (D) VFGPOM
- (E) None of these
- 18. If 1 is coded by X, 2 is coded by M, 3 is coded by D, 4 is coded by H, 5 is coded by T, 6 is coded by L, 7 is coded by P, 8 is coded by V, 9 is coded by N than which one of the following is the coded form of 3972465—
  - (A) DNPMHLP
- (B) DNPMHNT
- (C) DNPMHLT
- (D) DNPMNLT
- (E) None of these
- 19. In a code STABILISE is denoted by UVCOKNKUG than ORGANISE is denoted in the same code as—
  - (A) QTICPKUG
- (B) QTICPKUH
- (C) QTIBPKUG
- (D) QTICPKUJ
- (E) None of these
- 20. In a code COURAGE is denoted by UOCREGA than JOURNAL is denoted in the same code by—
  - (A) UOJRLAN
- (B) OUJRANL
- (C) OJURANL
- (D) UOJLANR
- (E) None of these
- 21. In a code NOBLE is denoted by QREOH than the coded form of PLATE in the same code
  - (A) SMDWH
- (B) SOCWH
- (C) SODVH
- (D) RODWG
- (E) SODWH
- 22. In a code REPORT is denoted by PRETOR than PERSON is denoted in the same code as—
  - (A) REPNSO
  - (B) RPENOS
  - (C) RSONPE
  - (D) PRENSO
  - (E) None of these
- 23. In a code INFORM is denoted by JMGNSL than PLAYER is denoted in the same code by—
  - (A) QKBZFQ
- (B) QKBXFQ
- (C) OKBXFQ
- (D) OMBZFQ
- (E) None of these

- 24. In a code PARADISE is denoted by ARPAESDI than DROWNING in the same code is denoted by—
  - (A) OWDRGNNI
- (B) OWDRNGNI
- (C) OWDRNING
- (D) OWROGNIN
- (E) None of these

1. (B) As



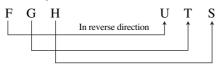
Similarly,



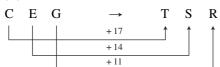
2. (E) As



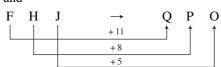
Similarly,



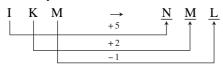
3. (D) As



and



Similarly,



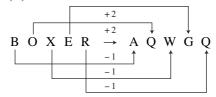
4. (A) On comparing both the words—

B = \$, O = 
$$\stackrel{.}{\approx}$$
, Y =  $\stackrel{.}{\bullet}$ , H = @, U = £ and R = 0  
∴ RUBY= 0£\$ $\stackrel{.}{\bullet}$ 

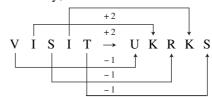
5. (C) As Q  $\underbrace{\text{UE}}_{2} \xrightarrow{2}_{2}$  Q 2 2 and  $\underbrace{\text{CH}}_{1} \xrightarrow{1}_{1}$  UR  $\underbrace{\text{CH}}_{1} \xrightarrow{2}_{1}$  UR 1

Similarly, B AN AN A  $\rightarrow$  B 5 5 A  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$  5 5

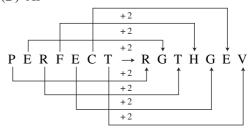
6. (B) As



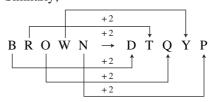
Similarly,



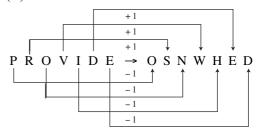
7. (D) As



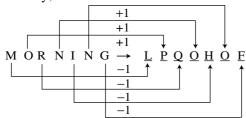
Similarly,



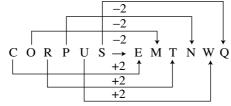
- 8. (A)
- 9. (A) As



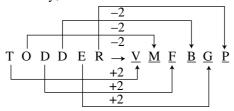




# 10. (D) As



Similarly,

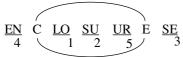


### 11. (E) As



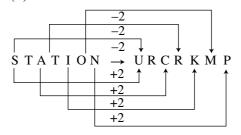
 $\rightarrow$  ERVINGINTIEW

Similarly,

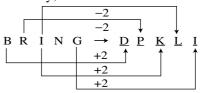


→ LOSUSEENCEUR

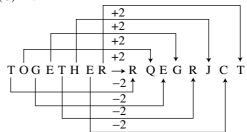
- 12. (A) In code  $F \rightarrow G$ ,  $R \rightarrow S$ ,  $A \rightarrow B$ ,  $C \rightarrow D$ ,  $T \rightarrow U$ ,  $I \rightarrow J$ ,  $O \rightarrow P$  and  $N \rightarrow O$  $\therefore$  FRACTIONS  $\rightarrow$  GSBDUJPOT
- 13. (E) As



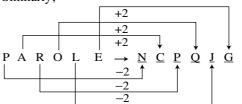
# Similarly,



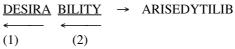
14. (C) As



Similarly,



15. (B) As

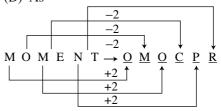


Similarly,

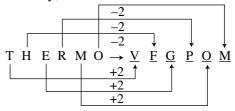
 $\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{\text{PREREQ UISITE}} & \rightarrow & \text{QERERPETISIU} \\ \longleftarrow & \longleftarrow & \longleftarrow \\ \hline & (1) & (2) & \end{array}$ 

16. (C)

17. (D) As

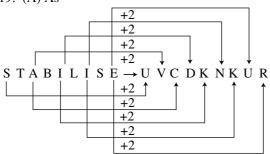


Similarly,

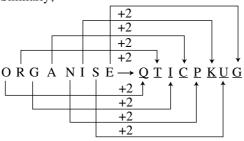


18. (C)



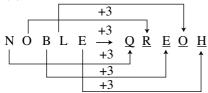


Similarly,

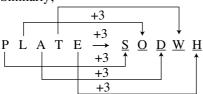


20. (A) As

21. (E) As

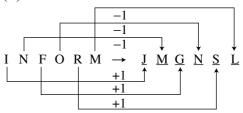


Similarly,

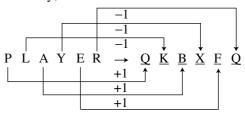


22. (E) As

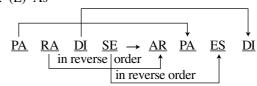
23. (B) As



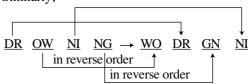
Similarly,



24. (E) As



Similarly,



### Exercise 2

- 1. In a code 'Ni Mik Puk' means 'Serious And Worried'; 'In Dik So' means 'Each Any Other' and 'Tur Muk To' means 'Soul And Body' then in that code what are for 'Each Worried'?
  - (A) In Ni
  - (B) Pik Ni
  - (C) Dik Pik
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) None of these

# **Directions** (Q. 2-4)—In a code

- (i) 'Rip Lub Ja Pit' means 'Kindly Let me Speak'.
- (ii) 'Sa Tik Lub' means 'Kindly go forward'.
- (iii) 'Pit Sun Ki' means 'Speak With Example'.
- (iv) 'Ja Ha Tik' means 'Let Others Go'?

2.	In the code what is fo (A) Ke (C) Sun (E) None of these	r 'Example' ?  (B) Pit  (D) Data inadequate	9.	go quickly'; Jam us s and 'tum rum da' n	un o Jam' means 'Hallo soo' means 'You also go' neans 'Hallo come here' illowing word is used for
3.	In the code what is fo (A) Forward (C) Go	r 'Ha' ? (B) Kindly (D) Others	10	<ul><li>(A) Rum</li><li>(C) Jam</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Da</li><li>(D) Data inadequate</li></ul>
4.	(E) None of these To find the code fo following statements (A) Ony (i) and (ii) (B) Only (i) and (iii) (C) Only (ii), (iii) and (D) Only (i), (iii) and (E) All are necessary	d (iv) l iv)	10.	morning'; 'su sang' 'sang jen nus' mean which of the follo 'and'?  (A) Nus (C) Topi (E) None of these	'Jen topi' means 'Good means 'Very well' and ns 'Very and good' then wing word is used for  (B) Sang (D) Data inadequate
5.	In a certain code la means 'Song Is Adm means 'Dancing Is G	inguage 'Kol Tip Mot' nirable', 'Mot Baij Min' ood' and 'Tip Nop Baij' pancing', then which of	new	'289' means 'Read ans 'tea from field' yspaper'.	)—In a certain code— from newspaper', '276' and '85' means 'Wall wing word is used for  (B) 6 (D) Either 2 or 6
	Directions—For ques (i) 1,5,9 means, 'y (ii) 1,6,7 means, 'y (iii) 5,6,7 means, 'y (iv) 1,5,6 means, 'y (v) 3,7,9 means, 'o	you better go'. better come here'. you come here'. better you here'.		'newspaper'?  (A) 2  (C) 9  (E) None of these  In a certain code 'n'	owing word is used for  (B) 8  (D) Data inadequate  i tim si' means 'how are
6.	To find the code fo group is necessary? (A) (i) and (ii) (C) (iii) and (iv) (E) None of these	r 'better' atleast which  (B) (iv) and (v)  (D) (ii) and (v)			(B) tim (D) Data inadequate
	the code? (A) 6 (C) 3 (E) None of these	ing is used for 'and' in  (B) 9  (D) 7  ng is used for 'go' in the	14.	life'; '526' means '	21' means 'good college 'you is good' and '257' od' then which of the ed for 'you'?  (B) 5  (D) Data inadequate
	code? (A) 1 (C) 7 (E) None of these	(B) 5 (D) Data inadequate	15.	boy'.	means 'very influential neans 'that boy came'.

	(d)		s 'keep that doll'.  ans 'very good doll'.  h word is used for  (B) paud  (D) na	19.	red', 'ju sa tum' me 'sa pus num' mean	ju pus' means 'orange is eans 'red and black' and s 'watch is black' then wing word is used for (B) ju (D) sa
16		To answer the ab statement is superfle(A) only a (C) only c or d (E) None of these certain code—	(B) only c	20.	In a certain code 'jol sky' and 'pun ta rau sky' then in the code word is written for 'a (A) jok ta (C) raup jok	(B) pun raup
10.	(a) (b) (c)	'pit dar na' means 'dar tok pa' means 'tin na tok' means 'In that code which is used for 'he'?  (A) na	'good and bad'.		coffee'; '356' means means 'day and ni following is used for (A) 8 (C) 9 (E) None of these	f123' means 'hot filter 'very hot day' and '589' ght' then which of the 'very'?  (B) 6  (D) 5  om pul ta' means 'eat hot
	II.	To answer the ab statement superfluo (A) only a			food', 'pul sir sop' n 'tok da sop' means	neans 'food is good' and 'good intelligent boy', lowing is used for 'hot'?  (B) pul  (D) Data inadequate
17.	(i) (ii) (iii)	certain code— '134' means 'you a '758' means 'they '839' means 'we a Which of the fol 'they'? (A) 5	go home'.		morning', 'hu sang' i ken su' means 'com one of the following (A) sang (C) su (E) paty	(B) ken (D) hu
	(b)	(E) Data is inadequent To answer the abstatement is superfluic (A) Only (i) (C) (i) or (ii)	ove question which	24.	me', '958' means 'c	'86' means 'bring apple out green apple' and 645 fruit' then which one of for 'me'?  (B) 6  (D) Data inadequate
18.	'362 'buy	2' means 'boys are y new clothes' then y d is used for 'pen'? 3 (F	means 'pens are new', young', '598' means which of the following  3) 9  6) 6	25.	is good', 'nop ho te and 'pul ho sop'	ul ta nop' means 'fruits er' means 'tree is long' means 'eat good food' he following is used for (B) ta (D) Data inadequate
	(E)	*	,, -		(E) None of these	1

- (E) On comparing I and II Muk → And
   Also the original words in code are written their order.
  - $\therefore$  'Each'  $\rightarrow$  In and 'worried'  $\rightarrow$  'pik'.
- 2. (D) 'Example' and 'kind' are not used in other statements.
- 3. (D) From (i) and (iv)

From (ii) and (iv)

Tik → Go

∴ Ha → 'Others'

- 4. (E)
- 5. (B) On comparing (i) and (ii)

$$Mot \rightarrow Is$$

on comparing (ii) and (iii)

Baij → Dancing

 $\therefore$  Min  $\rightarrow$  Good.

- 6. (A) 7. (C)
- 9. (E) On comparing I and II

jam → go

on comparing I and III

rum → hallo

8. (E)

 $\therefore$  From first O  $\rightarrow$  quickly

10. (A) From (i) and (iii)

from (ii) and (iii)

sang → very

 $\therefore$  nus  $\rightarrow$  and.

- 11. (C) On comparing I and II
  - $2 \rightarrow \text{from}$

: from II for tea either 6 or 7.

12. (B) From I and III

8 → newspaper

13. (E) From I and II

ble → where

and  $tim \rightarrow how$ .

14. (A) From I and II

$$2 \rightarrow \text{good}$$

from II and III

 $5 \rightarrow is$ 

 $\therefore$  from II 6  $\rightarrow$  you.

15. I. (D) From (a) and (b)

pond 
$$\rightarrow$$
 boy

from (a) and (d)

jaunk → very

 $\therefore$  na  $\rightarrow$  influential

15. II (C)

Answer – For 16 (I) and (II)

From (b) and (c)

tok → bad

from (a) and (c)

na → is

 $\therefore$  for he  $\rightarrow$  tim

- 16. I (C) 16. II (E)
- 17. (a) (E) (b) (E)
- 18. (E) From I and II

 $3 \rightarrow \text{are}$ 

from I and III

 $5 \rightarrow \text{new}$ 

 $\therefore$  for pen  $\rightarrow$ 

19. (C) From I and II  $ju \rightarrow red$ 

from I and III

pus  $\rightarrow$  is

∴ for orange → mit

- 20. (D)
- 21. (B) From I and II

 $3 \rightarrow \text{hot}$ 

from II and III

 $5 \rightarrow \text{day}$ 

 $\therefore$  for very  $\rightarrow$  6

- 22. (D)
- 23. (C) From I and III

ken → good

from II and II

 $hu \rightarrow come$ 

∴ for 'for' → su

24. (C) From I and III  $6 \rightarrow \text{bring}$ 

from I and II

 $8 \rightarrow \text{apple}$ 

 $\therefore \text{ for 'me'} \rightarrow 7$ 

25. (B) From I and II

nop → i

from I and III

pul → good

 $\therefore$  for 'first'  $\rightarrow$  ta

### Exercise 3

1.	If air is called green, green is called blue, blue
	is called sky, sky is called yellow, yellow is
	called water and water is called pink, then
	what is the colour of clean sky?

- (A) pink
- (B) sky
- (C) water
- (D) blue
- (E) yellow
- 2. If water is called blue, blue is called red, red is called white, white is called sky, sky is called rain, rain is called green, green is called air and air is called table then which one of the following is colour of milk?
  - (A) white
- (B) rain
- (C) sky
- (D) green
- (E) air
- 3. If red is called yellow, yellow is called blue, blue is called white, white is called green, green is called pink, pink is called purple, then what is the colour of clean sky?
  - (A) blue
- (B) yellow
- (C) pink
- (D) white
- (E) purple
- 4. If brightness is called darkness, darkness is called green, green is called blue, blue is called red, red is called white and white is clled yellow then what is the colour of blood?
  - (A) red
  - (B) darkness
  - (C) white
  - (D) yellow
  - (E) None of these
- 5. If black means white, white means red, red means yellow, yellow means blue, blue means green, green means purple and purple means orange then what is the colour of clean sky?
  - (A) green
- (B) purple
- (C) orange
- (D) yellow
- (E) blue
- 6. If sky is called bright, bright is called rain, rain is called green, green is called air, air is called blue, blue is called water, then what does a bird fly?
  - (A) air
- (B) sky
- (C) bright
- (D) rain
- (E) blue

- 7. If orange is called ghee, ghee is called soap, soap is called ink, ink is called honey and honey is called orange, then which one of the following is used for cloth washing?
  - (A) honey
- (B) ghee
- (C) orange
- (D) soap
- (E) None of these
- 8. If rain is called pink, pink is called cloud, cloud is called water, water is called breeze and breeze is called moon, then tell hands are washed with which of the following?
  - (A) water
  - (B) rain
  - (C) breeze
  - (D) moon
  - (E) None of these
- 9. If dog is called cat, cat is called lion, lion is called ox, ox is called cock, cock is called elephant and elephant is called donkey then tell a farmer ploughs with which animal?
  - (A) dog
- (B) lion
- (C) donkey
- (D) cock
- (E) None of these
- 10. If road is called water, water is called cloud, cloud is called sky, sky is called sea, sea is called road then where does a flight of aeroplane take place?
  - (A) cloud
- (B) sky
- (C) road
- (D) water
- (E) sea
- 11. If water is called food, food is called tree, tree is called sky, sky is called wall then tell from where do we get fruits or from where it is produced?
  - (A) water
- (B) food
- (C) tree
- (D) sky
- (E) wall
- 12. If student is called saint, saint is called thief, thief is called politician, politician is called duffer, duffer is called head, then tell who does the job of robbery during day and night?
  - (A) saint
- (B) thief
- (C) head
- (D) duffer
- (E) politician
- 13. If electricity is called brightness, brightness is called summer, summer is called energy,

# 34P

(E) rock

34P	P   Reasoning T.				
	and cold is called	cat, sweat is called cold problem then tell from collowing brightness is  (B) summer (D) sweat	19.	is called tears, tears a	sky is called water, water are called rain and rain is in absence of her lover, are filled with?  (B) sky  (D) rain
	called Temple, Ter Church is called fire do the Christans do th (A) Fire-temple (C) Temple (E) Mosque	<ul><li>(B) Church</li><li>(D) Gurdwara</li></ul>	20.	called powder, pow called soap and soa what do the girls to beautiful? (A) lamp (C) powder	mp-black, lamp-black is der is called oil, oil is p is called salt then tell use to make their eyes  (B) surma (D) oil
15.	called book, book dictionary is called v	ink is called pen, pen is is called dictionary, water and water is called thing is used for writting  (B) milk  (D) pen	21.	called eye, eye is ca tongue and tongue	hand is called ear, ear is lled nose, nose is called is called teeth then tell person using for writting  (B) eye (D) hand
16.	called bus, bus is ca aeroplane and aerop	nessenger, messenger is lled train, train is called lane is called pedestrian hicle you can reach your ne?  (B) bicycle  (D) aeroplane	22.	If brightness is called yellow, yellow is contact the second of the seco	ed black, black is called alled red, red is called called sky blue then tell ripened banana?
17.	is called mango, man is called lemon, lem	ater-melon, water melon ago is called apple, apple on is called banana and aya then tell who is the  (B) apple (D) lemon	23.	(E) black  If king is called subeggar, beggar is ca	abject, subject is called lled minister, minister is affer is called astrologer e job of begging ? (B) begging (D) minister
18.	called rose, rose is called love and love is called	hink is called pen, pen is alled rock, rock is called d tears then does what is to write a letter to her  (B) pen (D) paper	24.	If maimed is called lablind is called dumb	ame, lame is called blind, dumb is called deaf and cap, then what will you able to see?  (B) blind (D) deaf

(E) maimed

- (B) The colour of clean sky is blue, and blue is called sky then the colour of clean sky will be sky.
- (C) The colour of milk is white and white is called sky. Hence the colour of milk will be sky.
- (D) The colour of clean sky is blue and blue is called white. Hence the colour of clean sky is white.
- (C) The colour of blood is red and red is called white. Hence the colour of blood will be white.
- (A) The colour of clean sky is blue and blue means green. Hence the colour of clean sky is green.
- 6. (C) A bird flies in sky and sky is called bright. Hence a bird flies in bright.
- (E) For cloth washing soap is used and soap is called ink. Hence for cloth washing ink is used
- (C) We wash our hand with water and water is called breeze. Hence hands are washed with breeze
- 9. (D) A farmer ploughs his field with ox and ox is called cock. Hence a farmer ploughs his field with ox.
- 10. (E) The flight of aeroplane takes place in sky and sky is called sea. Hence flight of aeroplane takes in sea.
- (D) Fruits are obtained from tree and tree is called sky. Hence fruits are obtained from sky.
- 12. (E) Forcefully money is collected during day or night by thief and thief is called politician. Hence a politician collects money during day or night forcefully.

- 13. (A) Brightness is prouded by electricity and electricity is called brightness. Hence brightness is obtained by brightness.
- 14. (A) The Christian do their worship in Church and Church is called Fire-temple. Hence the Christians do their worship in fire-temple.
- 15. (C) For writing purpose pen is used and pen is called book. Hence for writing purpose book is used.
- 16. (A) In little time we can reach our destination by aeroplane and aeroplane is pedastrian. Hence in little time we can reach by pedastrian.
- 17. (B) Mango is the king of fruits and mango is called apple. Hence apple is the king of fruits.
- 18. (C) A pen is used by a sweetheart to send a letter and pen is called rose. Hence rose is used by a sweetheart to write a letter.
- 19. (D) In absence of her lover, the eyes of sweetheart are filled with tears and tears are called rain. Hence her eyes are filled with rain.
- 20. (C) To increase the beauty of her eyes girls used lamp-black and lamp-black is called powder. Hence powder is used by girls.
- (E) For writing work a person uses hand and hand is called ear. Hence ear is used to write.
- 22. (A) The colour of ripened banana is yellow and yellow is called red. Hence the colour of ripened banana is red.
- 23. (D) A begger does a job of begging and begger is called minister. Hence a minister does a job of begging.
- 24. (C) A blind man is anable to see and a blind is called dumb. Hence a dumb is unable to see.

# **Number Series and Time**

In this chapter two types of questions are included—

- 1. Questions based on Number series.
- 2. Questions related to time.
- **1. Questions related to number series** Under this type of question a group of digits is given but in this group the digits are not in a proper order. Imformations given in the question are based on the positions of the digits. question asked is illustrated in the following example.

**Example**—How many 6's are in the following number series which are followed by an odd number and preceded by a prime number?

364576354364564163963456

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) more than 3
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanation**—(A) Required 6's are printed boldly in the following number series.

364576354364564163963456

- **2. Questions related to time**—Under this two types of questions are asked—
- (1) To tell the definite date of the birth of a certain person.
- (2) To tell the definite time of an information received to a person.

To tell the definite data of birth—Under this type of questions some informations are given by two persons in relation to the date of birth of a certain person. There persons of birth in defferent periods.

The date of birth of the certain person is that which is common in the two statements. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

**Example 1.** Sanjay remembers that his sister Soni's date of birth falls after 20th September but before 23rd September, while his father remembers that Soni's birthday falls after 21st and before 24th September. What is the correct date of birth of Soni?

- (A) 21st September
- (B) 22nd September
- (C) 23rd September
- (D) 24th September
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanation**—(B) The possible dates of birth of Soni according to Sanjay are 21st and 22nd of September.

and the possible dates of birth of Soni according to his father are 22nd and 23rd of September.

 $\therefore$  Common date = 22nd of September.

**Example 2.** Dhirendra remembers that the birthday of his younger brother falls after 14th June and before 18th June, while his mother remember that his birthday falls after 15th June and before 19th June. On what day of June does the birhday of the younger brother of Dhirendra fall?

- (A) 15th
- (B) 16th
- (C) 17th or 15th
- (D) 16th or 17th
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanations—(D) According to Dhirendra, the birthday of his younger brother falls on June (15, 16, 17)

and according to his mother, the birthday of his younger brother on June (16, 17 and 18)

 $\therefore$  common dates = June (16 and 17).

Hence the date of birth of Dhirendra is 16th or 17th June.

**Example 3.** Gaytri remembers that the birthday of her sister falls after 5th January but before 9th January, while her father remembers that Anuradha's birthday falls before 10th January and after 6th January. On what date January does the birthday of Anuradha fall?

- (A) 6th
- (B) 7th
- (C) 8th
- (D) 9th
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanation**—(E) According to Gayatri the birthday of Anuradha

$$= (6, 7, 8)$$
 January

and according to her father the birthday of Anuradha

$$= (7, 8, 9)$$
 January

:. Common date = 7 or 8 January

Hence birthday of Anuradha is either on 7th January or 8th January.

Questions related to the information given to a person of a definite time—In this type a definite time of an information received found by the following formula.

Time of information received = Time of next work – interval of both works] + [Time after last work].

**Example 1.** Outside of an assembly house Madhukar was told by a person that each meeting takes place after  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hours. Last meeting has been over just before 45 minutes and next meeting will take place at  $2\cdot00$  p.m. At what time did Madhukar receive this information?

- (A) 10·20 a.m.
- (B) 11·45 a.m.
- (C) 12·30 p.m.
- (D) 11·30 a.m.
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanations**—(D) Time of information received = [Time of next work – inter of both works] + [Time after last work]

$$= \left(2.00 - 3\frac{1}{4}\right) + 0.45$$

$$= (14.00 - 3.15) + 0.45$$

= 11.30 a.m.

### Exercise 1

1. In the following number series, how many such even numbers are there which are followed by an odd number and preceded by any even number?

# 86768932753422355228119

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) 6
- (E) None of these
- 2. In the following number series, how many such odd numbers are there which are divisible by 3 or 5 and are followed by an odd number which again followed by an even number?

12, 19, 21, 3, 25, 18, 35, 20, 22, 21, 45, 46, 47, 48, 9, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- (E) None of these
- 3. In the following number series, how many 9s are there which are not completely divisibly by a number which is preceded by it but completely divisible by a number which is followed by it?

### 7935159369289343939359493

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) More than 5
- 4. Sarita remembers that she met her sister Shaini on Saturday after 13th of any month. If the first day of the month was Tuesday then on what date did she meet her sister?
  - (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 19
- (D) 21
- (E) 17
- 5. Rajesh remembers that the date of birth of his sister Puja is after 18th October but before 21th October while his father remembers that the date of birth of Puja is after 19th October but before 22nd October. What is the actual date of birth of Puja?
  - (A) 19th October
  - (B) 20th October
  - (C) 21st October
  - (D) 22nd October
  - (E) None of these

38P	Reasoning T.				
6.	digits are there which number but not follow	h are preceded by an odd wed by an even number? 1653298435 (B) 1	12.		it is Tuesday on 28th Fewill be on 28th march? (B) Monday (D) Saturday
7.	are there which are number which is pr divisible by a numb it?	nber series how many 8's not exactly divisible by a eceded by it but exactly per which is followed by	13.	after 16th October b Suresh remembers th his father after 19th	hat his father called him out before 21st October. hat manish was called by October but before 22nd late he was called by his (B) 17th (D) 19th
	28283858853 (A) 1 (C) 3 (E) More than 4	282384715838286 (B) 2 (D) 4	14.	(E) None of these In the following num	aber series how many 1's preceded by 9 but not
8.	In the following r 9's are there which a by 3?	number series how many are followed and preceded 9363932934393793 (B) 2		followed by 7?	12131145713917 (B) 2 (D) 4
9.	(C) 3 (E) More than 4 In the following nurrare there which a followed by 6? 396939393936 (A) None	(D) 4  The series how many 9's repreceded by 3 and 363956956939639  (B) 2	15.	8's are there which the numbers which arby it?	umber series how many are exactly divisible by re preceded and followed 82698454832843183 (B) 2 (D) 4
10.	are there which are followed by 3?	(D) 4  The observation of the control of the contro	16.	is after 16th April but his brother Manges fathers birth day is	that her father's birth day to before 21st April, while sh remembers that his beofre 22nd April and that is the exact date on thday falls?
11.	Rama remembers th Saturday which was	at she met her brother on after 20th of a month. If oth was on Tuesday then e meet her brother?	17.	(D) Data inadequate (E) None of these In the following num are there which are followed by 2?	ber series, how many 7's not preceded by 4 but 357299772514723 (B) 3 (D) 1

		Reasoning 1. 1 371
18.	In the following number series how many 3's are there which are preceded by an odd number and followed by an even number?  53894372381384235734236  (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4  (E) More than 4	24. In the following number series how many 8's are there which are divisible by a digit which is preceded and followed by it?  7838481285481483882482858483  (A) 4 (B) 2  (C) 5 (D) 3  (E) None of these
19.	Prabhat remembers that his mother's birth day falls after 17th April but before 21st April. His sister Urmila remembers that her mother's birth day falls after 19th April but before 24th April. What is the exact date on which his mother's birth day falls?  (A) 19th (B) 21st (C) 22nd (D) 20th	<ul> <li>25. How many working days are there in a month of 30 days, the first of which is Saturday and second Saturday and every Sunday is a holiday?</li> <li>(A) 22 (B) 20</li> <li>(C) 23 (D) 21</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>26. In the following number series how many 9's</li> </ul>
20.	(E) None of these In the following number series how many 7's are there which are preceded by 6 but not followed by 5?  3457892167543157684251764376  (A) 2 (B) 3  (C) 4 (D) 6  (E) None of these	are there which are neither preceded by 6 nor followed by 3?  9386995937891939639  (A) 1 (B) 2  (C) 3 (D) 4  (E) None of these  27. In the following number series how many 3's are there which are not followed by 7 but
21.	In the following number series how many 9's are which are preceded by 3 but not followed by 4?  2395139673948934932398393  (A) 3  (B) 2  (C) 1  (D) 4  (E) None of these	preceded by 6 ?
22.	If the third day of month is Monday, then which day will be on 5th day after 21st of the month?  (A) Tuesday (B) Monday (C) Wednesday (D) Thursday	<ol> <li>(E) Required numbers in the series are printed boldly—         86768932753422355228119</li> <li>(C) Required numbers in the series are printed boldly—         12, 19, 21, 3, 25, 18, 35, 20, 22, 21, 45, 46, 47, 48, 9, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56</li> <li>(C) Required 9's in the series are printed</li> </ol>
23.	(E) None of these In the following number series how many 7's are there which are followed by 4 but not preceded by 8?  547897438757487487412745794 (A) 2 (B) 3	boldly—  7935159369289343939359493  4. (C) Since the first day of the month was Tuesday, therefore on 5th, 12th and 19th there will be Saturday. Hence after 13th on 19th there will be Saturday.

5. (B) Between 18th and 21st October there are two days *i.e.* 19th and 20th and between 19th

(C) 4

(E) None of these

(D) 5

- and 22nd October there are two days *i.e.* 20th and 21st. In these days 20th October is common.
- 6. (D) Required numbers in the series are printed boldly—

### 53489**7**1**6**53**2**98435

7. (C) Required 8's are printed boldly in the series—

### 2828385**8**8532823**8**471583**8**286

8. (C) Required 9's are printed boldly in the series—

### 293573923913**9**363**9**329343**9**3793

9. (C) Required 9's are printed boldly in the series—

### 3**9**6939393**9**636395695693**9**639

10. (B) Required 8's in the number series are printed boldly—

### 5833855**8**54583858385385**8**8538583

- 11. (D) Since the first day of the month was Tuesday, therefore on 22nd there will be Tuesday and on 26th it will Saturday.
- 12. (C) If there is Tuesday on 28th February, then on 1st March and 29th March there will be Wednesday. Hence on 28th March it would be Tuesday.
- 13. (C) Between 16th October and 21st October these 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th October and between 19th and 22nd October there 20th and 21st October. In these days 20th October is common.
- 14. (A) Required 1's in the series are printed boldly—

### 719**1**171891712131145713917

15. (D) Required 8's in the series are printed boldly—

### 8245172**8**4**8**422**8**2698454**8**32843183

16. (B) Between 16th and 21st April there are 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th April and between

- 19th and 22nd April there are 20th and 21st April. In these days 20th April is common.
- 17. (B) Required 7's in the number series are printed boldly—

### 34728**7**2947135**7**2997**7**2514723

18. (C) Required 3's in the number series are printed boldly—

### 53894372381384235734236

- 19. (D) Between 17th and 21st April there are 18th, 19th and 20th April and between 19th and 24th April there are 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd April. In these days 20th April is common.
- 20. (E) In the series there is no such 7 which is preceded by 6 and not followed by 5.
- 21. (D) Required 9's in the series are printed boldly—

### 23**9**513**9**6739489349323**9**83**9**3

- 22. (C) If on 3rd day of the month is Monday there will be Monday on 10th, 17th and 24th of the month. Hence on 26th of the month there will be Wednesday.
- 23. (B) Required 7's in the series are printed boldly—

### 54789**7**43875**7**487412**7**445794

24. (A) Required 8's in the series are printed boldly—

### 7838481285481483882482858453

25. (E) There will be 5 Sundays in the month of 30 days, the first of which is Saturday. Hence the number of working days

$$= 30 - (5 + 1) = 24$$

26. (C) Required 9's in the series are printed boldly—

### 93869**9**59378**9**193**9**639

27. (C) Required 3's in the series are printed boldly—

### 23743563746**3**896**3**5183724 286**3**9

# **Number Related Test**

In this type of test numbers in a definite interval are written with some given property in ascending or descending order as required. After this it is asked which number is at a definite place. The idea will be clear from the given example.

**Example.** If the numbers from 1 to 73, which are divisible by 7, are arranged in descending order, then which of the numbers will occupy 9th and 7th places?

- (A) 28, 14
- (B) 14, 28
- (C) 35, 28
- (D) 28,42
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanations**—(B) On writing the numbers from 1 to 73 which are divisible 7 indescending order, we get

The numbers at 9th and 7 places in this group are 14 and 28 respectively.

### Exercise

- 1. If all the numbers from 5 to 80, which are divisible by 5 are written in descending order, then which of the numbers will occupy 11th place from the top?
  - (A) 35
- (B) 30
- (C) 25
- (D) 40
- (E) 45
- 2. If the following numbers are arranged in descending order then which will be middle digit of the middle term?

589, 817, 698, 795, 579, 769, 691

- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 9
- (D) 7
- (E) 5

- 3. There are 26 steps in a temple. In the time Sudhakar comes down two steps, Prabhakar goes one step. If they start simultaneously and keep their speed uniform, then at which step from the bottom will they meet?
  - (A) 13th
  - (B) 9th
  - (C) 8th
  - (D) 12th
  - (E) None of these
- 4. If from the members from 1 to 28, all the numbers which are divisible by 3 are arranged in descending order then which of the number will be at 6th place from the top?
  - (A) 12
  - (B) 21
  - (C) 15
  - (D) 18
  - (E) 24
- 5. If the following numbers are written in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term?

789, 723, 659, 595, 713, 785, 689

- (A) 7
- (B) 1
- (C) 3
- (D) 8
- (E) 2
- 6. If all the numbers from 1 to 51 which are divisible by 3 are arranged in descending order then which of the numbers will be at 7th and 10th place from the top?
  - (A) 33 and 27
  - (B) 33 and 21
  - (C) 21 and 30
  - (D) 33 and 24
  - (E) 36 and 27

42P	Reasoning T.				
7.	If the digits of all the following numbers are written in reverse order, then which will be the middle digit of the middle term?  389,675,493,728,536  (A) 3 (B) 2  (C) 8 (D) 9  (E) None of these  If all the numbers from 1 to 21 which are divisible by 2 are written in ascending order then which will be the number at 6th place from the right?		14.		(D) 1  In a temple. In the same we two steps. Sumit goes
				time Amit comes down two steps, Sumit goes up one step. If they start simultaneously and keep their speeds uniform, then at which step from the bottom will they meet?	
8.				(A) 11th (C) 9th (E) 16th	(B) 12th (D) 14th
	(A) 8 (B) 12 (C) 6 (D) 14 (E) None of these	1	15.	There are 20 steps in a temple. In the same time Narendra goes up two steps, Akhilendra comes down 1 step. If they start simulta- neously and keep their speeds uniform, then	
9.	There are numbers from 1 to 100 which are divisible by 4. How such numbers are there which have 4 either at unit place or at tenth			at which step from the bottom will they meet?	
	place or at both places ? (A) 7 (B) 20 (C) 10 (D) 21			<ul><li>(A) 12th</li><li>(C) 16th</li><li>(E) 14th</li></ul>	(B) 10th (D) 8th
10.	(E) More than 21  If all the numbers from 4 to 57 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order, which of the numbers would be at 7th		16.	If all the numbers from 8 to 93 which are divisible by 8 are arranged in descending order then which number would be at 7th place from the top?	
	place from the left?			(A) 48	(B) 40
	(A) 36 (B) 32 (C) 28 (D) 44			(C) 56 (E) 64	(D) 72
11.	(E) 48  If the following numbers are arranged in descending order, then which will be the middle digit of the middle term?  421,729,514,652,413,641,509		17.	If the following numbers are written in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term?  324, 671, 425, 545, 533, 625, 674	
				(A) 3	(B) 2
	(A) 2 (C) 1 (B) 4 (D) 0			(C) 7 (E) 1	(D) 4
12.	(E) 5  If all the numbers from 1 to 41 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order then which of the numbers would be at 7th place from the left?		18.	There are numbers from 2 to 41 which are divisible by 3. How many such numbers are there which have 3 either at unit place or at tenth place or at both places?  (A) 5 (B) 6	
	(A) 16 (B) 20 (C) 24 (D) 12			(C) 7 (E) 9	(D) 8
13.	(E) 8  If the following numbers are written in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term?  659, 623, 549, 495, 613, 654, 565		19.	If the numbers from 6 to 57, all the numbers which are divisible by 6 are removed then how many numbers will be left?	
				(A) 40	(B) 41
				(C) 36	(D) 45
	(A) 2 (B) 5			(E) 43	(2) 10

- 20. If all the numbers from 7 to 51 which are divisible by 7 are removed, then how many numbers will be left?
  (A) 36
  (B) 35
  (C) 38
  (D) 42
  (E) 41
  21. From 3 to 41 how many such numbers which
- 21. From 3 to 41 how many such numbers which are divisible by 3 and the sum of their digits is 9, are?

  (A) 5 (B) 2
  - (A) 5 (C) 3 (E) 1
- 22. From 4 to 49, how many numbers which are divisible by 4 and sum of their digits be 9, are?

  (A) 1 (B) 2
  - (A) 1 (C) 3 (E) 5
- 23. There are 41 steps in a temple. In the same time Surendra comes down 4 steps, Virendra goes up two steps. If they start simultaneously and keep their speeds uniform then at which step from the bottom will they meet?
  - (A) 8th (B) 7th (C) 9th (D) 10th (E) 12th
- 24. If all the numbers from 4 to 71 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order, then which number will be at 8th place from the top?
  - (A) 32 (B) 36 (C) 40 (D) 48 (E) 44
- 25. If the following numbers are arranged in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term?

279, 369, 425, 335, 625, 415, 545
(A) 4 (B) 7
(C) 6 (D) 2

(E) 1

- 26. If all the numbers from 1 to 62 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order then which numbers will be at 9th and 13th places from the top?
  - 13th places from the top?

    (A) 28 and 12 (B) 32 and 20

    (C) 28 and 16 (D) 36 and 24
    - (E) 12 and 24

27. If all the following numbers are written in descending order, then which will be the middle digit of the middle term?

285, 615, 425, 353, 445, 679, 535

(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 8 (D) 1 (E) 4

- 28. If all the numbers from 1 to 26 which are divisible by 3 are arranged in ascending order then which number will be at 4th place from the right?
  - (A) 12 (B) 15 (C) 18 (D) 21 (E) 9

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (B) The numbers from 5 to 80 and divisible by 5 are written in descending order as—
  80, 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5
  - :. Hence at 11th place from the top is 30.
- (C) On arranging the given numbers in descending order we get—
   817, 795, 769, 698, 691, 589, 579
  - $\therefore$  Hence the middle term is 698 whose middle digit is 9.
- 3. (B) Let them be met at xth step from the bottom—

or, 
$$(x \times 2 + x \times 1) - 1 = 26$$
  
or,  $2x + x = 26 + 1$   
or,  $3x = 27$   
 $\therefore x = \frac{27}{3} = 9$ 

4. (A) The numbers from 1 to 28 and divisible by 3 are written in descending order as—

Hence at the 6th place from the top is 12.

5. (B) On arranging the given numbers in descending order, we get—

Here the middle term is 713 whose middle digit is 1.

6. (D) On writing the numbers from 1 to 51 which are divisible by 3 in descending order we get—

51, 48, 45, 42, 39, 36, 33, 30, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 3

.. The numbers at 7th place and 10th place are 33 and 24 respectively.

7. (D) On writing the given numbers in reverse order we get—

Here the middle term is 394 whose middle digit is 9.

8. (E) On writing the numbers from 1 to 21 which are divisible by 2 in ascending order, we get—

Here the 6th term from the right is 10.

9. (A) The numbers from 1 to 100 which are divisible by 4 and which have 4 at either unit place or at 10th place or at both places are

There are 7 numbers.

(B) On writing the numbers from 4 to 57 which are divisible by 4 in descending order we get—

Here the 7th number from the left is 32.

11. (C) On writing the given numbers in descending order we get—

Here the middle term is 514 whose middle digites 1.

12. (A) On writing the numbers from 1 to 41 which are divisible by 4 in descending order we get—

Here the 7th term from the left is 16.

13. (D) On writing the given numbers in descending order, we get—

Here is the middle term is 613 whose middle digit is 1.

14. (A) Let them be met at xth step from the bottom—

or, 
$$(2 \times x + 1 \times x) - 1 = 32$$
  
 $3x = 33$   
 $x = \frac{33}{3} = 11$ 

15. (E) Let them be met at xth step from the bottom—

$$\therefore (1 \times x + 2 \times x) - 1 = 20$$

or, 
$$3x = 21$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = \frac{21}{3} = 7$$

Here the number of descends is less than the number of ascends.

Required number = 
$$[(20-7)+1]$$
  
= 14th

16. (B) On arranging the numbers from 8 to 93 which are divisible by 8 in descending order we get—

Here the 7th term from the top is 40.

17. (D) On arranging the given numbers in descending order we get—

Here the middle term is 545 whose middle digit is 4.

18. (A) Here the numbers from 2 to 41, which are divisible by 3 and which have 3 in any place are—

There are five numbers.

19. (E) Total numbers from 6 to 57

$$= (57 - 6) + 1$$
$$= 52$$

and the numbers which are divisible by 6 between 6 and 57 are—

 $\therefore$  No. of these numbers = 9

Here required number = 
$$52 - 9 = 43$$

20. (C) Total of number from 7 to 51

$$= (51 - 7) + 1 = 45$$

Numbers which are divisible by 7 between 7 and 51 are—

 $\therefore$  No. of these numbers = 7

$$\therefore$$
 Reqd. number =  $45 - 7 = 38$ 

21. (D) The numbers from 3 to 41 which are divisible by 3 and the sum of their digits be 9, are—

$$\therefore$$
 Regd. number = 4

- 22. (A) The numbers from 4 to 49 which are divisible by 4 and the sum of their digits be 9 is: 36.
  - :. Reqd. answer is 1.
- 23. (B) Let them be met at *x*th step from the bottom

or, 
$$(4x + 2x) - 1 = 41$$
or, 
$$6x = 42$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{42}{6} = 7$$

- 24. (C) On arranging the numbers from 4 to 71 which are divisible by 4 in descending order we get—
  - 68, 64, 60, 56, 52, 48, 44, 40, 36, 32, 28, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4
  - $\therefore$  The number at 8th place = 40.
- 25. (E) On writing the given numbers in descending order we get—

- 625, 545, 425, 415, 369, 335, 279 Here the middle term is 415 whose middle digit is 1.
- 26. (A) The numbers from 1 to 62 which are divisible by 4 in descending order are—
  60, 56, 52, 48, 44, 40, 36, 32, 28, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4
  Here the numbers at 9th and 13th places are
- 27. (E) On arranging the given number in descending order we get—
  679, 615, 535, 445, 425, 353, 285
  Here the middle term is 445 whose middle digit is 4.

28 and 12 respectively.

28. (B) The numbers from 1 to 26 which are divisible by 3 are written as—3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24

Here the 4th number from the right is 15.

# **Blood Relation Test**

The following table will be very useful in this test—

- 1. The only son of your father—Yourself/You.
- 2. The brother of father—Uncle or elder uncle.
- 3. Wife of the father—Mother.
- 4. The only son of grand father or grand mother —Father.
- 5. The only daughter-in-law of grand father or grand mother—Mother.
- 6. Father's sister—Aunt.
- 7. Mother-in-law of mother—Grand mother.
- 8. Father-in-law of mother—Grand father.
- 9. The only daughter of the father—Sister.
- 10. Father of the father—Grand father.
- 11. Mother of the father—Grand mother.
- 12. Son of the sister—Nephew.
- 13. Daughter of the sister—Niece.
- 14. Son of the father of the sister—Brother.
- 15. Mother of the mother—Maternal grand mother.
- 16. The only daughter of maternal grand mother or maternal grand father—Mother.
- 17. Father of the mother—Maternal grand father.
- 18. Brother of the mother—Maternal uncle.
- 19. Son of the brother of the mother—Cousin.
- 20. Daughter of the brother of the mother—Cousin.
- 21. Son of the uncle—Cousin.
- 22. Daughter of the uncle—Cousin.
- 23. Son of the sister of the mother—Cousin.
- 24. Daughter of the sister of the mother—Cousin.
- 25. Son of the sister of the father—Cousin.
- 26. Daughter of the sister of the father—Cousin.
- 27. Sister of the mother—Maternal aunt.

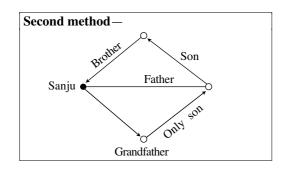
- 28. Father-in-law of the father—Maternal grand father.
- 29. Mother-in-law of the father—Maternal grand mother
- 30. Brother-in-law of the father—Maternal uncle.
- 31. Sister-in-law of the father—Maternal aunt.
- 32. The only son of maternal grand father—Maternal uncle.
- 33. Son of the only son of the father—Son.
- 34. Husband of the sister of the father—Uncle.
- 35. Son of the only son of the sister of the father—Nephew.
- 36. Daughter of the only son of the sister of the father—Niece.
- 37. Son of the brother—Nephew.
- 38. Daughter of the brother—Niece.
- 39. Wife of the brother—Sister-in-law.
- 40. Son of the only son—Grand son.
- 41. Daughter of the only son—Grand daughter.
- 42. Son of the only daughter—Grand son.
- 43. Daughter of the only daughter—Grand daughter.
- 44. Son of the only son of Grand father or Grand mother—Brother.
- 45. Daughter of the only son of Grand father or Grandmother—Sister.

**Example 1.** Introducing Alok, Sanju said, "He is the son of the only son of my grand father." How is Alok related to Sanju?

- (A) Brother
- (B) Son
- (C) Father
- (D) Nephew

(E) None of these

Answer with Explanations—(A) The only son of Sanju's Grand father is the father of Sanju and Alok is the son of Sanju's father. Hence Alok is the brother of Sanju.



#### **Exercise**

- 1. Introducing Suresh, Subha said, "The father of his brother is the only son of my Grand mother. How is Subha related to Suresh?
  - (A) Mother
- (B) Cousin
- (C) Sister
- (D) Daughter
- (E) None of these
- 2. A is the mother of B. C is the father of B and C has 3 children. On the basis of this information, find out which of the following relations is correct-
  - (A) C has three daughters
  - (B) C has three sons
  - (C) B is the son
  - (D) B has two sisters
  - (E) None of these
- 3. A is the brother of B. C is the sister of B. How is B related to A?
  - (A) Cousin
- (B) Sister
- (C) Brother
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 4. Pointing to Snehal, Mahesh said, "The only daughter of her mother is my daughter." How is Mahesh related to Snehal?
  - (A) Brother
- (B) Uncle
- (C) Son
- (D) Father
- (E) None of these

#### **Directions**—(Ques. 5-6)

- (a)  $S \times T$  means S is the brother of T.
- (b) S T means S is the mother of T.
- (c)  $S \div T$  means S is the father of T.
- 5. Which one of the following represents that M is the son of Q?
  - (A)  $M \times R \div Q$
- (B)  $M \div R \times Q$
- (C)  $M R \div O$
- (D)  $Q \div M \times R$
- (E) None of these

- 6. To answer the above question which one the statements is surplus?
  - (A) only (b)
- (B) only (c)
- (C) either (b) or (c) (D) either (a) or (b)
- (E) None of these
- 7. Introducing Suman, Sarla said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How Sarla is related to Suman?
  - (A) Nephew
- (B) Sister
- (C) Cousin
- (D) Grand mother
- (E) None of these
- 8. Introducing Rajesh, Neha said, "His brother's father, is the only son of my grand father. How Neha is related to Rajesh?
  - (A) Sister
- (B) Daughter
- (C) Mother
- (D) Niece
- (E) None of these
- 9. (a)  $P \times Q$  means P is the brother of Q.
  - (b) P + Q means P is the father of Q.
  - (c)  $P \div O$  means P is the sister of O.
  - I. Which of the following means 'A is the uncle of M'?
    - (A)  $A + D \div M$
- (B)  $A \times D + M$
- (C)  $A + D \times M$
- (D)  $A \div D + M$
- (E) None of these
- II. To answer the above question which of the statements is unnecessary?
  - (A) Only (c)
- (B) Only (b) or (c)
- (C) Only (a)
- (D) Only (b)
- (E) None of these
- III. If P is the brother of Q and R is the sister of Q, how P is related to R?
  - (A) Uncle
- (B) Data inadequate
- (C) Brother
- (D) Sister
- (E) None of these
- 10. Is C is the mother of D? To know the answer of this question, which of the statement/statements is/are sufficient among (a) and (b)?
  - (a) B has two children out of which D is one.
  - (b) The sister of D is the daughter of C.
  - (A) (a) and (b) both are necessary
  - (B) (a) and (b) both are insufficient
  - (C) Only (a) is sufficient
  - (D) Only (b) is sufficient
  - (E) Either (a) or (b) is sufficient.

- 11. (a) P + Q means P is the mother of Q.
  - (b)  $P \div Q$  means P is the father of Q.
  - (c) P Q means P is the sister of Q.
  - I. Which of the following means 'M is the daughter of R'?
    - (A)  $R \div M + N$
- (B)  $R + N \div M$
- (C)  $R M \div N$
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- II. To know the answer of the above question which of the statements is surplus?
  - (A) Only (a)
- (B) (b) or (c)
- (C) (a) or (b)
- (D) Only (c)
- (E) None of these
- 12. Pointing to a person in a photograph, Aruna said, "He is the only son of the father of the brother of my sister." How is the man related to Aruna?
  - (A) Maternal uncle (B) Mother
  - (C) Father
- (D) Cousin
- (E) None of these
- 13. A is the brother of B. A is the brother of C. To find what is the relation between B and C. What minimum information from the following is necessary?
  - (a) Sex of C
- (b) Sex of B
- (A) Only (a)
- (B) Only (b)
- (C) Either (a) or (b) (D) (a) and (b) both
- (E) Neither (a) or (b)
- 14. Introducing a lady, a man said, "The only son of her father is my father." How is the man related to the lady?
  - (A) Father
- (B) Son
- (C) Uncle
- (D) Nephew
- (E) Brother
- 15. Golu is the son of Bhola. Sarma is the daughter of Golu. Chunni is the daughter of Dabu and Dabu is the brother of Bhola. How is Chunni related to Sarma?
  - (A) Nephew
- (B) Aunt
- (C) Cousin
- (D) Mother
- (E) None of these
- 16. If Mohini says, "The father of Rajeev is the only son of my father", then how is Mohini related to Rajeev?
  - (A) Daughter
- (B) Sister
- (C) Mother
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

- 17. Pointing towards a lady in a photograph, Vimal said, "she is the daughter of my Grand father's only son." How is Vimal related to her?
  - (A) Brother
- (B) Cousin
- (C) Father
- (D) Uncle
- (E) None of these
- 18. Pointing towards a man in a photograph, a woman says, "His brother's father is the only son of my Maternal Grand father." How is the woman related to that man?
  - (A) Mother
- (B) Aunt
- (C) Sister
- (D) Daughter
- (E) None of these
- 19. Vijay says, "Anand's mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is Anand related to Vijay?
  - (A) Brother
  - (B) Maternal Grand father
  - (C) Father
  - (D) Can't be determined
  - (E) None of these

# **Directions**—(Q. 20-22)

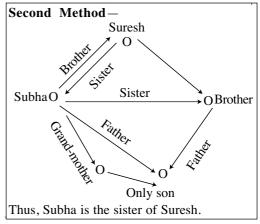
- (a)  $S \times T$  means S is the brother of T.
- (b) S T means S is the mother of T.
- (c)  $S \div T$  means S is the father of T.
- 20. Which of the following represents that M is the son of Q?
  - (A)  $M \times R \div Q$
- (B)  $M \div R \times Q$
- (C)  $M R \div T$
- (D)  $Q \div M \times R$
- (E) None of these
- 21. To answer the above question which of the following is not compulsory?
  - (A) Only (b)
- (B) Only (c)
- (C) Only (b) or (c) (D) Only (a) or (b)
- (E) None of these
- 22. How is D related to A in the relation  $A \times B \div$ C-D?
  - (A) Maternal Uncle (B) Grand Father
  - (C) Nephew
- (D) Grand Son
- (E) None of these
- 23. Mother of Q is sister of P and daughter of M. S is the daughter of P and sister of T. What is the relation of M with T?
  - (A) Father
  - (B) Grand father

- (C) Grand mother
- (D) Grand father or Grand mother
- (E) None of these
- 24. Vinod is the brother of Bhaskar. Manohar is the sister of Vinod. Biswal is the brother of Preetam and Preetam is the daughter of Bhaskar? Who is the uncle of Biswal?
  - (A) Bhaskar
  - (B) Manohar
  - (C) Vinod
  - (D) Information is incomplete
  - (E) None of these
- 25. Pointing towards a man in a photograph, Aruna said, "He is the son of the only son of the father of the brother of my sister." How is that man related to Aruna?
  - (A) Niece
- (B) Cousin
- (C) Brother
- (D) Son
- (E) None of these
- 26. Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to that man?
  - (A) Aunt
- (B) Wife
- (C) Mother-in-law
- (D) Maternal Aunt
- (E) None of these
- 27. Pointing towards a man in a photograph, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grand father." How is the woman related to that man?
  - (A) Mother
- (B) Sister
- (C) Aunt
- (D) Daughter
- (E) Grand-mother
- 28. A man said to a woman, "Your brother's only sister is my mother." What is the relation of the woman with the maternal grand mother of that man?
  - (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Niece
  - (D) Mother-in-law
  - (E) Daughter
- 29. Pointing towards Jayesh, Radha said, "His sister is the only daughter of my mother." How is Radha related to Jayesh?
  - (A) Mother
- (B) Daughter
- (C) Brother
- (D) Sister
- (E) None of these

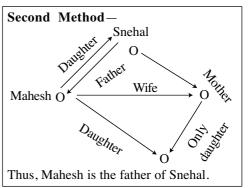
- 30. Introducing a woman, a man said, "His father is the only son of my mother." How is the woman related to that man?
  - (A) Sister
- (B) Daughter
- (C) Aunt
- (D) Mother
- (E) None of these

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (C) Father of Suresh is the only son of Subha's grand mother. Thus, he is Subha's father also.
  - So, Subha is the sister of Suresh.



- 2. (E) 3. (D)
- 4. (D) Snehal is herself the only daughter of Snehals mother and daughter of Mahesh. So, Mahesh is the father of Snehal.



- 5. (D) Q ÷ M means Q is the father of M or M is the son of Q.
- 6. (A)
- 7. (E) Sarla is the mother of Suman.
- 8. (A) Father of Rajesh's brother is the father of Rajesh. Rajesh is the only son of Neha's

grand father. Hence, Rajesh's father is Neha's father. So, Neha is the sister of Rajesh.

9. (I) (B) 
$$A \times D = D$$
's brother is A  
  $D + M = M$ 's father is D

Thus, A is the Uncle of M.

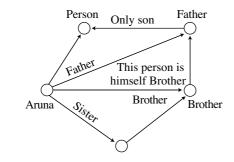
(III)(C)

10. (D)

11. (I) (A) 
$$R \div M$$
 means R is father of M  
 $M + N$  means M is mother of N  
 $\therefore$  M is daughter of R.

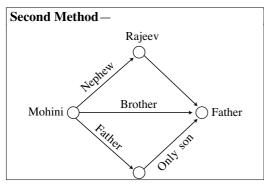
(II) (D)

12. (E)

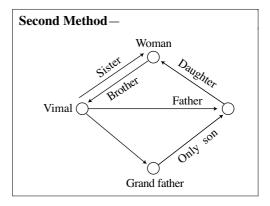


13. (D)

- 14. (D) The only son of the father of that woman will be the brother of that woman. So, brother of that woman is the father of that man. Thus, that man is the nephew of that woman.
- 15. (B) Golu is the son of Bhola and Sarma is the daughter of Golu. Sarma is grand daughter of Bhola. Since, Chunni is the daughter of Dabu and Dabu is brother of Bhola. so, Chunni is the niece of Bhola. Thus, Chunni is the aunt of Sarma.
- 16. (E) Father of Rajeev is the only son of the father of Mohini. Father of Rajeev is the brother of Mohini. Thus, Mohini is the aunt of Rajeev.



17. (A) The only son of the Grand father of Vimal will be the father of Vimal. Daughter of the father of Vimal will be the sister of Vimal.



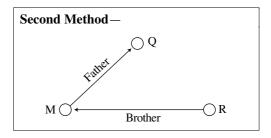
- 18. (C) The only son of the Maternal-grand-father of the woman will be the maternal uncle of the woman and he is the father of that man in the photograph.
  - $\therefore$  That woman is definitely the sister of that man.
- 19. (E) The only daughter of the mother of Vijay will be the Sister of Vijay, and she is the mother of Anand. Thus, Anand is the nephew of Vijay.

20. (D) In Q 
$$\div$$
 M  $\times$  R

 $Q \div M \rightarrow Q$  is the fahter of M.

 $M \times R \rightarrow M$  is the brother of R.

Thus, M is the son of Q.



21. (A)

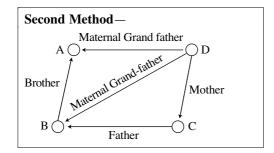
22. (E) In 
$$A \times B \div C - D$$
—

 $A \times B \rightarrow A$  is the brother of B

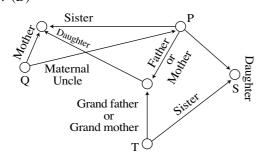
 $B \div C \rightarrow B$  is the father of C

 $C - D \rightarrow C$  is the mother of D

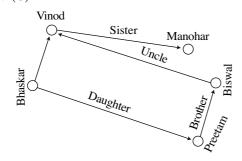
Thus, A is the maternal-Grand father of D.



23. (D)

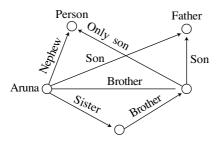


24. (C)



Thus, Vinod will be Uncle of Biswal.

25. (E)



Thus, that person will be the nephew of Aruna.

26. (B)

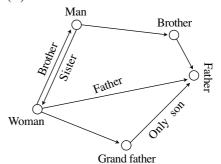
Woman

Only daughter

Father

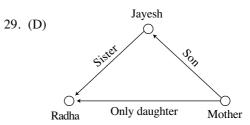
Thus, that woman is the wife of that man.

27. (B)

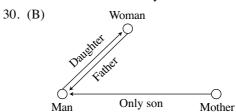


Thus, that woman if the sister of that man in the photograph.

28. (E) The only sister of the brother of the woman will be the woman herself and she is the mother of that man. Thus, the woman is the daughter of the maternal grand mother of the man.



Radha is the sister of Jayesh.



Thus, that woman is the daughter of that man.

The arrangement of haphazard things in a particular or definite order is called as the ordering. These things may be arranged on the basis of their size, age or characteristic etc. Questions concerning following parts may be asked in this test—

- (1) Position series
- (2) Height series
- (3) Age series
- (4) Circular series
- (5) Line series
- (6) Square series

### **Position Series Test**

In these questions, the position of some persons from up or down or from left or right is given and then the total no. of persons is asked. The vice-versa of this is also possible. Some important formulae for these type of questions—

Formula 1. Total no. of persons

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Position of & Position of \\ person & + & person \\ from upward & from downward \end{bmatrix} - 1$$

Or

Total no. of persons

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Position of & Position of \\ person from + person from \\ right & left \end{bmatrix} - 1$$

Formula 2. Position of person from upward

$$= Total no. - \begin{bmatrix} Position of \\ person from - 1 \\ down \end{bmatrix}$$

Oı

Position of person from upward

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Total no.} - \text{person from} \\ \text{down} \end{bmatrix} + 1$$

Formula 3. Position of person from downward

$$= \text{Total no.} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Position of} \\ \text{person from} - 1 \\ \text{up} \end{bmatrix}$$

Position of person from downward

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Position \text{ of} \\ Total \text{ no.} - person \text{ from} \\ up \end{bmatrix} + 1$$

[To find the position of a person from left we use formula (3) and to find the position from right we use formula (2)]

**Formula 4.** If two persons are on a definite position from left and right and they interchange their positions then one of them moves some positions ahead in his own direction then—

(I) Total no. of persons

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{First positon} & \text{Second position} \\ \text{of first} & + & \text{of second} \\ \text{person} & \text{person} \end{bmatrix} - 1$$

(II) Second position of first person or second position of second person

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Difference of two positions} \\ \text{of second} \\ \text{person} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \text{First position} \\ \text{of first} \\ \text{person} \end{bmatrix}$$

Or

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Difference of two positions} \\ \text{of first} \\ \text{person} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{First position} \\ \text{of second} \\ \text{person} \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 1. The position of Jitendra from upwards is 27th and from downwards is 23rd in the class. What is the total no. of students in the class?

- (A) 50
- (B) 48
- (C) 47
- (D) 49 (E) None of these

with Explanation—(D) From **Answer** formula (1)

Total number of students in class

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Place of} & \text{Place of} \\ \text{Jitendra from} + \text{Jitendra from} \\ \text{upward} & \text{downward} \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
$$= (27 + 23) - 1$$
$$= 50 - 1 = 49$$

**Example 2.** Total no. of students in the class of Deepu is 10. Among them the position of Deepu from upwards is 7th then what is his position from downwards?

- (A) 4
- (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) 2
- (E) None of these

**Answer with Explanation**—(A) From formula (3)

Placement of Deepu from downward

= (Total number) – (Place of Deepu from upward - 1)

$$= 10 - (7 - 1)$$
  
=  $10 - 6 = 4$ 

Example 3. In a line of girls, Shweta's position from right is 25th and Manju is on 13th position from left. They both interchange their places. Now, Manju is on 23<sup>rd</sup> position from left. What will be the position of Shweta from right?

- (A) 36<sup>th</sup>
- (B) 33rd
- (C) 31st
- (D) 35<sup>th</sup>
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(D) Using formula (4)

Second place of Shweta

= [Difference of two places of Manju]

+ [First place of Shweta]

$$= (23 - 13) + 25$$
  
=  $10 + 25 = 35$ 

# **Height Series Test**

In these questions, a group of persons in disordered heights is given. We have to arrange them orderly and find their positions.

Example 1. Ram is taller than Shyam, but not as much as Rajan. Arjun is taller than Sohan who is shorter than Shyam. Who is the shortest?

- (A) Rajan
- (B) Ram
- (C) Arjun
- (D) Shyam
- (E) None of these

# **Answer with Explanation**—(E)

Rajan > Ram > Shyam

And, Arjun > Sohan < Shyam

Thus, Sohan is the shortest.

# **Age Series Test**

In these questions age of some persons is given in disordered manner. We have to arrange them.

**Example 1.** Amit is 2 years elder than Sumit who is 3 years younger than Naresh. Irfan is 1 year younger than Shaukat but 5 years elder than Naresh. Who is the eldest?

- (A) Amit
- (B) Naresh
- (C) Sumit
- (D) Irfan
- (E) Shaukat

## **Answer with Explanation**—(E)

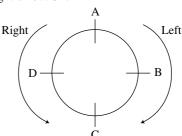
Naresh > Amit > Sumit

And, Shaukat > Irfan > Naresh

Thus, Shaukat is the eldest.

# **Circular Test Series**

When everyones attention is towards the centre of the circle then, the clockwise movement is the left direction and anticlockwise movement is the right direction.

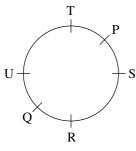


Here B is to the left of A. And, A is to the right of B. Similarly D is to the left of C And, A is to the left of D.

**Example 1.** P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre of the circle. P is to the right of Q at third position, S is to the left of T at 2<sup>nd</sup> position and R is infront of T. Who is the next to U towards left?

- (A) P
- (B) Q
- (C) R
- (D) S
- (E) None of these

### **Answer with Explanation**—(E)



Thus, T is next to the left of U.

# **Line Series Test**

In these questions, persons or alphabets are given in a disorderely way. They have to be arranged.

**Example 1.** There are five boys in a class. Kishore's position is above Sanjeet. Manoj is below Harendra. Sujay is above Manoj and Harendra. Who is at the lowest position?

- (A) Manoj
- (B) Harendra
- (C) Sujay
- (D) Can not be determined
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation -(A) On arranging.

Kishore > Sanjeet > Sujay > Harendra

> Manoj.

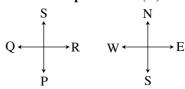
Thus Manoj is at the lowest position.

### **Square Series Test**

**Example 1.** Four persons P, Q, R and S are playing cards. Q and R are partners. S is facing towards South. Next to the right of S is Q. Where is P facing?

- (A) North
- (B) South
- (C) East
- (D) West
- (E) North-East

# **Answer with Explanation**—(A)



Thus P is facing towards North.

### Exercise 1

- In a line of boys, Raman is 14<sup>th</sup> from the right and 13<sup>th</sup> from the left. What is the total no. of boys?
  - (A) 27
  - (B) 28
  - (C) 25
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 2. Raman is 9<sup>th</sup> from downwards in a class of 31 students. What will be his position from upwards?
  - (A) 21st
- (B) 22<sup>nd</sup>
- (C) 23rd
- (D) 24th
- (E) None of these
- 3. Mohan's no. is 21st in a class of 65 students. If we starts counting from downwards then what will be Mohan's no.?
  - (A) 44th
- (B) 45<sup>th</sup>
- (C) 46th
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 4. Rohan's no. is 11<sup>th</sup> from upwards and 27<sup>th</sup> from downwards among the boys who passsed. If 12 boys failed in the class then, what is the total no. of boys in the class?
  - (A) 48
  - (B) 49
  - (C) 50
  - (D) Cannot be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 5. In a line of boys, Ganesh is 12<sup>th</sup> from the left and Rajan is 15<sup>th</sup> from the right. They interchange their positions. Now, Rajan is 20<sup>th</sup> from the right. What is the total no. of boys in the class?
  - (A) 30
- (B) 29
- (C) 32
- (D) 31
- (E) None of these

		he other end. What is in the class?  3) 20  2) 21  1 downward in a class	13.	In a row of students, Ramesh is 9 <sup>th</sup> from the left and Suman is 6 <sup>th</sup> from the right. When they both interchange their positions then Ramesh will be 15 <sup>th</sup> from the left. What will be the no. of Suman from the right?  (A) 12 <sup>th</sup> (B) 13 <sup>th</sup> (C) 15 <sup>th</sup> (D) 6 <sup>th</sup> (E) 10 <sup>th</sup>
	upwards? (A) 21st (E		14.	Some boys are sitting in a row. P is 14 <sup>th</sup> from the left and F is 7 <sup>th</sup> from the right. If there are 4 boys in between P and F then, how many boys are there in the row?
8.	In a row of girls, Subha and Rupa is 11 <sup>th</sup> from both interchange the becomes 15 <sup>th</sup> from the	the right. When they eir positions, Rupa		(A) 19 (B) 21 (C) 25 (D) 23 (E) None of these
	Subha's no. from the left (A) 17 <sup>th</sup> (E		15.	Amar is on 9 <sup>th</sup> position from upwards and on 14 <sup>th</sup> position from downwards in a class. He secured 5 <sup>th</sup> position from upwards and 11 <sup>th</sup> position from downwards among the students who passed in the class? How many students
9.	Vijay's position is 14 <sup>th</sup> class of 43 students. Wh from downwards?	nat will be his position		failed in the class? (A) 6 (B) 5
		3) 28 <sup>th</sup> D) 31 <sup>st</sup>		<ul><li>(C) 7</li><li>(D) Can not be determined</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>
0.	Mahesh and Sundar are tions respectively in a What will be their respedownwards?	class of 41 students.	16.	Rakesh is on 9 <sup>th</sup> position from upwards and on 38 <sup>th</sup> position from downwards in a class. How many students are in class?
	` '	3) 29 <sup>th</sup> and 30 <sup>th</sup> D) 31 <sup>st</sup> and 30 <sup>th</sup>		(A) 47 (B) 45 (C) 46 (D) 48 (E) None of these
1.	In a line of boys, Rajar from right and Suraj is left. When they both in tions, Suraj becomes 27th be the position of Rajan	on 10 <sup>th</sup> position from atterchange their posi-	17.	Which of the following will be just in the middle in a Telephone directory?  (A) Sajewet (B) Sajewat  (C) Segran (D) Salwar  (E) Sajevar
2	( )	D) 25 <sup>th</sup>	18.	Kapil's no. is 13 <sup>th</sup> from upwards and 26 <sup>th</sup> from downwards among the students who passed in the class. If 6 students failed then how many total students were there in the class?
. 4.	of 38 students. What w downwards?			(A) 45 (B) 38 (C) 44 (D) 50 (E) None of these
			19.	Pranav's no. from upwards is 45 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> from downwards among the students who

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passed in	the class. If 15 students failed then,
how man	y students were there in the class?
(1) 66	(P) 65

- (A) 66
- (B) 65
- (C) 58
- (D) 72
- (E) None of these
- 20. In a class of 45 students, among these students who passed Anmol secured 11th position from upwards and 15th from downwards. How many students failed?
  - (A) 19
- (B) 20
- (C) 15
- (D) 18
- (E) None of these
- 21. 15 students failed in a class of 52 students. Position of Ratnesh is 22<sup>nd</sup> from upwards among the students who passed. What will be his position from downwards?
  - (A) 20<sup>th</sup>
- (B) 18th
- (C) 17th
- (D) 19th
- (E) None of these
- 22. In a line of students Madhukar is on 15<sup>th</sup> position from right and Dhirendra is on 18th position from left. When they both interchange their positions then madhukar is on 20<sup>th</sup> position from right. What will be the position of Dhirendra from left?
  - (A) 18th
- (B) 24<sup>th</sup>
- (C) 23rd
- (D) 20th
- (E) 22<sup>nd</sup>
- 23. In a line of students, Sanjay is on 10<sup>th</sup> place from left and Amikar is on 15th place from right. When they both interchange their positions then Sanjay is on 20th place from left. What is the total no. of students in the line?
  - (A) 35
  - (B) 34
  - (C) 36
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 24. Sarita is on 11th place from upwards in a group of 45 girls. If we start counting from downwards, what will be her place?
  - (A) 36<sup>th</sup>
  - (B) 34<sup>th</sup>
  - (C) 35<sup>th</sup>
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these

- 25. Shweta and Neha are on 15th and 20th places from upwards respectively in a class of 55 girls. What will be their respective positions from downwards?
  - (A) 40th and 35th
  - (B) 38th and 33rd
  - (C) 39th and 34th
  - (D) 41st and 36th
  - (E) None of these
- 26. Some boys are sitting in a line. Mahendra is on 17th place from left and Surendra is on 18th place from right. There are 8 boys in between them. How many boys are there in the line?
  - (A) 43
- (B) 42
- (C) 41
- (D) 44
- (E) None of these
- 27. Malay Pratap is on 13th position from the starting and on 17th position from the end in his class. He is on 8th position from the starting and on 13th position from the end among the students who passed. How many students failed?
  - (A) 7
  - (B) 8
  - (C) 9
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 28. Which one of the following words will come right in the middle if they are arranged according to the dictionary?
  - (A) Deceive
  - (B) Decease
  - (C) Decide
  - (D) Deceit
  - (E) Decipher
- 29. Which one of the following will come right in the middle. When arranged in the dictionary series?
  - (A) Delude
- (B) Delirium
- (C) Defer
- (D) Demean
- (E) Delete
- 30. Which one of the following will come right in the middle when arranged according to the dictionary?
  - (A) Plane
- (B) Plain (D) Place
- (C) Player
- (E) Plenty

# **Answers with Explanation**

1. (E) Total boys

= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} Raman's place \\ from right \end{bmatrix}$$
 +  $\begin{bmatrix} Ram's place \\ from left \end{bmatrix}$  - 1  
=  $\begin{bmatrix} 14 + 13 \end{bmatrix}$  - 1  
=  $26$ 

2. (C) Raman's position from upwards

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Raman's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from down} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= 31 - [9 - 1]$$
$$= 23$$

3. (B) Mohan's position

$$= Total boys - \begin{bmatrix} Mohan's first \\ position \end{bmatrix} - 1$$

4. (B) Total students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Rohan's position \\ from upwards \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Rohan's \\ position \\ from down \end{bmatrix} - 1 + [Students failed]$$

$$= [11 + 27] - 1 + [12]$$

$$= 49$$

5. (D) Total students

= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} First & Second \\ position + position \\ of Ganesh & of Rajan \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
= 
$$[12 + 20] - 1$$
= 
$$31$$

6. (A) Total students

= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} Position \text{ of } & Position \text{ of } \\ Rajesh \text{ from + Rajesh from } \\ one \text{ end } & \text{other end } \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
= 
$$[10 + 9] - 1 = 18$$

7. (A) Sudha's position from upwards

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Total \\ students - from downwards \end{bmatrix} + 1$$
$$= [31 - 11] + 1 = 21$$

8. (B) Subha's position from left

= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Difference of Subha's} \\ \text{positions of + first} \\ \text{Rupa} & \text{place} \end{bmatrix}$$
  
= 
$$[(15-11)+10] = 14$$

9. (A) Vijay's position from downwards

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Total \\ students \end{bmatrix} - Vijay's position \\ from upwards \end{bmatrix} + 1$$
$$= [43 - 14] + 1 = 30$$

10. (D) Position of Mahesh from downwards

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Mohan's position} \\ \text{from upwards} \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
$$= [41] - [11 - 1] = 31$$

Position of Sundar from downwards

= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{bmatrix}$$
 -  $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Sundar's position} \\ \text{from upwards} \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  -  $\begin{bmatrix} 1$ 

11. (E) Rajan's place from right

= 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Difference position} & + \text{ First place} \\ \text{of Suraj} & + \text{ of Rajan} \end{bmatrix}$$
  
= 
$$[(27 - 10) + 10] = 27$$

12. (A) Position of Shyam from downwards

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Shyam from} - 1 \\ \text{upwards} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= [38] - [18 - 1] = 21$$

13. (A) Position of Suman from right

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Difference of} \\ \text{Raman's position} + & \text{First position} \\ = [(15-9)+6] = 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

14. (C) Total students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} P's \text{ position} \\ \text{from left} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} F's \text{ position} \\ \text{from right} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Students \\ between them \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= [14 + 7] + [4] = 25$$

15. (C) Total students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Amar's & Amar's \\ position & position \\ from & from \\ upwards & downwards \end{bmatrix} - 1$$

$$= [9 + 14] - 1 = 22$$

Total students who passed

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Mohan's & Mohan's \\ position & + position \\ from starting & from end \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
$$= [5 + 11] - 1 = 15$$

.. No. of failed students

$$= 22 - 15 = 7$$

16. (C) Total students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Rakesh's & Rakesh's \\ place & place \\ from & from \\ upwards & downwards \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
$$= [9 + 38] - 1 = 46$$

17. (A) On arranging—

Sajevar, Sajewat, Sajewet, Salwar, Segvan.

18. (C) Total students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Kapil's & Kapil's \\ position & + position \\ from upwards & from down \end{bmatrix} - 1 + \begin{bmatrix} Failed \\ Students \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [13 + 26] - 1 + 6 = 44$$

19. (A) Total students

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} Fai \\ stud \end{bmatrix}$$
=  $[45 + 7] - 1 + 15$ 
=  $66$ 

20. (B) Failed students

= [Total students]  

$$-\left[\begin{pmatrix} Anmol's \\ position \\ from upwards \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} Anmol's \\ position \\ from down \end{pmatrix} - 1\right]$$
=  $45 - (11 + 15) - 1$ ] =  $20$ 

21. (E) Total students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Position \text{ of } \\ Ratnesh \\ from \\ upwards \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} Position \text{ of } \\ Ratnesh \\ from \\ downwards \end{pmatrix} - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
Failed

$$52 = [(22 + x) - 1 + 15]$$

$$52 = 22 + x + 14$$

 $\therefore x = 16$ 

22. (C) Second place of Dhirendra from left

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Difference of} \\ \text{places of} \\ \text{Madhukar} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{cases} \text{First place} \\ \text{of Dhirendra} \end{cases}$$
$$= [(20 - 15) + 18] = 23$$

23. (B) Total students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Second place \\ of Sanjay \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} First place \\ of Amikar \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
$$= [20 + 15] - 1 = 34$$

24. (C) Sarita's place from downwards

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Total} & \text{Sarita's place} \\ \text{girls} & -\text{from upwards} \end{bmatrix} + 1$$
$$= [45 - 11] + 1 = 35$$

25. (D) Shweta's position from downwards

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Total & Shweta's \\ students - position \\ from upwards \end{bmatrix} + 1$$
$$= [55 - 15] + 1 = 41$$

Neha's place from downwards

$$= \left[ \frac{\text{Total}}{\text{students}} - \frac{\text{Neha's place}}{\text{from upwards}} \right] + 1$$
$$= [55 - 20] + 1 = 36$$

Thus, Shweta's and Neha's place from downwards is 41st and 36th.

26. (A) Total boys—

$$(A) 1 otal boys — 
= \begin{bmatrix} Mahendra's & Surendra's \\ place & + & place \\ from left & from right \end{bmatrix} 
+ \begin{bmatrix} Boys between \\ them \end{bmatrix} 
= [17 + 18] + 8 = 43$$

27. (C) Total boys—

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Malay's & Malay's \\ place & + place \\ from starting & from end \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
$$= [13 + 17] - 1 = 29$$

No. of Passed students

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Malay's & Malay's \\ place & + place \\ from starting & from end \end{bmatrix} - 1$$
$$= [8 + 13] - 1 = 20$$

.. No. of failed students

$$= 29 - 20 = 9$$

28. (A) On arranging— Decease, Deceit, Deceive, Decide, Decipher.

29. (B) On arranging-Defer, Delete, Delirium, Delude, Demean.

30. (A) On arranging—

Place, Plain, Plane, Player, Plenty.

#### Exercise 2

Read the following to answer the questions that follow it—

Jayesh is taller than Mohan, but shorter than Ashok. Shashi is taller than Mohan but shorter than Vijay.

- 1. Who is the tallest?
  - (A) Ashok
  - (B) Vijay
  - (C) Ashok or Vijay
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 2. Who is the shortest?
  - (A) Jayesh
  - (B) Sashi
  - (C) Vijay
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 3. Among five boys, Basant is taller than Manohar, but not as much as Raju. Jayant is taller than Dutta but shorter than Manohar. Who is the tallest?
  - (A) Raju
  - (B) Manohar
  - (C) Basant
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 4. Which will be the third word when the following words are arranged according to the dictionary pattern?
  - (A) Amphibian
- (B) Amorphous
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Amphidertrous
- (E) Ambivalent
- 5. Mohit is taller than Ashok, Gopal is taller than Prabodh. Who is the tallest? To answer this question which of the following two informations (1) and (2) given below is necessary?
  - (1) Ashok is taller than Gopal.
  - (2) Gopal is shorter than Ashok.
  - (A) Both (1) and (2)
  - (B) Both (1) and (2) are insufficient
  - (C) Only (1)
  - (D) Only (2)
  - (E) Only (1) or only (2)

- 6. Who is wearing red shirt among Pravir, Subodh, Gopal and Suresh? To answer this question which of the following informations (1) and (2) given below are sufficient?
  - (1) Each one of them is wearing a different coloured shirt.
  - (2) Pravir and Gopal are wearing yellow and blue shirts respectively and Subodh is wearing green shirt.
  - (A) Both (1) and (2) are insufficient
  - (B) Both (1) and (2) are sufficient
  - (C) Only (1) or Only (2)
  - (D) Only (2)
  - (E) Only (1)
- 7. Ramesh is taller than Ajay. Vijay is taller than Suresh and Ramesh. Who is the shortest?
  - (A) Ramesh
  - (B) Suresh
  - (C) Ajay
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- Prakash is heavier than Arun who is lighter than Varun. Prabodh is lighter than Prakash and heavier than Varun.
  - (i) When they are arranged in the decreasing order of their weights then who will be on third place?
    - (A) Arun
- (B) Prabodh
- (C) Varun
- (D) Prakash
- (E) In adequate data
- (ii) Who is the heaviest?
  - (A) Prakash
  - (B) Arun
  - (C) Varun
  - (D) Prabodh
  - (E) In adequate data
- 9. (1) Gopal is shorter, than Ashok but taller than Kohav.
  - (2) Naveen is shorter than Kohav.
  - (3) Jayesh is taller than Naveen.
  - (4) Ashok is taller than Jayesh.
  - (i) Who is the tallest?
    - (A) Gopal
- (B) Ashok
- (C) Jayesh
- (D) Naveen
- (E) Kohav

	(ii) Which of the following is insufficient to answer the above question ?		<ul><li>(C) Prabodh</li><li>(E) Prakash</li><li>(D) Sameer</li></ul>		
	(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) All are necessary	16.	Suresh is heavier than Anil but not than Raju. Anil is heavier than Jayesh. Krishnan is heavier than Suresh, but lighter than Raju. Who is the heaviest?		
10.	Anil is heavier than Anand but not as much as Lalu. Anand is heavier than Vijay. Raman is heavier than Anil, but lighter than Shyam. Who is the lightest?		(A) Anil (B) Krishnan (C) Raju (D) Suresh (E) Jayesh		
	(A) Lalu (B) Shyam (C) Anand (D) Anil (E) Vijay	17.	Usha is taller than Mahesh but not than Suresh. Suresh is shorter than Khan who is not as tall as Subhash. Who is the tallest?		
11.	Raghu is heavier than Prakash. Bala is heavier than Dilip. Ashok is heavier than Raghu. Which of the following is necessary to decide that who is the heaviest?		(A) Subhash (B) Usha (C) Mahesh (D) Khan (E) None of these		
	<ul> <li>(A) None more is necessary</li> <li>(B) Prakash is heavier than Bala</li> <li>(C) Dilip is lighter than Bala</li> <li>(D) Ashok is heavier than Prakash</li> <li>(E) Raghu is heavier than Prakash</li> </ul>	18.	Vikram is taller than Rajan, but shorter than Anie. Jamal is taller than Anie. Sita is taller than Vikram. Rajan is shorter than Sita. Who is the shortest?  (A) Sita (B) Rajan		
12.	Among five friends. A is heavier than B. C is lighter than D. B is lighter than D, but heavier than E. Who is the heaviest?		<ul><li>(C) Vikram</li><li>(D) Can not be determined</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>		
13.	<ul> <li>(A) B</li> <li>(B) C</li> <li>(C) A</li> <li>(D) D</li> <li>(E) Can not be determined</li> <li>Vibhu's younger brother Mahipal is older than Raveti. Prema is younger than Seema but</li> </ul>	19.	Prakash is taller than Gita. Amar is taller than Prabhat, but not than Gita. Prabodh is taller than Prakash. Who is the shortest?  (A) Prakash (B) Gita (C) Amar (D) Prabodh (E) Prabhat		
	elder than Vibhu. Who is the eldest?  (A) Prema (B) Mahipal  (C) Vibhu (D) Seema  (E) Can not be determined	20.	Kelakar is taller than Mangal but not than Priyadarshi. Mahesh is taller than Santosh, but shorter than Mangal. Who is the tallest?  (A) Mahesh		
14.	Vipul is taller than Hansa. Hansa is taller than Anand. Alok is taller than Ashok. Ashok is taller than Hansa. Who is the tallest?  (A) Vipul		(B) Santosh (C) Mangal (D) Kelakar (E) Priyadarshi		
	<ul><li>(B) Alok</li><li>(C) Ashok</li><li>(D) Can not be determined</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	21.	Kiran is shorter than Preeti, but not than Sulekha. Suneeta is taller than Prabha. Who is shorter than Shweta. Who is the shortest?  (A) Sulekha		
15.	Shishir is taller than Sameer but not than Prakash. Ashok is taller than Prabodh, but not		<ul><li>(B) Prabha</li><li>(C) Shweta</li></ul>		

(D) Can not be determined

(E) None of these

Prakash. Ashok is taller than Prabodh, but not

(B) Shishir

than Sameer. Who is the tallest ?

(A) Ashok

- 22. Ramprakash is heavier than Mathur, but not than Rakesh. Satyanarayan is heavier than Rakesh, but not than Vivek. Who is the heaviest?
  - (A) Rakesh
  - (B) Vivek
  - (C) Mathur
  - (D) Satyanarayan
  - (E) None of these
- 23. Kaushal is heavier than Pravin who is lighter than Khurshid. Ashok is heavier than Janardan, but not than Chandrabhushan. Which of the following is correct?
  - (1) Pravin is heavier than Chandrabhushan.
  - (2) Janardan is heavier than Kaushal.
  - (A) Only (1)
  - (B) Only (2)
  - (C) (1) and (2) both
  - (D) (1) or (2)
  - (E) None of these
- 24. Vinod is taller than Arvind, but not than Babban. Raju is taller than Suman. Who is shorter than Kamal. Which of the following is correct?
  - (1) Raju is shorter than Arvind
  - (2) Arvind is taller than Raju
  - (A) Only (1)
  - (B) Only (2)
  - (C) (1) and (2) both
  - (D) Only (1) or Only (2)
  - (E) None of these
- 25. Sumitra is shorter than Nandini, but not as much as Kamini. Karishma is taller than Rashmi, but not as much as Sumitra. Who is the shortest?
  - (A) Nandini
  - (B) Sumitra
  - (C) Rashmi
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 26. Ram is 6 years older than Shyam who is 8 years younger than Suresh. Naresh is 2 years older than Ram, but not as much old as Kamal is. Who is the youngest?
  - (A) Kamal
- (B) Suresh
- (C) Shyam
- (D) Ram
- (D) None of these

- 27. Sapna is shorter than Lata who is shorter than Kamala. Mahendra is taller than Shweta, but as much as Sapana is. Who is the tallest?
  - (A) Sapna
  - (B) Mahendra
  - (C) Shweta
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 28. Prabhat jumps higher than Prakash, but not as much as Prabodh jumps Pranav jumps lower than Prabhash but not less than Prabodh. Who jumps lowest?
  - (A) Prakash
- (B) Prabodh
- (C) Prabhash
- (D) Pranav
- (E) Prabhat
- 29. Saurabh is shorter than Neeraj, but not as much as Vibhu. Manu is taller than Vibhu, but not as much as Shivam. Who is the shortest?
  - (A) Vibhu
- (B) Shivam
- (C) Neeraj
- (D) Saurabh
- (E) Manu
- 30. Ankita is taller than Neeraj who is shorter than Anju. Pratibha is taller than Prema who is taller than Ankita. Who will come in the middle when they are arranged in ascending or descending order?
  - (A) Anju
- (B) Prema
- (C) Pratibha
- (D) Ankita
- (E) Neeraj

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (C) On arranging—
  - Ashok > Jayesh > Mohan

Vijay > Shashi > Mohan

- 2. (E) Mohan is the shortest.
- 3. (A) On arranging—

Raju, Basant, Manohar, Jayant, Dutta.

4. (B) On arranging—

Ambiguous, Ambivalent, Amorphous, Amphibian, Amphidextrous.

7. (D)

- . (E) 6. (A)
- 8. (i) (C) On arranging in decreasing order— Prakash, Prabodh, Varun, Arun.
  - (ii) (A)

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- 9. (i) (B) On arranging—
  Ashok > Gopal > Kohav > Naveen
  Ashok > Jayesh > Naveen
  - (ii) (E)
- 10. (E) On arranging in decreasing weights

  Lalu
  Shyam
  Raman, Anil, Anand, Vijay.
- 11. (B) 12. (E)
- 13. (D) On arranging—
  Seema > Prema > Vibhu > Mahipal > Raveti.
- 14. (D)
- 15. (E) Prakash > Shishir > Sameer ...(1) Sameer > Ashok > Prabodh ...(2)

And, from (1) and (2)

Prakash > Shishir > Sameer > Ashok > Prabodh.

- 16. (C) On arranging—
  Raju > Krishnan > Suresh > Anil > Jayesh
- 17. (A) Subhash > Khan > Suresh > Usha > Mahesh.
- 18. (B) 19. (E) 20. (E)
- 21. (D) Preeti > Kiran > Sulekha Sunita > Shweta > Prabha
- 22. (B)
- 23. (C) Kaushal > Khurshid > Praveen Chandrabhushan > Ashok > Janardan. On arranging according to the question—
  - (1) Kaushal > Khurshid > Praveen > Chandrabhushan > Ashok > Janardan.
  - (2) Chandrabhushan > Ashok > Janardan > Kaushal > Khurshid > Praveen.

Thus, both statements are true.

- 24. (D) Babban > Vinod > Arvind Raju > Kamal > Suman.
- 25. (D) Nandini > Sumitra > Kamini Sumitra > Karishma > Rashmi
- 26. (C) Kamal > Naresh > Suresh > Ram > Shyam
- 27. (E) Kamala > Lata > Sapana Sapna > Mahendra > Shweta
- 28. (A) Prabodh > Prabhat > Prakash Prabhash > Pranav > Prabodh.

- 29. (A) Neeraj > Saurabh > Vibhu and Shivam > Manu > Vibhu.
- 30. (D) Pratibha > Prema > Ankita > Anju > Neeraj.

#### Exercise 3

**Directions**—(Q. 1-2) Read the following and answer the questions—

A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre. D is between F and B. A is second to the left of D and second to the right of F.

- 1. Who is facing towards A?
  - (A) B
- (B) F (D) D
- (C) B or F
- (E) None of these
- 2. Who is facing towards D?
  - (A) C
  - (B) A
  - (C) E
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 3-4) A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre. E is between H and D. H is third to the left of B and second to the right of A. C is between A and G. B and E are not facing each other.

- 3. Who is third to the left of D?
  - (A) F
  - (B) E
  - (C) A
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (D) None of these
- 4. Which of the following is not true?
  - (A) D and E are facing each other
  - (B) C is third to the right of D
  - (C) E is between H and D
  - (D) A is between C and F
  - (E) E and C are facing each other

## Directions—(Q. 5-6)

- (i) 7 books are placed one above the other in a definite way.
- (ii) History book is just above Public Adm. book.

- (iii) Geography book is fourth from downward and English book is fifth from upwards.
- (iv) There are two books between Economics and Public Adm.
- 5. How many books are between Public Adm. and Science? Which of the following information is necessary to answer the above question?
  - (A) There are any two books between Maths and Geography.
  - (B) There are any two books between Geography and Science.
  - (C) Public Adm. book is two books above the Economics book
  - (D) There is 1 book between English and Science
  - (E) None more information is needed
- 6. Which three books are kept above the English book? Which of the following information is necessary to answer this question?
  - (A) There are any two books between English and History-book
  - (B) Economics book is between English and Science book
  - (C) Uppermost book is Science book
  - (D) Geography book is above English book
  - (E) None more information is needed

#### **Directions**—(Q. 7-11)

- (i) Nine students A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I are sitting on a bench and are facing towards the sea.
- (ii) C is next to the right of A and second to the left of H.
- (iii) B is on any one end and second to the left
- (iv) F is the neighbour of B and I is third to the right of D.
- (v) G is the neighbour D and E.
- 7. Which of the two students are on the two ends?
  - (A) C and G
- (B) A and G
- (C) A and E
- (D) C and A
- (E) None of these
- 8. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) C and H are neighbours of B
  - (B) F is just in the middle of all students
  - (C) Group of 8 friends is just left to H

- (D) H and F are neighbours of I
- (E) None of these
- 9. Which of the given five statements is unnecessary?
  - (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iv)
- (D) (iii)
- (E) None of these
- 10. Who is just in the middle?
  - (A) H
- (B) F
- (C) D
- (D) B
- (E) None of these
- 11. Which of the following group is just right to F ?
  - (A) IHD
  - (B) HDC
  - (C) IHB
  - (D) DGE
  - (E) None of these

### Directions—(Q. 12-16)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a line facing towards East.
- (ii) A is fourth to the right of E.
- (iii) H is fourth to the left of D.
- (iv) C and F are not at the ends and are neighbours of B and G respectively
- (v) H is next to the left of A and A is the neighbour of B.
- 12. What is the position of F?
  - (A) Next to the right of E
  - (B) Next to the right of G
  - (C) Next to the right of D
  - (D) Between G and H
  - (E) None of these
- 13. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) G is the neighbourer of H and A
  - (B) B is next to the right of A
  - (C) E is at left end
  - (D) D is next to the left of B
  - (E) None of these
- 14. Who is the neighbourer of D?
  - (A) F
  - (B) C
  - (C) B and C
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these

- 15. Which of the following is not true?
  - (A) H is second to the right of F
  - (B) E is fourth to the left of A
  - (C) D is fourth to the right of H
  - (D) A is third to the left of D
  - (E) None of these
- 16. Who are sitting on the ends?
  - (A) E and C
  - (B) F and D
  - (C) G and B
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these

### Directions—(Q. 17-18)

- (i) P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre.
- (ii) R is next to the left of T.
- (iii) P is between S and T.
- 17. Who is next to the left of R?
  - (A) T
- (B) P
- (C) Q
- (D) S
- (E) Can not be determined
- 18. To get the answer the above question which of the statements from the given three statements is not necessary?
  - (A) None
- (D) Only (ii)
- (C) (ii) or (iii)
- (D) Only (iii)
- (E) None of these

#### Directions—(Q. 19-23)

- (i) Five friends P, Q, R, S and T went by five different vehicles from Mumbai to five different cities Chennai, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The vehicles were Bus, Train, Car, Aeroplane and Boat.
- (ii) Person who went to Delhi did not use boat.
- (iii) R went to Bangalore by Car and Q went to Calcutta by aeroplane.
- (iv) S used boat while T used Train.
- (v) Delhi and Chennai are not connected to Mumbai by Bus.
- 19. Which of the following is not true?
  - (A) T-Aeroplane
- (B) R-Car
- (C) S-Boat
- (D) P-Bus
- (E) Q-Aeroplane

- 20. Which of the following is correct for S?
  - (A) Chennai-Bus
- (B) Chennai-Boat
- (C) Delhi-Bus
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 21. Which of the following is not correct?
  - (A) Chennai-Boat
- (B) Calcutta-Aeroplane
- (21) Chemina Boat
- (C) Hyderabad-Bus (D) Bangalore-Car
- (E) Delhi-Bus
- 22. Person who went to Delhi, which vehicle did he use?
  - (A) Bus
- (B) Train
- (C) Aeroplane
- (D) Car
- (E) Boat
- 23. Who went to Delhi?
  - (A) T
- (B) S
- (C) R
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

### Directions—(Q. 24-28)

- (i) 11 students A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K are sitting on a bench in a lecture room facing towards the teacher.
- (ii) D is towards the left of F and second to the right of C.
- (iii) E is second to the left of A and is sitting on one end.
- (iv) J is the neighbourer of A and B and is third to the left of G.
- (v) H is next to left of D and is third to the right of I.
- 24. Which two students are sitting on two ends?
  - (A) K and D
- (B) E and D
- (C) K and F
- (D) E and F
- (E) None of these
- 25. Which group of students is sitting just next to the right of G?
  - (A) C, H, D, E
  - (B) C, H, I, B
  - (C) C, H, D, I
  - (D) B, J, A, K
  - (E) None of these
- 26. Who is sitting just in the middle?
  - (A) J
- (B) C
- (C) B
- (D I
- (E) None of these

- 27. Which of the given five statements is unnecessary?
  - (A) (i) and (iii)
  - (B) (i)
  - (C) (iii)
  - (D) (iv)
  - (E) All are necessary
- 28. Which of the following is correct?
  - (A) E and A are the closest neighbourers of J
  - (B) G, I and B are sitting to the left of C
  - (C) H is in the middle of the line
  - (D) A, K and E are to the right of J
  - (E) None of these

#### Directions—(Q. 29-33)

- (i) 11 students A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K are sitting in a line in the class facing towards the teacher.
- (ii) D is just next to the left of F and second to the left of C.
- (iii) E is sitting on one end and A is second to the left of E.
- (iv) J is the closest neighbourer of A and B and is third to the right of G.
- (v) H is next to the right of D and is third to the left of I.
- 29. Who is in the middle?
  - (A) C
- (B) I
- (C) B
- (D) G
- (E) None of these
- 30. Which group is on the right of G?
  - (A) IBJA
- (B) ICHDF
- (C) CHDF
- (D) CHDE
- (E) None of these
- 31. Which of the given five statements is not necessary?
  - (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iii)
- (D) (iv)
- (E) None of these
- 32. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) There are three students between D and C
  - (B) G and C are neighbours and are sitting just next to the left of H
  - (C) B is between J and I
  - (D) K is between A and J
  - (E) None of these

- 33. If E and D, C and B, A and H and K and F interchange their places then which of the two students will be on the ends?
  - (A) D and E
- (B) E and F
- (C) D and K
- (D) K and F
- (E) None of these

#### Directions—(Q. 34-36)

- (i) Psycology, Hindi, English, Public Adm., Economics, History and Science books are kept on a table one above the other.
- (ii) Public Adm. book is kept uppermost.
- (iii) Science book is just below the History book and History book is just below the Public Adm. book.
- (iv) Economics book is just above the Psyclogy book but not just in the middle of all books.
- (v) Hindi book is just below the Psycology book.
- 34. Economics book is in between—
  - (A) Science and History
  - (B) Psycology and Hindi
  - (C) English and Psycology
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 35. Which three books are kept between Hindi and Science books ?
  - (A) Economics, Psycology and Hindi
  - (B) Economics, Psycology and History
  - (C) English, Economics and Psycology
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 36. If the places of Public Adm. and English, Science and Hindi and History and Psycology books are interchanged then which of the following book will be between Psycology and Public Adm. book?
  - (A) Hindi
- (B) Science
- (C) Psycology
- (D) Economics
- (E) None of these

### **Directions**—(Q. 37-41)

- (i) 6 friends P, Q, R, S, T and U are members of a club. They play different games Footbal, Cricket, Tennis, Basketball, Badminton and Volleyball.
- (ii) T is taller than P and S and plays Tennis.

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- (iii) The tallest among them plays Basket-ball.
- (iv) The shortest among them plays Volleyball.
- (v) Q and S plays neither Basketball nor volleyball.
- (vi) R plays Volleyball.
- (vii) According to height T is between P and Q. Q plays Football.
- 37. What does S plays?
  - (A) Football
  - (B) Cricket or Badminton
  - (C) Cricket
  - (D) Badminton
  - (E) None of these
- 38. Who is taller than R but shorter than P?
  - (A) T
- (B) Data inadequate
- (C) Q
- (D) U

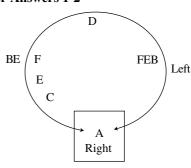
- (E) None of these
- 39. Who plays Basket-ball?
  - (A) S
- (B) U
- (C) O
- (D) R
- (E) None of these
- 40. Which of the following is not true?
  - (A) T is taller than R
  - (B) U is taller than Q
  - (C) P is shorter than R
  - (D) Q is taller than S
  - (E) S is taller than R
- 41. If they are arranged in the descending order then who will be in third place?
  - (A) T
- (B) Q
- (C) P
- (D) S
- (E) None of these
- 42. Brajesh, Jayesh, Amar and Praveer are playing cards. Amar is on the right of Jayesh who is on the right of Brajesh. Who is on the right of Amar?
  - (A) Brajesh
  - (B) Praveer
  - (C) Brajesh or Praveer
  - (D) Jayesh
  - (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 43-45) 6 persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circle each of them facing each other. B is sitting between A and C. E is sitting between F and D. F is sitting just infront of A and to the right of E.

- 43. D is sitting between—
  - (A) EF
  - (B) AE
  - (C) AB
  - (D) CF
  - (E) None of these
- 44. If the places of B and F are interchanged and that of C and D are also interchanged them A will be between-
  - (A) CB
- (B) ED
- (C) FD
- (D) FE
- (E) None of these
- 45. Who sitting next to the left of D?
  - (A) E
- (B) F
- (C) B
- (D) A
- (E) None of these

# **Answers with Explanation**

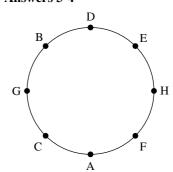
#### For Answers 1-2



1. (C)

2. (A)

# For Answers 3-4



3. (A) 4. (A) For Anguage 5.6. The order will be	34. (C) 35. (C)
For Answers 5-6—The order will be—  1. Maths 2. History 3. Public Adm. 4. Geography 5. English 6. Economics 7. Science.	36. (A) On interchanging—  (1) English (2) Psycology  (3) Hindi (4) Public Adm.  (5) Economics (6) History  (7) Science
5. (D) 6. (E) <b>For Answers 7-11</b> —The order will be—	For Answers 37-41—In descending order of height— Player Game
H I C A D G E F B  7. (E) 8. (C) 9. (E) 10. (C) 11. (D)	U Basketball Q Football
For Answers 12-16—The order will be— EFGHABCD	T Tennis P Cricket or Badminton
12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (E) 16. (E)  For Answers 17-18 — The order will be —  ● P	S Cricket or Badminton R Volleyball 37. (B) 38. (E) 39. (B) 40. (C) 41. (A)
$S \bullet  \bullet R$	42. (B) The order will be—  Brajesh  •
Q 18. (A)	Jayesh ● Praveer
For Answers 19-23 — P — Hyderabad — Bus Q — Calcutta — Aeroplane	• Amar
Q — Calcutta — Aeroplane R — Bangalore — Car S — Chennai — Boat T — Delhi — Train	For Answers 45-45— 43. (B)  A  X
19. (A) 20. (B) 21. (E) 22. (B) 23. (A)  For Answers 24-28—The order will be—  • Teacher	D × × B
E K A J B I G C H D F  24. (D) 25. (E) 26. (D) 27. (E) 28. (B)	E × × C
For Answers 29-33—The order will be— FDHCGIBJAKE	F 44. (E)
29. (B) 30. (A) 31. (E) 32. (C) 33. (C) On interchanging—	$egin{array}{c} A \\ \times \\ C \times \\ \end{array} \qquad \times F$
KEABGICJHFD  For Answers 34-36—The order will be—	E × ×D
<ol> <li>Public Adm.</li> <li>History</li> <li>Science</li> <li>Economics</li> <li>Psycology</li> <li>Hindi</li> </ol>	× B 45. (B)

#### Exercise 4

**Directions**—(Q. 1-5) Read the given statements carefully and answer the questions that follow—

- (i) There are 6 persons in a family— A, B, C, D, E and F
- (ii) These persons are of three generations and there are two couples in the family.
- (iii) Each person has a different choice of colours from green, yellow, black, red, white and pink.
- (iv) None of the lady likes neither green nor white colour.
- (v) C is the daughter-in-law of E and likes black colour.
- (vi) B is the brother of F and son of D. He likes pink colour.
- (vii) A is the grand mother of F who does not likes real colour.
- (viii) The person who likes green colour has a wife who likes yellow colour.
- 1. Which of the following is a couple?
  - (A) CD
  - (B) DA
  - (C) AC
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 2. How many gents are there in the family?
  - (A) 2
  - (B) 3
  - (C) 4
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 3. What is true about F?
  - (A) Brother of B
  - (B) Sister of B
  - (C) B's brother or Sister
  - (D) Daughter of C
  - (E) None of these
- 4. Which of the following is the choice of any one of the two couples?
  - (A) Yellow-Red
  - (B) Green-Black
  - (C) Red-Yellow
  - (D) Yellow-Green
  - (E) None of these

- 5. Which colour does A likes?
  - (A) Red
  - (B) Yellow
  - (C) Red or Yellow
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 6-8) Read the passage given below and answer the questions following it—

Five plays are to be performed in five days from Monday to Friday of a week. Each day only one play can be performed. These five plays are A, B, C, D and E. D and E are neither first nor last. C will be played just after E. B will be played just after D. There is one play between A and B.

- 6. What is the correct order of the plays?
  - (A) AECDB
- (B) ADBCE
- (C) BDAEC
- (D) DBECA
- (E) None of these
- 7. Which play was performed on Wednesday?
  - (A) B or C
  - (B) B
  - (C) A
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 8. Which play was performed on the first day?
  - (A) A
  - (B) B
  - (C) C
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these

#### Directions—(Q. 9-13)

- (i) In a six-membered family there are people belonging to three generations. Each person has different profession and different choice of colours. There are two couples in the family.
- (ii) Mohan is C.A. and he does not likes green colour. His wife is not a doctor.
- (iii) Engineer likes red colour and his wife is a teacher.
- (iv) Mohini is mother-in-law of Savita and she likes orange colour.
- (v) Deepak is the grand father of Teetu. Teetu is a professor and likes black colour.
- (vi) Nanu is the grand daughter of Mohini and likes blue colour. Nanu's mother likes white colour.

9.	Which of the following two pairs are correct?	16. How is B related to F?			
	(A) Deepak - Mohini and Mohan - Nanu		(A) Sister (B) Grandmother		
	(B) Mohan - Savita and Teetu - Nanu		(C) Wife (D) Data inadequate		
	(C) Mohini - Deepak and Mohan - Savita		(E) None of these		
	(D) Can not be determined	17	How is F related to A?		
		1/.	(A) Brother (B) Daughter		
	(E) None of these		(C) Father (D) Mother		
10.	Who is Engineer?		(E) None of these		
	(A) Mohini	10			
	(B) Savita	18.	Which of the following are ladies?		
	(C) Nanu		(A) B, D, E (B) A, F, B		
	(D) Can not be determined		(C) $D, C, F$ (D) $B, C, F$		
	(E) None of these		(E) None of these		
11	` '		Directions—(Q. 19-23)		
11.	How many ladies are there in the family?  (A) Two		(i) There are 6 members A, B, C, D, E and F		
			in a family. There are two couples in		
	(B) Three		family.		
	(C) Four		(ii) There are two engineers, one teacher, one psychologist and two actors. Both engi-		
	(D) Can not be determined		neers are of same sex.		
	(E) None of these		(iii) Profession of A and C is the same.		
12.	What is the profession of Savita?		(iv) Teacher is married to the engineer and		
	(A) Doctor		one actor is married to the lady		
	(B) Teacher		Psychologist.		
	(C) Engineer		(v) A is an actor and E is an engineer. Both		
	(D) Can not be determined		are unmarried.		
	(E) None of these		(vi) F is the husband of B.		
13.	Which colour does C.A. likes?	19.	Who is married to the teacher?		
	(A) Green (B) White		(A) F   (B) C		
	(C) Blue (D) Orange		(C) A (D) B		
	(E) None of these		(E) None of these		
		20.	Who from the following is Psycologist?		
	Directions—(Q. 14-18)		(A) B		
	(i) A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family.		(B) F		
	<ul><li>(ii) there are two couples in the family.</li></ul>		(C) C		
	(iii) C is the mother of A and F.		(D) Can not be determined		
	(iv) E is the father of D.		(E) None of these		
	(v) A is the grandson of B.	21.	Which of the following is married couple?		
	(vi) There are total 3 ladies in the family.		(A) FD and BE		
14	Which of the following is a couple?		(B) CD and EB		
17.	(A) E, F (B) B, D		(C) CD and FB		
	(C) E, B (D) A, F		(D) Can not be determined		
	(E) None of these		(E) None of these		
		22.	Which of the given statements is un-		
15.	Who is the wife of E?		necessory?		
	(A) B (B) C		(A) (iii) (B) (v) and (vi)		
	(C) F (D) Data inadequate		(C) (ii) (D) (iv)		
	(E) None of these		(E) None of these		

- 23. What is the profession of B?
  - (A) Engineer
- (B) Teacher
- (C) Psychologist
- (D) Actor
- (E) None of these

### Directions—(Q. 24-28)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F are 6 members of a
- (ii) One of them is Doctor, one advocate, one engineer, two students and one housewife.
- (iii) There are two couples in the family.
- (iv) F is the father of E and is a Doctor.
- (v) A is a girl student and her husband is not an advocate.
- (vi) B is the grand mother of D and is a housewife
- (vii) D is the sister of E.
- 24. How is E related to B?
  - (A) Granddaughter (B) Grandson
  - (C) Son
- (D) Son-in-law
  - (E) Grand son/Grand daughter
- 25. Which of the following is a couple?
  - (A) F, B
- (B) F, A
- (C) C, F
- (D) F, D
- (E) None of these
- 26. How many ladies are there in the family?
  - (A) Three
- (B) Two
- (C) Three or four
- (D) Two or three
- (E) None of these
- 27. Who is the Doctor?
  - (A) D
- (B) E
- (C) D or E
- (D) A's husband
- (E) C's wife
- 28. Which of the following is definitely true?
  - (A) F is the grandmother of D
  - (B) C is the father of a student
  - (C) B is the mother of a student
  - (D) F is the father of advocate
  - (E) D is the sister of advocate

#### Directions—(Q. 29-33)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F are 6 members of a family and there are two couples in the family.
- (ii) D is the brother of F. D and F are lighter than B.

- (iii) B is the mother of D and lighter than E.
- (iv) C is a lady and she neither heaviest nor lighter in the family.
- (v) E is lighter than C. E is a man.
- (vi) Grandfather in the faimily is the heaviest.
- 29. How many gents are there in the family?
  - (A) Inadequate data (B) 2
  - (C) 4 (D) 3
  - (E) None of these
- 30. How is E related to F? (A) Grandmother

  - (C) Father
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 31. How is C related to D?
  - (A) Sister
- (B) Grandmother
- (C) Mother
- (D) Cousin

(B) Brother

- (E) None of these
- 32. Which of the following is a couple?
  - (A) A and D
- (B) B and C
- (C) A and B
- (D) B and E
- (E) None of these
- 33. If all the members are arranged in the descending order of weight then who will come at the second place?
  - (A) D
- (C) C
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

### **Directions**—(Q. 34-38)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F are 6 members of a family. They are Psycologist, Manager, Advocate, jeweller, Doctor and Engineer.
- (ii) Doctor is the grand-father of F who is a Psycologist.
- (iii) Manager D is married to A.
- (iv) C is a Jeweller and is married to Advocate.
- (v) B is the mother of F and E.
- (vi) There are two couples in the family.
- 34. What is the Profession of E?
  - (A) Jeweller
  - (B) Doctor
  - (C) Manager
  - (D) Psychologist
  - (E) None of these

- 35. How many gents are there in the family?
  - (A) One
- (D) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Date inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 36. Which of the following is a couple?
  - (A) AB
  - (B) AC
  - (C) AD
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 37. How is A related to E?
  - (A) Brother
- (B) Grand-father
- (C) Uncle
- (D) Father
- (E) None of these
- 38. What is the profession of A?
  - (A) Doctor
- (B) Jeweller
- (C) Manager
- (D) Advocate
- (E) None of these
- **Directions**—(Q. 39-45)
  - (i) Six Scientists A, B, C, D, E and F want experiment something related to their subjects.
  - (ii) Their subjects are Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Geography and Mathematics.
  - (iii) Each day only one Scientist can experiment.
  - (iv) Experiments will start from Monday and end on Sunday. On day will be rest day.
  - (v) Chemistry will be experimented just after Geography.
  - (vi) A will experiment either on the second day or on the last day. His subject is mathematics. His experiment should not be performed just before Botany.
  - (vii) C will experiment on third day and Physics will be on fifth day.
- (viii) E, who is a Zoologyst performed on second day.
- (ix) B performed on Monday and the day just after the day when F experimented will be rest day.
- 39. When will Chemistry be experimental?
  - (A) Monday
- (B) Friday
- (C) Sunday
- (D) Saturday
- (E) None of these

- 40. Which will be the first experiment?
  - (A) Zoology
- (B) Geography
- (C) Mathematics
- (D) Chemistry
- (E) None of these
- 41. Which will be the rest day?
  - (A) Tuesday
  - (B) Thursday
  - (C) Saturday
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 42. Which experiment will be performed before Physics?
  - (A) Chemistry
- (B) Zoology
- (C) Botany
- (D) Geography
- (E) None of these
- 43. What is the correct order of Scientists according to the experiment performed?
  - (A) BEDCFA
- (B) BCEFDA
- (C) AFDACB
- (D) BECDFA
- (E) None of these
- 44. Rest day will be given between which of the two Scientists ?
  - (A) Zoology Geography
  - (B) Maths Physics
  - (C) Botany Geogrpahy
  - (D) Chemistry Maths
  - (E) None of these
- 45. What is the subject of F?
  - (A) Physics
  - (B) Chemistry
  - (C) Botany
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these

#### Directions—(Q. 46-50)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F and G are seven members of a family.
- (ii) 6 of them have different professions as Author, Advocate, Teacher, Manager, Doctor, Engineer and one of them is student.
- (iii) There are two couples in the family.
- (iv) A and F are Author and Doctor respectively.
- (v) D is the father of B and Grand-father of G. D is an Engineer.

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- (vi) None of the woman is neither engineer nor advocate.
- (vii) G is a student and Grandson of E.
- 46. How is C related to G?
  - (A) Mother
- (B) Aunt
- (C) Sister
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 47. What is the Profession of E?
  - (A) Teacher
  - (B) Manager
  - (C) Teacher or Manager
  - (D) Doctor
  - (E) None of these
- 48. How many gents are there in the family?
  - (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 3
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 49. Which one of the following is a couple?
  - (A) B, E
- (B) B, D
- (C) B, F
- (D) A, C
- (E) None of these
- 50. How is F related to G?
  - (A) Brother
- (B) Sister
- (C) Uncle
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

#### Directions—(O. 51-55)

- (i) There are 7 professors in a college. They are—A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Each of them teaches a different subject.
- (ii) Three of them are ladies. There are two couples among them.
- (iii) C is the Professor of Social Science and is married to the lady professor who teaches Chemistry.
- (iv) E and G are ladies and teaches Biology and Physics respectively.
- (v) A teaches Maths and his wife does not teaches Physics.
- (vi) B neither teaches Chemistry nor Commerce.
- (vii) F and D are gents and F is unmarried.
- 51. Which subject does F teaches?
  - (A) Maths
  - (B) Chemistry

- (C) Physics
- (D) Can not be determined
- (E) None of these
- 52. Which subject does B teaches?
  - (A) Physics
  - (B) Commerce
  - (C) Social Science
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 53. Which of the following are couples?
  - (A) DC and AE
  - (B) AC and DE
  - (C) GA and CD
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 54. Which subject does A's wife teaches?
  - (C) Chemistry
  - (B) Biology
  - (C) Social Science
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 55. Which of the following are gents?
  - (A) AC
- (B) AE
- (C) AD
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 56-60) A, B, C, D, E and F are the 6 lectures to be given from Monday to Sunday and only one lecture can be given each day.

- (i) C should not be given on Friday.
- (ii) A should be given just after D.
- (iii) There should be gap of two days between B and F.
- (iv) Except Saturday, there has to be rest day on any one day. F should be delivered just before this rest day.
- (v) E should be given on Wednesday and F should not be delivered after it.
- 56. When will D be delivered?
  - (A) Friday
- (B) Saturday
- (C) Sunday
- (D) Thursday
- (E) None of these
- 57. Which is the rest day?
  - (A) Sunday
  - (B) Friday

5. (A)

62. How is P related to T?

(C) Monday (D) Can not be determined (A) Grand-mother (B) Father (C) Uncle (D) Brother (E) None of these (E) Grand-father 58. How many lectures are given between F and 63. What is the Profession of P? (A) None (B) One (A) Manager (B) Salesman (C) Two (D) Three (C) Doctor (D) Teacher (E) None of these (E) None of these 64. Which of the following are couples? 59. Which will be the last lecture? (A) PQ, RS (A) A (B) PR, OS (B) C (C) PS, QR (C) B (D) Can not be determined (D) Can not be determined (E) None of these (E) None of these 65. What is the Profession of T? 60. Which of the given statements is not (A) Manager (B) Salesman necessary to know the correct order to the (C) Doctor (D) Engineer lectures? (E) None of these (A) (i) (B) (ii) (C) (v) (D) (i) and (ii) **Answers with Explanation** (E) All are necessary Directions—(Q. 61-65) For Answers 1-5— (i) P, Q, R, S, T and U are 6 members of a (Yellow)  $E \rightarrow Daughter-in-law \rightarrow C$  (Black) family and they are Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, Salesman, Manager and Advocate. (ii) There are two couples in the family. Wife (iii) Manager is the father of U who is Engineer. (iv) Salesman R is married to a teacher.  $A \rightarrow Son \rightarrow D \rightarrow Son \rightarrow B \rightarrow Brother \rightarrow F$ (v) Doctor S is married to a manager. (Red) (Green) (Pink) (White) (vi) Q is mother of U and T. Lady Men Men 2. (B) 1.(E) 3. (A) 4. (D) 61. How many gents are there in the family? For Answers 6-8—On arranging (A) Two (B) Three ADBEC (C) Four (D) Data inadequate (E) None of these 6.(E)7. (B) 8.(A)For Answers 9-13— Mohan C.A. Men Savitri's husband Savita White Lady Mohan's wife Engineer Mohini's husband Deepak Red Men Mohini Teacher Deepak's wife Orange Lady Teetu Black Deepak's Grandson Lecture Men Nanu Blue Lady Mohini's Granddaughter

11. (B)

12. (D)

13. (E)

9. (C)

10. (E)

For	For Answers 14-18—			For A	nswers 19	-23—	
A	Men Brother		A	Unma	arried	Actor	
В	Lady		Grandmother		F's w	ife	Teacher
C	Lady			С	D's w	ife	Actor
D E	Men Men		er dfather	D	C's h	usband	Psychologist
F	Lady			Е	Unma		Engineer
14. (C)	15. (A)	16. (B)		F		usband	Engineer
	F is A's sister	` '	,	19. (A)	20. (E)	21. (C)	22. (E) 23. (B)
` ´	Answers 24-2	` ′		17. (11)	20.(2)	21.(0)	22. (L) 23. (B)
	son Professio			Relation	Otl	her Relati	on
A	Student	Lady		F's wife		ioi itoidii	
В	Housewif	-		C's wife	D'	s Grandm	other
C	Engineer	Men		B's husband	A'	s Father-in	n-law
D	Advocate	Lady			E's	sister	
E	Student	lady/	Men				
F	Doctor	Men		A's husband	E's	s father	
24. (E	25. (B)	26. (C) 27.	(D) 28	3. (D)			
For	Answers 29-3	33—		D	A's wife	_	Manager
A	C's husband	Grand-father	Men	E	_	B's	son/ Engineer
В	D's wife	D's mother	Lady			daug	ghter
C	A's wife		Lady	F	_	B's	son/ Psychologist
D	B's husband	F's brother/				daug	ghter
Б		B's son	Men	34. (E)	35. (D)	36. (C)	37. (B) 38. (A)
E F	_	— D's brother/	Men/	For A	nswers 39	-45—	
1		sister	Lady	Day		Scientis	st Subject
On	arranging acco	rding to weights	•	Mond	lay	В	Botany
	$\cdot C > E > B > D$		•	Tuesd	-	E	Zoology
		31. (B) 32. (E)	33. (C	Wedn	esday	C	Geography
	: Answers 34-3		33.(0	Thurs	day	D	Chemistry
			rofession	Friday		F	Physics
reis	son Couple	Relation	1016881011	Saturo	•	Rest	
A	D's husba		octor	Sunda	ay	A	Maths
В	C's wife		dvocate	39. (E	40. (	E) 41	1. (C) 42. (A)
C	B's husbar		eweller	43. (D	) 44. (	B) 45	5. (A)
For	Answers 46-5	50 —					
Pers	son ]	Profession	C	ouple	Other R	Relation	Sex
A		Author	_	-	_		_
В		_	_	-	_		_
C		_	_	_	_		_
D		Engineer		's husband	B's fath		Men
E	r	Feacher/Manage	er D	's wife	G's gra	nd-mothe	er Lady

F		Doctor		_		_			_
G		Student		_		_		I	Men
46. (D)	47. (C)	48. (D)	49. (E)	50. (E	<b>)</b> )				
For Answers 51-55—									
A		Maths			Men		E's husbar	nd	
В		_			Men		_		
C		Social	Science		Lady		D's wife		
D		Chem	istry		Men		C's husbai	nd	
E		Biolog	gy		Lady		A's wife		
F		Comn	nerce		Men		Unmarried	l	
G		Physic	es		Lady		_		
51. (E)	52. (D)	53. (A)	54. (B)	55.(0	C)				
For A	nswers 56	<b>6-60</b> —			For A	nswers 61	l <b>-65</b> —		
Monda	ay	F			P	Hu	sband of C	Q	Manager
Tuesda	•	_			Q	$\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{i}}$	fe of P		Doctor
Wedne	•	E			R	Hu	sband of S	S	Salesman
Thursc	•	В			S	Wi	fe of R		Teacher
Friday		D			T				Advocate
Saturd	•	A			_	_			
Sunda	У	C			U	_			Engineer
56. (A)	57. (E	58. (C)	59. (B)	60. (E)	61. (D)	62. (B)	63. (A)	64. (A)	65. (E)

Syllogism is the process whereby the ideas of a man are logically expressed.

A sentence necessarily consists of a-

- (1) Subject
- (2) Predicate
- (3) Copula

The given illustration will be said to be syllogistic when All, No, Some and Some not is added in the beginning of it.

There are four types of logical propositions—

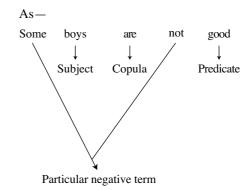
- (1) Universal affirmative
- (2) Universal negative
- (3) Particular affirmative
- (4) Particular negative
- (1) **Universal affirmative**—The foundational premise beginning with 'All' is classed as universal affirmative.

As— All the boys are good 
$$\downarrow$$
  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$  Universal Subject Copula Predicate affirmative term

(2) **Universal negative**—When a proposition begins with 'No' then such a foundational premise is categorised as universal negative.

(3) **Particular affirmative**—If a proposition commences with 'Some' then such a particular statement is grouped under particular affirmative.

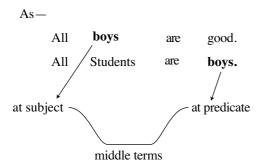
(4) **Particular negative**—When a proposition starts with 'Some not' then such a foundational premise is kept under the category of particular negative.



Serial num- ber	Beginning term of the foundational premise	Indi- cative Term	Qua- lity	Cate- gory
1	All	A	Affir- mative	Univer- sal
2	No	Е	Nega- tive	Univer- sal
3	Some	I	Affir- mative	Particu -lar
4	Some not	О	Nega- tive	Particu -lar

A pair of two foundational premises can be arranged in four figures. In order to arrange these paired foundational premises on the basis of their figures. It is very essential to remember the following sentence in English. On having learnt this sentence you too can arrange any two foundational premises in their figures.

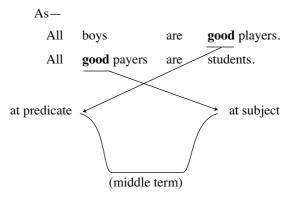
(1)  $\mathbf{SP} \rightarrow \mathbf{SP}$  implies that in the first foundational premise the middle term is located as subject whereas in the second foundational premise. The middle term is located as predicate.



(2)  $\mathbf{PP} \rightarrow \mathbf{PP}$  implies that in both the first and second foundational premises, the middle term stays at predicate.

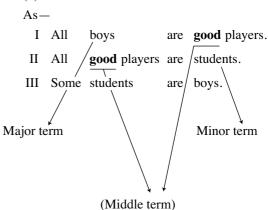
(3)  $SS \rightarrow SS$  implies that in both the first and second foundational premises the middle terms occupies the place of subject.

(4)  $\mathbf{PS} \rightarrow \mathbf{PS}$  implies that in the first foundational premise the middle term is situated at the place of predicate whereas in the second foundational premise the middle term surrounds the place of subject.



Remember that the two foundational premises must necessarily consist of the three terms—

- (1) Major term
- (2) Middle term
- (3) Minor term



- (1) **Major term**—The term excluding the middle term in the first premise is the major term. As illustrated above, the 'boys' denote the major term.
- (2) **Middle term**—The term that is common to both the premises and that does not participate in logical process is called the middle term. As, in the above illustration, 'good' has been used as the middle term.
- (3) **Minor term**—The term excluding the middle term in the second premises, is called the minor term. In the aforesaid illustration 'Students' stand for the minor term.

As a rute the subject of the conclusion is minor term and the predicate of the conclusion is magor term.

The distribution of terms plays an important role in deducing the logical conclusion of the

given two foundational premises. It can be easily understood from the following formula—

That is, A's subject only is distributed. Both the subject and predicate of E are distributed. Neither the subject nor the predicate of I is distributed: O's only predicate is distributed.

Serial number	Indica- tive term	Distributed	
		Subject	Predicate
1	A	√	×
2	Е	V	$\sqrt{}$
3	I	×	×
4	0	×	√

From the foundational premises with these four indicative terms, the following paired foundational premises can be formed—

A A	ΕA	IΑ	O A
ΑE	EE	ΙE	ΟE
ΑI	ΕI	II	ΟI
ΑO	ΕO	IO	0 0

The logical conclusions of two foundational premises can be deduced by two methods—

- (1) Aristotle's method
- (2) Venn's diagram method It was discovered by Euler, a mathematician of Switzerland. Hence called Euler's method also.
- (1) The following logical conclusions can never be drawn from these 16 paired foundational premises by Aristotle's method—
- (i) If both the given premises begin with a negative term, no conclusion of a pair with such premises can ever be deduced. Such pairs are—EE, EO, OO, OE.
- (ii) If the given two premises commence with a particular term, no logical deduction of a pair comprised of such premises can ever be drawn. The pairs are—II, IO, OI.

The conclusions of only 8 out of 16 paired foundational premises can be deduced on the basis of their figures.

There are certain law to deduce the conclusions of two foundational premises—

(i) The conclusions of two affirmative propositions will also be affirmative.

- (ii) If one of the two premises is negative, their logical conclusions will also come out to be negative.
- (iii) If one of the two premises begins with particular term, their logical conclusions will also accrue as the particular one.
- (iv) When the two premises begin with universal affirmative terms and whose both the middle terms are distributed, their conclusions will always be deduced as the particular one.
- (v) Atleast one out of two middle terms must be essentially distributed for the logical conclusions of two foundational premises.
- (vi) Two foundational premises should have only three terms. The fallacy of four terms will come into play in case of four terms.

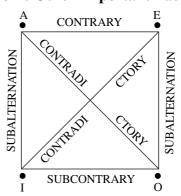
The rules to draw true conversion are as under

(1) Conversion of the indicative term

All		Some
Some	<b>→</b>	Some
None	<b>→</b>	None
Some not		No conversion

(2) The subject of foundational premise is transfer red to the place of predicate to whereas the predicate is transfers red to the place of subject.

# **Some Other Important Facts**



	(1)				
A	E	I	O		
Т	f	t	F		
f	T	F	t		
d	F	T	d		
F	d	d	Т		
(II)					

**(T)** 

where  $T \longrightarrow Truth$ 

F → False

d → doubtful

t ---> truth

 $f \longrightarrow false$ 

On the basis of diagram (I) it is clear that the contrary relations of a proposition are of four kinds. Wherein taking a term true or false, the following cases occur which become clear from table (II).

- (1) If A is true then I will be true and O as well as E will be false.
- (2) If E is true then O will be true and A alongwith I will be false.
- (3) If I is true then E is false but A and O will be doubtful.
- (4) If O is true then A is false but E and I will be doubtful.
- (5) If A is false then O is true but E and I will be doubtful.
- (6) If E is false then I is true but A and O will be doubtful.
- (7) If I is false then A is false but E and O will be true.
- (8) If O is false then E is false but A and I will be true.
- \* The question is when does the position of Either in the conclusion arises.

It is when in the given conclusions the Subject and the Predicate occupy similar positions and former to them is placed the pair of lower terms. As—

- (1) I-O(2)A-O(3)I-E
- \* Note—In case one of these conclusion is obtained through syllogistic method, the other conclusion itself becomes non-logical.
- (1) I. Some kings are beggars.
  - II. Some kings are not beggars.

None of the two aforesaid conclusions can be presumed false because the one being true, the other itself becomes false. These conclusions are called the complementary pair of inferences.

- (2) I. All the kings are beggars.
  - II. Some kings are not beggars.

Both the above conclusions cannot be simultaneously true in as much as one of them,

when taken to be true, makes the other apparently false from inference because these too and the conclusions of complimentary pair.

- (3) I. Some kings are beggars.
  - II. No king is beggar.

A perusal of the above conclusions reflects inferential doubt showing that both these can not be simultaneously false because when one is true, the other itself becomes false.

The above illustrations of only these three types are used for Either.

### Example 1.

Statements— All pens are pencils.

Some pencils are papers.

#### Conclusions—

- I. Some papers are pens.
- II. Some pens are not papers.
- (A) Conclusion I comes
- (B) Conclusion II comes
- (C) Either conclusion I or II comes
- (D) Neither the conclusion I nor the conclusion II comes
- (E) Both come

**Solution**—(D) Here 'pencils' is the middle term in both the given premises which is undistributed at both places. So, as a rule, no logical conclusion can be drawn from these premises due to non-distribution of the middle term.

# Example 2.

**Statements**— All tigers are horses. No horse is stout.

# Conclusions —

- I. No tiger is stout.
- II. Some tigers are stout.
- III. Some stout (animals) are tigers.
- IV. Some horses are tigers.
- (A) Either I or II
- (B) Only I and III
- (C) Only I and IV
- (D) Either II or III
- (E) None of these

**Solution**—(C)Here the middle term is 'horse' which is distributed in the second premise. As a rule, if one of the two premises is negative, the conclusion will be derived from negative

term only. So the conclusion I is true because it is the exact conversion of the preliminary conclusion 'No stout (animal) is tiger'. Conclusion IV is the valid conversion of the first foundational premise. So this is also correct.

### Example 3.

**Statements**— Some dogs are cats.
Some cats are sparrows.

No sparrow is heron.

### Conclusions -

- I. No dog is heron.
- II. No cat is heron.
- III. Some cats are not herons.
- IV. Some dogs are sparrows.
- (A) None
- (B) Only III
- (C) Either I or II only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) None of these

Solution—(B) Making pairs in 'doublets of the given premises. We can derive logical conclusion from the previous syllogistic rules. But while making pairs in doublets the first two premises come out to be merely particular premises. So no logical conclusion can be drawn here. Conclusion III is true because it is obtained by copulating the second and third premises. The reason is that the middle term 'sparrow' is distributed in them. Side-by-side no logical conclusion is possible from first and third premises because here the fallacy of four terms arises.

# **PART I**

**Directions**—(For Questions 1 to 39) Each of the following questions consists of two statements each followed by two conclusions I and II. Take them true even if the given two statements are not consistent with the known facts and ascertain applying head to the known facts as to which of the two conclusions from among the given statements comes out to be logical.

Answer (A) if only the conclusion I is true.

Answer (B) if only the conclusion II is true.

Answer (C) if either in conclusion I or the conclusion II is true.

Answer (D) when neither the conclusion I nor the II is true.

Answer (E) if both the conclusions I and II are true.

1. **Statements**— Some trains are trees. No tree is a picture.

## Conclusions —

- I. Some trains are pictures.
- II. No train is a picture.
- 2. **Statements** All flats are books. Some books are pencils.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some pencils are flats.
- II. Some flats are not pencils.
- 3. **Statements** No file is an elephant. All elephants are caps.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some caps are elephants.
- II. Some files are caps.
- 4. **Statements** Some trays are fans. All fans are bottles.

#### Conclusions —

- I. No bottle is a tray.
- II. Some trays are bottles.
- 5. **Statements** All pots are horses. All horses are plates.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some plates are pots.
- II. All plates are pots.
- 6. **Statements** All apples are oranges. Some apples are mangoes.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some oranges are mangoes.
- II. Some mangoes are apples.
- 7. **Statements** Some fans are T.V. All T.V. are radio.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some fans are not radio.
- II. All radio are not fans.
- 8. **Statements** Some engineers are actors. Some actors are scientists.

- I. All scientists are engineers.
- II. All scientists are actors.

9. **Statements**— All chairs are scales. Some scales are pens.

#### Conclusions -

- I. No pen is a scale.
- II. Some pens are scales.
- 10. **Statements** Some stones are cups. Some cups are black.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some blacks are not cups.
- II. Some cups are stones.
- 11. **Statements** Some clips are small. All are small and big.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All bigs are small.
- II. All smalls are clips.
- 12. **Statements** Some books are toys. No toy is red.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some books are red.
- II. Some books are not red.
- 13. **Statements** All books are pencils. All pencils are pens.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some pins are books.
- II. No pin is a book.
- 14. **Statements** All papers are files. Some files are pens.

# Conclusions —

- I. No paper is a pen.
- II. Some pens are papers.
- 15. **Statements** All books are pens. All pens are pencils.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All books are pencils.
- II. All pencils are books.
- 16. **Statements** Some dogs are rats. Some rats are horses.

# Conclusions —

- I. Some horses are dogs.
- II. No horse is a rat.
- 17. **Statements** All tables are chairs. No chair is blue.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some tables are blue.
- II. No table is blue.

18. **Statements**— Some cats are panthers. All panthers are tigers.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some cats are tigers.
- II. Some tigers are cats.
- 19. **Statements** All doors are windows. Some windows are sticks.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All doors are sticks.
- II. Some sticks are doors.
- 20. **Statements** All writers are teachers. All teachers are ladies.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some teachers are writers.
- II. All ladies are teachers.
- 21. **Statements** All jars are glasses. No jar is cup.

#### Conclusions -

- I. All glasses are cups.
- II. Some glasses are cups.
- 22. **Statements** All nails are ears. Some ears are eyes.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All ears are nails.
- II. Some eyes are nails.
- 23. **Statements** All books are shrubs. All trees are shrubs.

# Conclusions —

- I. Some shrubs are books.
- II. Some shrubs are trees.
- 24. **Statements** Some books are birds. Some birds are fingers.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some fingers are books.
- II. Some fingers are birds.
- 25. **Statements** All dogs are monkeys. No monkey is cat.

# Conclusions —

- I. No dog is cat.
- II. No cat is dog.
- 26. **Statements** Some phones are watches. All watches are guns.

- I. All guns are watches.
- II. Some guns are phones.

27. **Statements**— All umbrellas are aeroplanes. All aeroplanes are birds.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some umbrellas are aeroplanes.
- II. Some birds are umbrellas.
- 28. **Statements** All cars are cats. All fans are cats.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All cars are fans.
- II. Some fans are cars.
- 29. **Statements** Many scooters are trucks. All trucks are trains.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some scooters are trains.
- II. No truck is scooter.
- 30. **Statements** All bats are balls. Some balls are nets.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some bats are nets.
- II. All nets are bats.
- 31. **Statements** All students are scouts. No scout is lady.

#### Conclusions -

- I. No student is lady.
- II. Some scouts are students.
- 32. **Statements** All watches are calcula-tors. All radios are calculators.

## Conclusions —

- I. No radio is a watch.
- II. Some radios are watches.
- 33. **Statements** Many actors are singers. All singers are dancers.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some actors are dancers.
- II. No singer is dancer.
- 34. **Statements** Some parrots are doves. All doves are peacocks.

# Conclusions —

- I. All peacocks are doves.
- II. Some peacocks are parrots.
- 35 **Statements** Some books are pens. All pens are papers.

# Conclusions —

- I. Some books are papers.
- II. Some papers are books.

36. **Statements**— Some goats are cows. Some cows are fowls.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some goats are fowls.
- II. No goat is fowl.
- 37. **Statements** Some parrots are crows. No crow is green.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some parrots are not green.
- II. No crow is white.
- 38. **Statements** All doors are chairs. All chairs are tables.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All tables are doors.
- II. All doors are tables.
- 39. **Statements** All lights are trucks. All trucks are jeeps.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some lights are jeeps.
- II. All jeeps are lights.

# **PART II**

**Directions**—(For Questions 40 to 72). Each of the questions given below comprises two statements followed by four conclusions numbered. I, II, III and IV. You have to assume both the statements correct, even if they differ from universally known facts. Go through all the conclusions and then ignoring the universally known facts ascertain as to which of the given conclusions can logically come up from the given statements.

40. **Statements**— Some panthers are rats. Some rats are fowls.

- I. Some rats are panthers.
- II. Some fowls are rats.
- III. Some fowls are panthers.
- IV. Some rats are panthers and fowls both.
- (A) All
- (B) Only I
- (C) Only I and III
- (D) Only II and IV
- (E) None of these

41. Statements— Some papers are balls. Ball is not spherical.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some papers are spherical.
- II. Some balls are spherical.
- III. Some papers are not spherical.
- IV. Some balls are papers.
- (A) Only III
- (B) Only IV
- (C) Either III or IV (D) Only III and IV
- (E) None of these
- 42. Statements— All maps are roads. Some roads are cities.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some cities are maps.
- II. All roads are maps.
- III. No city is map.
- IV. All cities are roads.
- (A) Either I or III
- (B) Either I and II or III
- (C) Only I
- (D) Only III
- (E) None of these
- 43. Statements— Some trees are pens. All pens are pencils.

# Conclusions -

- I. Some pencils are pens.
- II. All trees are pens.
- III. Some trees are pencils.
- IV. Some pencils are trees.
- (A) Only I and II
- (B) Only III and IV
- (C) Only IV
- (D) All
- (E) None of these
- 44. Statements— All papers are bags. No bag is green.

# Conclusions —

- I. No paper is green.
- II. Some papers are green.
- III. Some green (things) are papers.
- IV. Some bags are papers.
- (A) Either I or II
- (B) Only I and III
- (C) Only I and IV
- (D) Either II or III
- (E) None of these

45. Statements— All bananas are apples. All apples are oranges.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some oranges are apples.
- II. All bananas are apples.
- III. Some bananas are not oranges.
- IV. Some oranges are bananas.
- (A) All
- (B) Only I and IV
- (C) Only I and III (D) Only I
- (E) None of these
- 46. Statements— Some papers are pencils. All pencils are tigers.

#### Conclusions -

- I. All tigers are pencils.
- II. Some tigers are pencils.
- III. Some tigers are papers.
- IV. Some papers are tigers.
- (A) All come
- (B) Only II, III and IV come
- (C) Only III and IV come
- (D) Only I, II and III come
- (E) None of these
- 47. Statements— All cups are trees. All trees are tigers.

# Conclusions —

- I. All cups are tigers.
- II. All tigers are cups.
- III. All trees are cups.
- IV. Some tigers are cups.
- (A) Only II and III come
- (B) Only I and IV come
- (C) All come
- (D) None comes
- (E) None of these
- 48. Statements— All trains are flowers. All flowers are clocks.

- I. Some trains are clocks.
- II. Some clocks are trains.
- III. Some clocks are flowers.
- IV. Some flowers are trains.
- (A) All come
- (B) None comes

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- (C) Only I and II come
- (D) Only II and III come
- (E) Only III and IV come
- 49. **Statements** Some vans are cars. Some cars are roads.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some roads are vans.
- II. Some cars are vans.
- III. No van is road.
- IV. Some roads are cars.
- (A) Only II and III come
- (B) Only I and IV come
- (C) Only III or IV and then I and II come
- (D) Only II and IV come
- (E) None of these
- 50. **Statements** No goat is door. All doors are chairs.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some chairs are doors.
- II. Some chairs are goats.
- III. Some chairs are not goats.
- IV. Some doors are goats.
- (A) Either only II or III comes
- (B) Either only II or III and IV come
- (C) Either only II or III and I come
- (D) Only I and III come
- (E) None of these
- 51. **Statements** All pens are spoons. Some spoons are pencils.

# Conclusions —

- I. All pencils are spoons.
- II. Some pens are pencils.
- III. All spoons are pens.
- IV. Some pencils are spoons.
- (A) Only III and IV are logical
- (B) Only II and III are logical
- (C) Either I or IV are logical
- (D) None comes logical
- (E) Only IV is logical
- 52. **Statements** All books are doors. Some doors are phones.

# Conclusions -

- I. Some phones are books.
- II. All phones are books.

- III. All doors are books.
- IV. All books are phones.
- (A) Only I and III are logical
- (B) Either I or II are logical
- (C) None is logical
- (D) All are logical
- (E) Only II is logical
- 53. **Statements** Some books are tables. Some tables are clocks.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some tables are books.
- II. No table is book.
- III. All books are clocks.
- IV. All clocks are books.
- (A) Only I is logical
- (B) Either III or IV is logical
- (C) Only II is logical
- (D) Only IV is logical
- (E) None of these
- 54. **Statements** All boys are teachers.

All teachers are students.

# Conclusions -

- I. All boys are teachers.
- II. Some students are boys.
- III. Some students are teachers.
- IV. All teachers are boys.
- (A) Only I is logical
- (B) All are logical
- (C) Only I and II are logical
- (D) Only I, II and III are logical
- (E) Only II and III are logical
- 55. **Statements** Some cars are scooters.

  No scooter is calculator.

- I. Some cars are not calculators.
- II. All cars are calculators.
- III. All scooters are cars.
- IV. Some scooters are cars.
- (A) None is logical
- (B) Either only I or II is logical
- (C) Only II is logical
- (D) Only I and IV are logical
- (E) All are logical

56. **Statements**— Some tables are chairs. All chairs are windows.

#### Conclusions -

- I. All windows are tables.
- II. Some windows are chairs.
- III. Some windows are tables.
- IV. All tables are windows.
- (A) All are logical
- (B) Only I, II and III are logical
- (C) None is logical
- (D) Only IV is logical
- (E) Only II and III are logical
- 57. **Statements** Some pens are books. All books are rods.

#### Conclusions -

- I. All pens are rods.
- II. Some pens are rods.
- III. Some books are pens.
- IV. All rods are pens.
- (A) Only II and III are correct
- (B) All are correct
- (C) None is correct
- (D) Only I and IV are correct
- (E) Only II, III and IV are correct
- 58. **Statements** All cats are parrots. No parrot is green.

# Conclusions —

- I. No cat is green.
- II. All parrots are cats.
- III. Some parrots are cats.
- IV. Some cats are green.
- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) All are correct
- (C) Only I and III are correct
- (D) Only II and IV are correct
- (E) None of these
- 59. **Statements** All windows are carpets. Some carpets are rats.

# Conclusions —

- I. Some rats are carpets.
- II. Some carpets are windows.
- III. Some windows are rats.
- IV. Some rats are windows.
- (A) Only II, III and IV are correct

- (B) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (C) All are correct
- (D) Only I, II and III are correct
- (E) None of these
- 60. **Statements** All doors are chairs.

  All chairs are tables.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All doors are tables.
- II. Some tables are chairs.
- III. Some tables are doors.
- IV. All tables are doors.
- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only III and IV are correct
- (C) All are correct
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (E) Only I, II and III are correct
- 61. **Statements** Some cups are panthers. Some panthers are goats.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some cups are goats.
- II. No cup is goat.
- III. All cups are goats.
- IV. All goats are cups.
- (A) Either I or IV is correct
- (B) Either II or IV is correct
- (C) Either I or III is correct
- (D) Either I or II is correct
- (E) None of these
- 62. **Statements** Some dogs are doors. All doors are bats.

- I. Some dogs are bats.
- II. All dogs are bats.
- III. Some bats are dogs.
- IV. All bats are dogs.
- (A) All come
- (B) None comes
- (C) Only II and IV come
- (D) Only I and III come
- (E) None of these
- 63. **Statements** All buses are trees.

  Some trees are windows.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All buses are windows.
- II. Some buses are windows.
- III. Some windows are buses.
- IV. Some trees are buses.
- (A) None comes
- (B) Only II, III and IV come
- (C) Only I, II and III come
- (D) Only IV comes
- (E) Only II and III come
- 64. **Statements** Some pencils are papers. Some papers are boxes.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some pencils are boxes.
- II. Some boxes are pencils.
- III. Some boxes are papers.
- IV. Some papers are pencils.
- (A) Only I and II come
- (B) All come
- (C) Only III and IV come
- (D) None comes
- (E) None of these
- 65. **Statements** All panthers are jackals. All jackals are horses.

# Conclusions -

- I. All jackals are panthers.
- II. All horses are jackals.
- III. No panther is horse.
- IV. No horse is panther.
- (A) Only III and IV come
- (B) Only I and II come
- (C) Only I, II and III come
- (D) All come
- (E) None of these
- 66. **Statements** Some shirts are tables. No table is chair.

#### Conclusions -

- I. No shirt is chair.
- II. Some tables are shirts.
- III. No chair is shirt.
- IV. Some chairs are shirts.
- (A) All come
- (B) Only II comes

- (C) Only II and IV come
- (D) Only III comes
- (E) None of these
- 67. **Statements** All parrots are cuckoos. No cuckoo is goat.

#### Conclusions —

- I. No parrot is goat.
- II. Some parrots are goats.
- III. All cuckoos are parrots.
- IV. Some goats are parrots.
- (A) Only I comes
- (B) Only III comes
- (C) Only II and III come
- (D) None comes
- (E) None of these
- 68. **Statements** Some teachers are students. All students are girls.

# Conclusions —

- I. All teachers are girls.
- II. Some girls are teachers.
- III. Some girls are students.
- IV. All students are teachers.
- (A) Only I comes logically
- (B) Only I, II and III come logically
- (C) All come logically
- (D) Only II and III come logically
- (E) None comes logically
- 69. **Statements** All soaps are clean.
  All clean (things) are moist.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some clean (things) are soaps.
- II. No clean (thing) is soap.
- III. Some moist (things) are soaps.
- IV. All moist (things) are soaps.
- (A) Only I logically comes
- (B) Either only I or II logically comes
- (C) Either only III or IV logically comes
- (D) Only I and III logically come
- (E) None comes logically
- 70. **Statements** Some bags are jackets. Some pockets are purses.

- I. No bag is purse.
- II. All pockets are purses.

- III. Some purses are bags.
- IV. No pocket is bag.
- (A) Either only I or IV logically comes
- (B) Either only I or II logically comes
- (C) Only I or III logically comes
- (D) None comes logically
- (E) All come logically
- 71. **Statements** Some green (things) are blue. No blue is white.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Some blue (things) are green.
- II. Some white (things) are green.
- III. Some green (things) are not white.
- IV. All white (things) are green.
- (A) Only I comes logically
- (B) Only II and III come logically
- (C) Only I and III come logically
- (D) Only I and II comes logically
- (E) Either only III or IV comes logically
- 72. **Statements** All typists are stenographers. Some stenographers are boys.

#### Conclusions —

- I. All boys are stenographers.
- II. All boys are typists.
- III. Some typists are boys.
- IV. No typist is boy.
- (A) Only I comes logically
- (B) Only II and III come logically
- (C) Either only II or III comes logically
- (D) Either only I or IV comes logically
- (E) Either only III or IV comes logically

# **PART III**

**Directions**—(For Questions 73 to 82) Each question given below comprises some statements followed by four conclusions at serials I, II, III and IV. You have to assume the given statements as true, be they different from the generally known facts. Read out all the conclusions and then ascertain which of them is justified by the given statements.

73. **Statements**— Some fowls are insects.
All fowls are butterflies.
All insects are snakes.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some snakes are fowls.
- II. Some butterflies are insects.
- III. Some snakes are butterflies.
- IV. Some insects are fowls.
- (A) None
- (B) All
- (C) Only IV
- (D) Either I or III only
- (E) None of these
- 74. **Statements** All apples are brinjals.
  All brinjals are ladyfingers.
  Some ladyfingers are oranges.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some oranges are brinjals.
- II. Some brinjals are apples.
- III. Some apples are oranges.
- IV. All ladyfingers are apples.
- (A) None
- (B) Either I or III only
- (C) All
- (D) Only I and III
- (E) None of these
- 75. Statements— Some newspapers are radios. Some radios are televisions. No television is magazine.

#### Conclusions —

- I. No newspaper is magazine.
- II. No radio is magazine.
- III. Some radios are not magazines.
- IV. Some newspapers are televisions.
- (A) None
- (B) Only III
- (C) Either I or II only
- (D) Only I or II
- (E) None of these
- 76. Statements— All outlaws are meek.Some meek (men) are clever.All clever (men) are foolish.

- I. Some foolish (men) are outlaws.
- II. No foolish (man) is outlaw.

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- III. Some meek (men) are foolish.
- IV. All clever (men) are meek.
- (A) None
- (B) I or II only
- (C) III and IV only
- (D) I or II and III only
- (E) I, II and III or IV only
- 77. **Statements** All neem (trees) are fruits. All fruits are vegetables.

No vegetable is sweets.

#### Conclusions —

- I. No fruit is sweets.
- II. All vegetables are fruits.
- III. Some sweets are fruits.
- IV. No vegetable is neem (tree)
- (A) Only I comes
- (B) All come
- (C) Only I and IV come
- (D) Only II and III come
- (E) None of these
- 78. **Statements** All fowls are kites.

No kite is insect.

No fowl is kite.

# Conclusions —

- I. No fowl is insect.
- II. No insect is fowl.
- III. Some kites are fowls.
- IV. No bird is fowl.
- (A) All come
- (B) Only II, III and IV come
- (C) Only I, II and IV come
- (D) Only II and IV come
- (E) None of these
- 79. **Statements** All mangoes are jackfruits.

All apples are mangoes.

Some oranges are apples.

# Conclusions —

- I. No orange is mango.
- II. All jack fruits are apples.
- III. Some oranges are mangoes.
- IV. Some mangoes are apples.
- (A) All come
- (B) None comes

- (C) Only II, III and IV come
- (D) Only III and IV come
- (E) None of these
- 80. **Statements** All kings are beggars.

All beggars are labourers.

All labourers are careless.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Some careless (people) are kings.
- II. No labourer is king.
- III. All kings are labourers.
- IV. All labourers are kings.
- (A) Only I and II come
- (B) Only I and IV come
- (C) Only I, II and IV come
- (D) All come
- (E) None of these
- 81. **Statements** All artisans are painters.

All actors are gentle.

All gentle (men) are painters.

#### Conclusions -

- I. No artisan is actor.
- II. All painters are actors.
- III. Some gentle (men) are not actors.
- IV. Some artisans are not gentle (men).
- (A) None comes
- (B) Either I or III and IV come
- (C) Only II and IV come
- (D) Either I or III and II as well as IV come
- (E) None of these
- 82. **Statements** All artists are experienced.

All painters are experienced.

All patriots are strong.

- I. All painters are strong.
- II. Some strong (men) are experienced.
- III. Some patriots are artists.
- IV. No artist is patriot.
- (A) None comes
- (B) Only I and II come
- (C) Only I, II and III come
- (D) All come
- (E) None of these

# **PART IV**

- 83. If "All chairs are drums, some drums are taps" is taken to be true, which of the following conclusions can be logically derived?
  - (A) Some chairs are taps
  - (B) All taps are chairs
  - (C) No tap is chair
  - (D) All drums are chairs
  - (E) None of these
- 84. If "All books are pens" is assumed to be true, which of the following conclusions may logically follow?
  - (A) Some books are not pens
  - (B) No book is pen
  - (C) All pens are books
  - (D) Some books are pens
  - (E) No pen is book
- 85. If "Some kings are soldiers, no soldier is revolutionary", which of the following conclusions is logical?
  - (A) Some soldiers are not revolutionary
  - (B) All revolutionaries are soldiers
  - (C) Some soldiers are not kings
  - (D) All soldiers are kings
  - (E) None of these
- 86. Granted "No lock is key" as true, which of the following conclusions may be true?
  - (A) All keys are locks
  - (B) Some locks are not keys
  - (C) Some locks are keys
  - (D) All locks are keys
  - (E) None of these
- 87. Taken "All boys are wicked, All wicked (boys) are traitors" for granted, which of the following conclusions can be logically derived?
  - (A) All boys are traitors
  - (B) No boy is traitor
  - (C) Some wicked are not boys
  - (D) Some traitors are not boys
  - (E) None of these
- 88. Taken "All tubs are clocks, some clocks are jugs" for granted, which of the following conclusions can be logically drawn up?
  - (A) All tubs are jugs
  - (B) Some tubs are jugs

- (C) All clocks are tubs
- (D) Some jugs are tubs
- (E) None of these
- 89. If "Some flowers are buds" is taken as false which of the following conclusions will be false?
  - (A) Some flowers are not buds
  - (B) All flowers are buds
  - (C) No flower is bud
  - (D) Some buds are not flowers
  - (E) None of these
- 90. If "Raman is a soldier, All soldiers are tall" is taken for granted, which of the following conclusions is logical?
  - (A) All tall (men) are soldiers
  - (B) Raman is not tall
  - (C) Tall men are not soldiers
  - (D) Raman is not tall
  - (E) None of these
- 91. If "Some teachers are not historians" be false, which of the following conclusions will be false?
  - (A) All teachers are historians
  - (B) Some historians are teachers
  - (C) Some teachers are historians
  - (D) All historians are teachers
  - (E) None of these
- 92. Taken "All men are perishable, All students are perishable" for granted, which of the following conclusions comes out to be logical?
  - (A) Some perishable (things) are not men
  - (B) All perishable are students
  - (C) All perishable are men
  - (D) No man is student
  - (E) None of these

# **Answers with Explanation**

# PART I

- 1. (D) Among the given statements 'tree' is the middle term which remains distributed in the second statement. So by syllogistic reasoning following logical conclusions can be derived from them—
  - (1) Some trains are not pictures.

- (2) Some trees are trains.
- (3) No picture is a tree.

So on above grounds no conclusion in question seems to be true.

- 2. (D) In the given statements 'books' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the premises. So under such circums-tances no logical conclusion can be drawn.
- 3. (A) According to syllogistic reasoning a negative conclusion must come out because one of the major premises is negative. But both the conclusions are affirmative wherein the first conclusion is the pure conversion of the second major premise. So by immediate inference it comes out to be true.

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In the given statements 'Elephant' is the middle term which is distributed in both. Also, one of the statements is negative. So, in such a case the following conclusions must be arrived at from these statements by syllogistic reasoning—

- (1) Some caps are not files.
- (2) No elephant is a file.
- (3) Some elephants are caps.
- (4) Some caps are elephants.

So as conclusion I in question is true.

- 4. (B) Second of these conclusions is logical. The first negative is illicit. Two affirmative propositions can not give negative conclusion.
- 5. (A) Among the given statements 'Horses' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So viewed syllogistically, the following logical conclusions can be arrived at—
  - (1) All pots are plates.
  - (2) Some plates are pots.
  - (3) Some horses are pots.
  - (4) Some plates are horses.

So the conclusion I in question is logical.

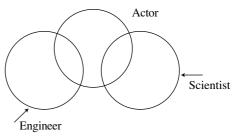
- 6. (E) Here both the conclusions are logical. The former conclusion remains valid on grounds of syllogistic reasoning whereas the latter is logical due to its being a valid conversion of the second premise.
- 7. (D) Here 'T.V.', the middle term, is distributed in the second premise. So, as a rule, the

following conclusions can be deduced from these statements—

- (1) Some fans are radios.
- (2) Some radios are fans.
- (3) Some T.V. are fans.
- (4) Some T.V. are radios.
- (5) Some radios are T.V.

So on perusal of the above no conclusion in question seems to be correct.

 (D) Being universal propositions both the conclusions are illicit whereas both the premises are particular propositions. Universal conclusions cannot be derived from particular premises.



In fact no mutual relationship is established between particular premises.

- 9. (D) Here 'Scale' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the premises. So syllogistically no logical conclusion is possible. But by immediate inference. The conclusion II can be taken as true because it is the true conversion of the second premise.
- 10. (D) Here both the statements are particular affirmative propostions. So on the basis of syllogism no logical conclusions can be derived from these statements. But by direct inference conclusion II can be deemed as true because it is the true conversion of the first statement.
- 11. (D) In these statements 'small' is the middle term that is distributed in second premise. So by syllogistic method the following conclusions can be drawn—
  - (1) Some clips are bigs.
  - (2) Some bigs are clips.
  - (3) Some smalls are clips.
  - (4) Some bigs are small.

Therefore, on the basis of above conclusions, the conclusion in question seem basically invalid.

- 12. (B) In the given statements 'toy' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive method these premises lead to following conclusions—
  - (1) Some books are not red.
  - (2) Some toys are books.
  - (3) No red is a book.

So on the above grounds the conclusion II in question is always valid.

- 13. (A) Here 'pencils' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So syllogistically the following logical conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
  - (1) All books are pins.
  - (2) Some pins are books.
  - (3) Some pencils are books.
  - (4) Some pins are pencils.

On above grounds the conclusion I in question is always valid.

- 14. (D) Here 'files' is the middle term which is undistributed. So it is not possible to arrive at any logical conclusion by deductive method from these statements.
- 15. (A) In in the first conclusion is valid whereas the second one is invalid. The second conclusion is in fact an invalid conversion of the first. It could have been correct, had it been replaced by 'some pencils are books'.
- 16. (D) Both first and second conclusions are invalid here. No logical conclusion, as a rule, can be drawn from both the particular propositions because the middle term is not distributed in such a case. Here 'rats' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the cases.
- 17. (B) 'Chair' is the middle term here which is distributed in second premise. So from syllogistic viewpoint the following conclusions may be arrived at from these pemises—
  - (1) No blue is a table.
  - (2) No table is blue.
  - (3) Some chairs are tables.
  - (4) No blue is a chair.

So on the basis of above conclusions, the conclusion II in question comes out to be valid.

18. (E) Both the conclusions here are valid. First conclusion is undoubtedly valid, the second is the converted form of the first, which is a pure conversion. Therefore, the latter is also valid.

- 19. (D) Both the conclusions here are invalid. The reason is that the middle term 'windows' is undistributed in both the foundational premises. As a rule, the 'middle term' must be distributed once at least.
- 20. (A) In these statements 'teacher' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So through syllogistic methods the following conclusions can be had from these statements—
  - (1) All writers are ladies.
  - (2) Some ladies are writers.
  - (3) Some teachers are writers.
  - (4) Some ladies are teachers.

Therefore, on the above grounds the conclusion I in question is always valid.

- 21. (D) In the given statements 'Jar' is the middle term which is distributed in both the premises. Also, both the premises are universal with one as negative. So, as a rule, conclusions must also be universal negative whose both the terms (excluding the middle term) have necessarily to be distributed. But 'glass' is not distributed here in the first premise. That is why, a logical conclusion is not possible.
- 22. (D) Both the conclusions here are invalid because the middle term 'ear' is undistributed in both the foundational premises. It is expedient in the interest of conclusion that the middle term should be distributed at least once.
- 23. (D) In the syllogism 'shrubs' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the premises. So from syllogistic viewpoint no valid conclusion can be derived. But by immediate inference both the conclusions can be taken to be true, for they are the true conversions of the first and second premises.
- 24. (D) In the given syllogism 'bird' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the foundational premises because both of them are particular affirmative foundational premises. So, no logical conclusion is possible. However, conclusion II can be taken as true by immediate inference in as much as it is the pure conversion of the statement.
- 25. (E) In the given statements 'monkey' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. As such, by deductive method, the

following conclusions come by these statements—

- (1) No cat is a dog.
- (2) No dog is a cat.
- (3) Some monkeys are dogs.
- (4) No cat is a monkey.

So, on above grounds both the conclusions in question are by all means valid.

- 26. (B) Here the second conclusion being the true conversion of syllogistically attained conclusion 'some phones are guns', is valid. But the first conclusion is the mere incorrect conversion of the second foundational premise. It (the first conclusion) is thereby invalid.
- 27. (D) Both the conclusions of the syllogism are invalid. The reason is that the middle term 'aeroplane' is not distributed in both the foundational premises. So syllogistically no logical conclusion is possible. But by immediate inference the conclusion I can be deemed as true because it is the sub-altern of the first premise.
- 28. (D) In the given statements 'cats' is the middle term that is undistributed at both the places. Statement with such undistributed middle terms can not as a rule give any valid conclusions.
- 29. (A) Being negative the second conclusion of the syllogism is invalid, for the affirmative foundational premises do not give negative conclusions. But the first conclusion is logically valid (The first major premise is the particular premise).
- 30. (D) In this syllogism 'ball' is the middle term which is undistributed at both the places. So no valid conclusion is possible because the middle term as a rule should be distributed atleast once for this.
- 31. (E) In these statements 'scout' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So from syllogistic view-point the following conclusions can be achieved from these statements—
  - (1) No lady is student.
  - (2) No student is lady.
  - (3) Some scouts are students.
  - (4) No lady is scout.

So on above grounds both the conclusions in question stand valid.

- 32. (D) Here 'calculator' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the foundational premises. No valid conclusion is possible in such a case, for the middle term must necessarily be distributed at least once for this.
- 33. (A) The first conclusion is valid but the second due to its being negative is invalid because the negative conclusions cannot come from affirmative propositions. It is to be noted here that the first premise 'many actors are singers' will be deemed as particular proposition.
- 34. (B) The first conclusion is merely an incorrect conversion of 'All peacocks are doves', 'All doves are peacocks', hence it is invalid. Whereas the conclusions 'Some peacocks are parrots', 'Some parrots are peacocks' are true mutual conversions. So from syllogistic viewpoint the second conclusion is valid.
- 35. (E) Here 'pens' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So syllogistically the following conclusions follow from these statements—
  - (1) Some books are papers.
  - (2) Some papers are books.
  - (3) Some pens are books.
  - (4) Some papers are pens.

So on grounds of above conclusions, both the conclusions in question are by all means valid.

- 36. (D) Both the given statements are particular propositions. So no logical conclusion can follow from them by deductive method. The reason is that the middle term is not distributed in the particular premise though its distribution is an essential condition for a valid conclusion.
- 37. (A) Here 'crow' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive method and immediate inference the following conclusion follow from these statements—
  - (1) Some parrots are not green.
  - (2) No green is crow.
  - (3) Some crows are not green.
  - (4) Some crows are parrots.

So the above conclusions suggest that the conclusion I in question is by all means true.

- 38. (B) In the given syllogism the second conclusion is valid but the first one is invalid. That is, 'All doors are tables' (valid conclusion) has been converted to 'All tables are doors' which reflects wrong conversion. Had the true conversion been as 'Some tables are doors', it would have been valid.
- 39. (D) Both the conclusions in this syllogism are invalid. The reason is that in the given premises 'truck' is the middle term which is not at all distributed. That is why a valid conclusion does not follow from these statements.

# **PART II**

- 40. (E) Both the given statements are particular premises. So syllogistically no logical conclusion follows from these statements because the middle term 'rats' is not distributed among them. The rule is that for a valid conclusion the middle term must be distributed once atleast. But by immediate inference conclusions I and II. Can be assumed to be true, because these are the pure conversions of the statements I and II respectively.
- 41. (D) Here 'ball' is the middle term that is distributed in second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions come up from these statements.
  - 1. Some papers are not spherical.
  - 2. Some balls are papers.
  - 3. No spherical (thing) is ball.
  - 4. Some balls are not spherical.

So on above basis the conclusions III and IV in question are valid.

- 42. (E) In the given statements 'road' is the middle term which is undistributed at both the places. That is why, syllogistically no logical conclusion follows from these statements.
- 43. (B) Here the middle term 'pen' is distributed in the second premise. So, as a rule, the conclusions that follow from these statements are—
  - 1. Some trees are pencils.
  - 2. Some pencils are trees.
  - 3. Some pens are trees.
  - 4. Some pencils are pens.

- So based on above, the conclusions III and IV in question are clearly valid.
- 44. (C) Here the middle term 'bag' is distributed in the second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following conclusions are derived from these statements—
  - 1. No green (things) is paper.
  - 2. No paper is green.
  - 3. Some bags are papers.
  - 4. No green (thing) is bag.

So on the basis of above conclusions, the conclusion I and IV in question are basically valid.

- 45. (B) In these statements 'apple' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive logic the following conclusions come up from these statements—
  - 1. All bananas are oranges.
  - 2. Some oranges are bananas.
  - 3. Some apples are bananas.
  - 4. Some oranges are apples.

So based on above the conclusions I and IV in question are apparently valid.

- 46. (B) Here the middle term 'pencil' is distributed in second premises. So by deductive logic the conclusions that follow from these statements are—
  - 1. Some papers are tigers.
  - 2. Some tigers are papers.
  - 3. Some pencils are papers.
  - 4. Some tigers are pencils.

So on above grounds the conclusions II, III and IV are clearly true.

- 47. (B) In these statements 'true' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following conclusions are drawn from these statements—
  - 1. All cups are tigers.
  - 2. Some tigers are cups.
  - 3. Some trees are cups.
  - 4. Some tigers are trees.

So, based on above the conclusions I and IV in question are basically true.

48. (B) Here the middle term 'flower' is undistributed. So no logical conclusion can be drawn

by deductive method from these statement, for it is essential for the middle terms to be once distributed for valid conclusion. But by immediate inference conclusions III and IV are valid, for these are the exact conversions of statements II and I respectively.

- 49. (E) Both the given statements are particular premises. As a rule no valid conclusion can be derived from these statements because the middle term 'car' is not distributed in them. Being distributive is an essential condition for the middle term for reaching valid conclusion. But from the viewpoint of immediate inference the conclusions II and IV may be deemed true, because these are the true conversions of the statements I and II.
- 50. (D) In these statements 'door' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So on the basis of deductive logic. The following conclusions can be had from these statements—
  - 1. Some chairs are not goats.
  - 2. No door is goat.
  - 3. Some chairs are doors.
  - 4. Some doors are chairs.

So based on above, the conclusions I and III in question are clearly valid.

- 51. (D) In these statements 'spoon' is the middle term that is undistributed at both the places. Clearly then, no valid conclusion can be syllogistically deduced from these statements. But from the viewpoint of immediate inference the conclusion IV is valid because it is the true conversion of second premise.
- 52. (C) No valid conclusion as a rule is possible from these statements because the middle term 'door' is not distributed here, whereas, it is essential for the middle term to be distributed atleast once.
- 53. (E) Here both the statements are particular propositions. As a rule no valid conclusions can be derived from them. The reason is that the middle term 'table' is not distributed here which should have been for a valid conclusion. But from immediate inference the conclusion I can be assumed to be true because it is the exact conversion of the first premise.
- 54. (D) Here 'teacher' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by

deductive logic the following conclusions can be obtained from these statements—

- 1. All boys are students.
- 2. Some students are boys.
- 3. Some teachers are boys.
- 4. Some students are teachers.

So viewed under above conclusions, the conclusions II & III in question are obviously valid. Also the conclusion I in question is valid because it is merely the first premise itself.

- 55. (D) In these statement 'scooter' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
  - 1. Some cars are not calculators.
  - 2. Some scooters are cars.
  - 3. No calculator is scooter.
  - 4. Some scooters are not calculators.

So adjudged as above, the conclusions I and IV in question prove obviously valid.

- 56. (E) Here the 'chairs' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
  - 1. Some tables are windows.
  - 2. Some windows are tables.
  - 3. Some chairs are tables.
  - 4. Some windows are chairs.

So judged as above the conclusions II and III in question are basically valid.

- 57. (A) Here 'book' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive logic the following conclusions can be reached by these statements—
  - 1. Some pens are rods.
  - 2. Some rods are pens.
  - 3. Some books are pens.
  - 4. Some rods are books.

Judged thus the conclusions II and III are proved to be obviously valid.

- 58. (C) 'Parrot' in these statements is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by syllogistic method the following conclusions come by these statements—
  - 1. No green (thing) is cat.
  - 2. No cat is green.

- 3. Some parrots are cats.
- 4. No green (thing) is parrot.

Under above purview the conclusions I and II in question come valid.

- 59. (E) No valid conclusions as a rule can be derived from these statements syllogistically because the middle term 'carpet' here is undistributed, whereas the distribution is an essential condition for a valid conclusion. But from immediate inference the conclusion I can be taken to be true because it is an exact conversion of second premise.
- 60. (E) Here the middle term 'chairs' is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
  - 1. All doors are tables.
  - 2. Some tables are doors.
  - 3. Some chairs are doors.
  - 4. Some tables are chairs.

Judged thus the conclusions I, II and III in question come obviously valid.

- 61. (E) Both the major premises here are particular proportions. On syllogistic grounds no logical conclusions can be drawn from these premises. One more reason to this is that the middle term 'panther' is undistributed here while it is essential for the middle term to be distributed once atleast for arriving at a valid conclusion.
- 62. (D) Here 'door' is the middle term which is distributed in second premise. So as a rule following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
  - 1. Some dogs are bats.
  - 2. Some bats are dogs.
  - 3. Some doors are dogs.
  - 4. Some bats are doors.

So adjudged from above, the conclusions I and III prove obviously valid.

63. (A) Here 'true' is the middle term which is undistributed in either premise. So by deductive logic valid conclusions from these statements are not possible. But judged under immediate inference, conclusion IV can be assumed to be true in as much as it is the true conversion of the first premise.

- 64. (D) As a rule no valid conclusions can follow from the given statements since these are the particular propostions. One more reason is that the middle term 'paper' among them is undistributed, whereas being distributed is an essential condition to arrive at a valid conclusion. However, by immediate inference the conclusions III and IV can be deemed to be true because these are the pure conversions of the second and first premises respectively.
- 65. (E) 'Jackal' the middle term, is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the conclusions given below follow from these statements—
  - 1. All panthers are horses.
  - 2. Some horses are panthers.
  - 3. Some horses are jackals.
  - 4. Some jackals are panthers.

So judged from above no conclusion in question seems to be valid.

- 66. (B) 'Table', the middle term here, is distributed in second premise. So, as a rule, the conclusions given below follow from these statements—
  - 1. Some shirts are not chairs.
  - 2. Some tables are shirts.
  - 3. No chair is table.

So above conclusions prove obviously the conclusion II in question to be valid.

- 67. (A) 'Cuckoo', the middle term in the given statements, is distributed in second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following logical conclusions can be obtained from these statements—
  - 1. No goat is parrot.
  - 2. No parrot is goat.
  - 3. Some cuckoos are parrots.
  - 4. No goat is cuckoo.

Judged thus, the conclusion I in question comes out to be logical.

- 68. (D) Here 'students' is the middle term which is distributed in second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following conclusions are reached by these statements—
  - 1. Some teachers are girls.
  - 2. Some girls are teachers.

- 3. Some students are teachers.
- 4. Some girls are students.

The aforesaid account justifies clearly the conclusions II and III in question.

- 69. (D) 'Clean' is the middle term in these statements which is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive logic the undermentioned valid conclusions follow from these statements—
  - 1. All soaps are moist.
  - 2. Some moist (things) are soaps.
  - 3. Some clean (things) are soaps.
  - 4. Some moist (things) are clean.

The above clearly proves the conclusions I and III in question logical.

- 70. (D) Valid conclusion by syllogistic method cannot be deduced from these statements. The reason is that both the statements are particular propositions whose middle term does not have to be distributed. Therefore, the middle term 'pockets' here is not distributed at any place whereas the distributiveness is an essential condition for a valid conclusion.
- 71. (C) In the given statements 'blue' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise So, as a rule, the undermentioned conclusions can come out of these statements—
  - 1. Some green (things) are not white.
  - 2. Some blue (things) are green.
  - 3. No white (thing) is blue.

Thus the above clearly justifies the conclusions I and II in question.

72. (E) Syllogistically no logical conclusions from the given statements is possible because the middle term is undistributed in them. But the conclusions III and IV are complementary pair conclusions wherein one becomes false when the other is true.

#### PART III

73. (E) On the basis of first and second premises conclusion II is true because the middle term 'fowl' in it is distributed. Conclusion IV is also true because it is the exact conversion of the first premise. Due to fallacy of four terms in second and third proposition the conclusion

- is not possible. However, the conclusion I may be said to be true because it is obtained as the foundational premise of the first and third preposition wherein the middle term is 'insect' which is distributed. So the conclusions I, II and IV are found to be logical.
- 74. (E) 'Brinjal', the middle term of the first and second major premises is distributed, so a valid conclusion from it is possible. Side by side the conclusions of pure conversion and sub-altern relation are also possible. Conclusion II is true on this very ground because it is the pure conversion of the first major premise. No logical conclusion can be had from second and third premises due to non distribution of middle term and from first and third premises due to fallacy of four terms. Then, only the conclusion II is valid.
- 75. (B) A logical conclusion is not possible from the first and the second premises since the middle term 'radio' here is undistributed. Conclusion III has been obtained only as a result of the second and third premises. But no logical conclusion is possible from first and third premises because the fallacy of four terms appears here. Then, only the conclusion III is valid.
- 76. (D) The middle term 'meek' is undistributed in first and second premises. So a justified conclusion is not possible. 'Clever', the middle term of second and third premise, is distributed. So on the very ground the conclusion III is justified.
  - Illegitimacy arises in conclusion IV due to distribution of undistributed term. However, the conclusions I and II cannot be said to be completely false because the are complementary to each other, that is, here one becomes false when the other is true.
- 77. (A) The middle term 'fruits' is distributed in the first and second premises. Alongwith it both the premises are affirmative. So the conclusions will also come out to be affirmative. On this ground the conclusion IV turns invalid. Conclusion II is also invalid in as much as it is the wrong conversion of second premise. The second and third premises may be causative of conclusion I because here the middle term 'vegetable' is distributed. Fallacy of four terms appears in the first and third

- premises. So no conclusion is possible from them also. Then the conclusion I only is logical.
- 78. (B) The middle term 'kite' remains distributed in the first and second proposition. So on this ground the conclusion II is logical. Conclusion III is also logical because it is the true conversion of the first proposition. A logical conclusion is not possible from the second and third proposition, because these are negative propositions. Conclusion IV has been obtained on the basis of first and third proposition, because the middle term here is 'kite'. Then, only the conclusions II, III and IV are valid.
- 79. (D) Since all the propositions are affirmative. So the affirmative conclusions will be derived on the distribution of the middle term. Conclusion I is wrong on this ground. The middle term 'mango' in the first and second propositions is distributed. So a conclusion is possible on this ground but in conclusion II the undistributed term has become distributed. So this is wrong. On the basis of second and third propositions the conclusion III is possible because the middle term 'apple' is distributed in them. Conclusion IV is also valid because it is the true conversion of the second proposition.
- 80. (E) Conclusion III is possible from the first and second major premises. But the conclusion IV is unjustified because it is the wrong conversion of the basic conclusion. A conclusion is possible from the second and third major premises because their middle terms 'labourers' are distributed. The given conclusions do not tally with the derived conclusions. A conclusion is not possible from the first and third major premises due to the fallacy of four terms. Then, only the conclusion III is true. But it is not in the given conclusions.
- 81. (E) A conclusion is not possible from the first and second premises because these consist of quaternio terminorum (fallacy of four terms). A conclusion is possible due to the distribution of the middle term 'gentleman' in the second and third foundational premises. The preliminary conclusion on this ground should be 'All actors are painters'. But the conclusion II consists of its incorrect converted form. It is

- thereby false. The middle term is undistributed in first and third premises. So a conclusion is not possible. Conclusions I, III and IV go wrong due to the given premise being affirmative in as much as negative conclusions cannot be derived from affirmative propositions.
- 82. (A) No logical conclusion can be obtained from first and second major premises because the middle term is undistributed in them. A conclusion is not possible from second and third as well as first and third major premises due to the presence of quaternio terminorum (fallacy of four terms).

# **PART IV**

- 83. (E) In the given foundational premises 'drum' is the middle term which is undistributed. So by syllogistic method no logical conclusion can be derived from these statements.
- 84. (D) The given proposition is the universal affirmative proposition (A). So if this (A) is true, the following true false table reveals that the conclusion deduced from particular affirmative (I) will be true, that is, "Some books are pens" will be true.

Α	Е	I	О
T	f	t	F
•		•	
f	Т	F	t
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

 $\begin{array}{ccc} T & \longrightarrow & True \\ F & \longrightarrow & False \\ d & \longrightarrow & doubtful \\ t & \longrightarrow & True \\ f & \longrightarrow & False \end{array}$ 

- 85. (E) Here 'soldier' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So, then, syllogistically the following logical conclusions can be had
  - 1. Some kings are not revolutionary.
  - 2. Some soldiers are kings.
  - 3. No revolutionary is soldier.
  - 4. Some soldiers are not revolutionary.

All the aforesaid conclusions are not traceable in the given alternative.

86. (B) The given foundational premise is a universal negative propositions (E). If this (E) be true, the following syllogistic true false table reveals that the conclusion obtained from particular negative (O) will obviously be logical.

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
f	T	F	t
	•		•
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

 $\begin{array}{ccc} T & \longrightarrow & True \\ F & \longrightarrow & False \\ d & \longrightarrow & doubtful \\ t & \longrightarrow & true \\ f & \longrightarrow & false \end{array}$ 

- 87. (A) In the given syllogisms 'wicked' is the middle term which is distributed in second premise. So, as a rule, "All boys are traitors" can be obtained.
- 88. (E) Here the middle term 'clock' is not distributed. So by syllogistic method no valid conclusion can be drawn.
- 89. (B) The given proposition is particular affirmative (I). So, if it is deemed false, the following deductive true-false table reveals that the conclusion derived from universal affirmative (A) will apparently be false.

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
f	T	F	t
•		•	
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

- $\begin{array}{cccc} T & \longrightarrow & Truth \\ F & \longrightarrow & False \\ d & \longrightarrow & doubtful \\ t & \longrightarrow & truth \\ f & \longrightarrow & false \end{array}$
- 90. (D) In the given statements the middle term 'soldier' is distributed. So, as a rule, the following logical conclusions are possible—
  - (1) Raman is tall
  - (2) Some tall (men) are soldiers
  - (3) Some soldiers are tall

The above proclaims the conclusion (D) in question to be true.

91. (E) The given major premise is particular negative (O). So if it is assumed to be false, the following syllogistic true-false table reveals that the conclusion derived from universal negative (E) will be obviously false.

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
	•		•
f	T	F	t
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

 $\begin{array}{cccc} T & \longrightarrow & True \\ F & \longrightarrow & False \\ d & \longrightarrow & doubtful \\ t & \longrightarrow & true \\ f & \longrightarrow & false \end{array}$ 

92. (E) In the given propositions 'perishable' is the middle term which is undistributed at both the places. So by deductive logic no logical conclusion is possible.

In this type of questions, a passage is given and after this some inferences are given which are based on the passage. The candidate has to examine each inference separately in the context of passage and decide its degree of truth or falsity.

# **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1-5) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

#### (B.S.R.B. Calcutta, 1995)

or it contradicts the given

		(E) Probably true
Mark Answer 'Definitely True'	If you think The inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.	2. Recycling of wastes through rechniques can set off large part of the incurred by the smaller units.
'Probably True'	the inference may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true.	<ul><li>(A) Probably false</li><li>(B) Probably true</li><li>(C) Definitely false</li></ul>
'Data inadequate'	from the facts given it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.	<ul><li>(D) Definitely true</li><li>(E) Data inadequate</li><li>3. Pesticide units should necessarily be</li></ul>
'Probably False'	the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.	large scale to make them econor viable.  (A) Data inadequate
'Definitely False'	the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given	<ul><li>(B) Definitely true</li><li>(C) Probably false</li></ul>

The smaller pesticide formulation units in India operate under heavy constraints such as obsolete technology, small scale of operation and dependence on larger units for raw materials. In view of the loss of expensive material by the smaller units, it is important to either eliminate or

facts.

reduce losses to the extent possible through innovative and sustainable waste minimisation techniques. Operating profit margins of the units are very low and small adverse conditions lands these campanies in trouble. Maximum losses suffered by these units are through poor house keeping, sub-optional operating practices, and lack of proper opportunities for recycling waste.

- 1. Smaller units should be operatioally self sufficient so as to minimise losses.
  - (A) Data inadequate
  - (B) Probably false
  - (C) Definitely true
  - (D) Definitely false
- modern ne losses
- be on a mically

  - (D) Definitely false
  - (E) Probably true
- 4. Waste management process in India needs modernisation.
  - (A) Probably true
- (B) Data inadequate
- (C) Probably false
- (D) Definitely false
- (E) Definitely true

- 5. Lack of funds compels smaller units to ignore house keeping.
  - (A) Definitely true
  - (B) Probably false
  - (C) Definitely false
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) Probably true

**Directions**—(Q. 6-10) Below is given a passage followed by some possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark answer (B) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given. Mark answer (C) if the 'data are inadequate' i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false. Mark answer (D) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given and Mark answer (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

The Union Government is open to the idea of disinvesting upto 49% of its stake in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and up to 100% in viable but chronically sick PSUs provided certain conditions especially related to welfare of the workers are adhered to. The Government has plans to mop up Rs. 3,500 crores in the current fiscal year by way of disinvestment of equity in PSUs. In 1991-92, the centre disinvested eight per cent of its stake in select PSUs and mopped up Rs. 3,058 crores. As it was not possible for the centre to pump in the required funds, it was expecting equity participation 'on a joint venture basis' to revamp sick PSUs

58 out of total 246 central PSUs have been identified as chronically sick units. In West Bengal it self 16 out of the 20 central PSUs are sick. Some of them can be made viable if adequate investment is made. Centre has approached World-Bank for additional loans to revamp sick PSUs in West Bengal.

# (Bank Probationary Ex., 1995)

6. The Union Government is interested in the welfare of workers of sick PSUs.

- 7. The Government's idea of disinvesting even upto 100% in sick PSUs was acceptable to the workers unions of sick PSUs.
- 8. The Central Government is planing to disinvesting in PSUs from this year only.
- 9. In West Bengal more central PSUs are identified as sick units than that of other states.
- 10. Other agencies, except the World Bank, have refused to grant loan for this purpose.

**Directions**—(Q. 11-15) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can ve drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark answer (B) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.Mark answer (C) if the 'data are inadequate' i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false. Mark answer (D) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given and mark answer (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

There is more bad news on food front. It now appears certain that there will be a shortfall of about 9 million tonnes in the food production in the current khariff season, which in turn means five millions tonnes less than the production achieved in the last khariff season. However, rice procurement may only be partially affected since West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have had sufficient rainfall while Punjab, the major contributor to the central pool is less dependent on rainfall. Still, the overall availability of rice may go down by more than four million tonnes. There may be worst news ahead.

- 11. There is no canal water facility in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.
- 12. The procurement price of rice will increase this year.
- 13. Rice is mainly produced in khariff season.
- 14. In the last year there was a deficit production of rice by five million tonnes.

15. It is likely that production of rice will be below the normal level on the next year.

**Directions**—(Q. 16-20) Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'definitely true' *i.e.* it properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark answer (B) if the inference is 'probably true' through not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given. Mark answer (C) if the data are inadequate i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false. Mark answer (D) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given and Mark answer (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Wind is an inexhaustible source of energy and an aerogenerator can convert it into electricity. Though not much has so far been done in this field, the survey shows that there is a vast potential for developing wind as an alternative source of energy. The wind survey has four components-direction, duration, speed and distribution, and on this basis U.P. hill areas have been found an ideal place for setting up aerogenerators. In U.P. hills alone as many as 58 sites have been identified. (S.B.I. P.O., 1993)

- 16. 58 sites identified in U.P. did not have electricity.
- 17. Only the hilly areas of U.P. were surveyed for setting up aerogenerator.
- 18. A part from U.P. hills, no other site has been identified for seting up aerogenerator.
- 19. Energy by wind is comparatively newly emerging field.
- 20. The Survey was conducted under the aegis of Government of U.P.

**Directions**—(Q. 20-25) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark	answer	If you	think
	CLID II CI	11 ,7 0 44	CILILIA

'Definitely true' the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.

'Probably true' the inference may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true.

'Data inadequate' from the facts it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

'Probably false' the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.

'Definitely false' the inference is cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Steel production has always been burdened with costs much higher than in comparable plants overseas. On the one hand custom duty on almost all steel imports has been reduced, on the other excise duty has been raised. Domestic steel products are now uncompetitive which in turn has led to the demand that both the custom and excise rates should be reviewed to prevent sickness in the industry. (N.B.P.O., 1994)

- Foreigh steel has become cheaper comparative to domestic steel.
  - (A) Probably true (B) Definitely true
  - (C) Data inadequate (D) Definitely false
  - (E) Probably false
- 22. The Government is considering lowering of excise duty on steel products.
  - (A) Data inadequate (B) Definitely false
  - (C) Probably false (D) Probably true
  - (E) Definitely true
- 23. The cost of production of steel in other countries is less than that in India.
  - (A) Definitely false (B) Definitely true
  - (C) Probably true (D) Probably false
  - (E) Data inadequate
- 24. The steel industry in general is making losses as a fall out of the government policy.
  - (A) Probably false
  - (B) Probably true
  - (C) Definitely true
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) Definitely false

- 25. India can compete with the foreign countries in regard to the price of steel with a favourable government policy.
  - (A) Definitely true (B) Data inadequate
  - (C) Probably false (D) Probably true
  - (E) Definitely false

**Directions**—(Q. 26-30) Given below is one passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth of falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'Definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (B) if the inference is 'Probably True' though not 'Definitely true' in the light of the facts given, mark answer (C) if the data are inadequate *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (D) if the inference is 'Probably false' though not 'Definitely false' in the light of the facts given, mark answer (E) if the inference is 'Definitely false', *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

A radical new surgery procedure, launched at not long ago, is holding out fresh hope for patients of cardiac myopathy or enlargement of the heart. The technique, now in India, allows patients to go home two weeks after the operation, to lead a near normal sedentary life. Cardiac myopathy is a condition that has a variety of causative factors. An attack from one of the 20 identified viruses, parasite infaction, long term alcohol abuse, and blood pressure could bring it on, and in rare cases, it could follow child birth and is even known to run in families. The condition is marked by an increase in the size of the hearts chambers and a decrease in the efficiency of pumping. (C.S.R. July, 1997)

- 26. The cardiac myopathy slows down the heartbeat
- 27. Cardiac myopathy is hereditary.
- Earlier the patient suffering from cardiac myopathy were require to travel abroad for such operations.
- 29. The new technique was never tried in India in the past.

30. The efficiency of the heart is inversly proportioal to the size of the heart.

**Directions**—(Q. 31-36) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inference which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth of falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'Definitely true' *i.e.* it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (B) if the inference is 'Probably True' though not 'Definitely true' in the light of the facts given, mark answer (C) if the data are inadequate *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (D) if the inference is 'Probably false' though not 'Definitely false' in the light of the facts given, and (E) if the inference is 'Definitely false', *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Years of international experience and debates on the question of the long-term viability of large dam projects have by now yielded enough evidence for us to unhesitatingly conclude that all such projects are counter productive, anti-people, anti-environment and especially, anti-poor. As such given the body of information available on the subject, the advocacy of such a project on the part of those who ought to know better must be seen as an irresponsible act.

- 31. The proposed project is a replica of large dam in some other country.
- 32. Most of the international organisations support the idea of large dam projects.
- 33. In the international arena the controversy on the long-term viability of large dam projects ended decades ago.
- 34. Some people are in favour of construction of large dams.
- 35. People advocating large dam projects are not aware of its ill-effects.
- 36. The construction of large dams is not a recent idea.

**Directions**—(Q. 37-41) Given Below is a passage followed by several possible inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth of falsity.

Mark answer	If you think	Mark answer	If you think
(A)	the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.	'Definitely true'	the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.
(B)	the inference 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.	'Probably true'	the inference may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true.
(C)	the data are inadequate <i>i.e.</i> from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to	'Data inadequate'	from the facts given it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
(D)	be true or false.	'Probably false'	the inference is probably false
(D)	the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in		in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.
	the light of the facts given.	'Definitely false'	the inference is cannot
(E)	the inference is 'definitely false' <i>i.e.</i> it contradicts the given facts.		possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts
Now read t	he following passage and answer		the given facts.

the questions-

The domestic market for electronic hardware in the country is likely to grow from Rs. 1,800 crores to about Rs. 6,500 crores per annum in next few years. The Government is likely to further restrict foreign exchange needed for imports. So far, India has been importing about 80 per cent of the components required for manufacturing electronics gadgets. The country produced only 'passive components' like resistors, capacitors and conductors. Even integrated circuits (ICs) are being produced in a small way at high cost Semiconductors have remained India's weak spot.

- 37. India does not have expertise in producing passive components like resistors, capacitors, etc. at a low cost
- 38. All the integrated circuits required for India are imported from U.S.A
- 39. Government is considering to further restrict foreign exchange needed imports.
- 40. In India many manufacturers are relucant to produce semi-conductors.
- 41. An increase of about 250 per cent in India's domestic electronic market is perdicted during the next few years.

**Directions**—(Q. 42-46) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

In far reaching move, the tenth finance commission has recommended inclusion of revenue collection from customs and corporation tax in the divisible pool of resources shared by the centre and states. Implementation of such a recommendation will, however, require a Constitutional amendment. Therefore, as an interim measure, valid for a period of one year, the commission has recommended that the existing Central taxes, namely income tax and excise, be transferred to the states in the ratio of 77.5 and 47.5 respectively. The commission has said that eventually that is, after the expiry of the interim period, the divisible pool should include all central taxes which shall be transferred to the states at a uniform rate of 29 per cent.

# (State Bank, 1995)

- 42. Implementation of any recommendation made by the finance commission requires Constitutional amendment.
  - (A) Definitely true
    - (B) Probably true
  - (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
  - (E) Definitely false
- 43. The inclusion of revenue collection in the divisible pool will increase the financial position of the states.
  - (A) Probably false
  - (B) Definitely false
  - (C) Definitely true
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) Probably true

- 44. The Constitutional amendment to the effect of inclusion of custom and corporation taxes in divisible pool will be made during the following year.
  - (A) Data inadequate (B) Definitely true
  - (C) Probably false (D) Probably true
  - (E) Definitely false
- 45. At present the states do not get any share of the central taxes.
  - (A) Definitely false (B) Data inadequate
  - (C) Definitely true (D) Probably true
  - (E) Probably false
- 46. The amount of tax collected as income tax is more than one and half times the amount collected as excise duty.
  - (A) Probably true
- (B) Probably false
- (C) Definitely false (D) Data inadequate
- (E) Definitely true

**Directions**—(Q. 47-51) Given Below is a passage followed by some such probable inference that are based on the facts disclosed in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and then ascertain it the same is true or false.

(S.B.P.O., 1996)

#### Mark answer

(A)	if the inference is 'definitely
	true' i.e. if properly follows from
	the statement of facts given.

- (B) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- if the data are inadequate, i.e. (C) from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (D) if the inference is 'probably false' thought not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.
- (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Indian rice exporters might face tough competition in the international market, allege exporters. International demand for Indian rice surfaced either due to its low prices or due to the crop failure in other competitive country. However our competitors are having a good crop of rice this year and which indeed sounds as a threat for India they pointed out. The leading producing countries like Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, U.S.A and Pakistan are bringing down their prices on par with Indian prices. Internationally, these countries have reduced their price by \$ 50 per ton in lower grades coming almost on par with Indian prices. Indian rice is currently quoting between \$ 260 and \$ 265 per ton. However in high grade the differential still remains high therefore India can expect to be competitive in high grades provided the quality and deliveries are ensured on time. Pakistan is our main competitor and it has reduced its price for 15 per cent coming almost in line with the Indian prices. The very fact that international players have started to reduce their prices is a signal for Indian exporters to gear up for 1996-97.

- 47. India has no potential threat in the international market for exporting of rice.
- 48. Quality and delivery of goods on time are the two main components for being in the fore-
- 49. To remain in the international market India should reduce its price.
- 50. India should increase 15% production of rice to gear up for 1996-97.
- 51. Indian crops were inferior in quality than the leading rice producing countries.

**Directions**—(Q. 52-56) Below is given a passage followed by several inferences drawn from the facts stated in the passage. Examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Give answer (A) if you think the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; give answer (B) if you think the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given; give answer (C) if you think the 'data are inadequate' *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; give answer (D) if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given and give answer (E) if you think the inference is 'definitely false' i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Now read the following passage and the inferences given below it and mark your answers on the answersheet.

Of the roughly 4,40,000 children who currently languish in America's foster-care system, 20,000 are available for adoption, most of them are older children between the ages of 6 and 12. Among the adoptable children, 44% are white and 43% are black. But 67% of all families waiting to adopt are white, and many of them are eager to take a black child. The hurdles, however, are often formidable. Though only three U.S. states-Arkansas, California and Minnesota-have laws promoting race matching in adoptions, 40 other favour the practice.

(N.B.P.O., 1996)

- 52. Children beyond 12 years of age are less suitable for adoption.
- 53. White children are being preferred for adoption by majority of black families.
- 54. Majority of the U.S. States have laws that discourage the practice of adoption.
- 55. Among the adoptable children at least 10 per cent are neither black nor white.
- 56. Two third of the white families are waiting to adopt a black child.

**Directions**—(Q. 57-63) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

# Give answer—

- (A) if the inference is 'definitely true' *i.e.* it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (B) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- (C) if the 'data are inadequate', *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (D) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given .
- (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

In the late 1980s, Government of India set an ambitious target to produce at least 10,000 MW of electricity from nuclear reactors by the end of this century. The present installed capacity at four nuclear power centres is a mere 1,840 MW. The target of 10,000 is nowhere in sight at the present pace of development. A few years back, the target was pruned to around 5,000 MW.

Now there are six reactors under various stages of construction. There are two 220 MW units each at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and Kaiga in Karnataka. Work is on to build two 500 MW each Presurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) at Tarapur in Maharashtra. Once completed these six units will add 1,880 MW to the existing installed capacity.

- 57. The new units will fulfil the actual shortage of electricity.
- 58. The pace of development in other Asian countries is very fast.
- 59. India has the technical competence to run the nuclear reactors.
- 60. India will shortly reach its revised goal by the turn of the century.
- 61. All the nuclear reactors in India are located in 3 states only.
- 62. It appears that the goal set for nuclear plants in terms of generation of electricity was highly improbable.
- 63. India is not keen to go for nuclear energy.

**Directions**—(Q. 64-73) Below are given passage I and passage II, each followed by several inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer 'Definitely true' if you think the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given...

Mark answer 'Probably true' if you think the inference may be true from the facts given but not definitely true.

Mark answer 'Data inadequate' if you think from the facts it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer 'Probably false' if you think the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.

Mark answer 'Definitely false' if you think the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

# Passage I

Post harvest management of fruits and vegetables is vital in quality exports. At present, a wide variety of techniques of post harvest management are available in India. However, an inadequacy is felt in respect of certain fruits. Cases where the production cost is high,poor post harvest management will render export business non-viable.

- 64. Quantity of exports of fruits is more than that of vegetables.
  - (A) Definitely true (
    - (B) Probably true
  - (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
  - (E) Definitely false
- 65. Post-harvest management of vegetables is more crucial than that of fruits.
  - (A) Definitely true
- (B) Probably true
- (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
- (E) Definitely false
- 66. India has effective post-harvest management techniques for those fruits which are costly to produce.
  - (A) Definitely true
- (B) Probably true
- (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
- (E) Definitely false
- 67. All the techniques of post-harvest management are indigenous.
  - (A) Definitely true
- (B) Probably true
- (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
- (E) Definitely false
- 68. India exports quality fruits.
  - (A) Definitely true
- (B) Probably true
- (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
- (E) Definitely false

### Passage II

The annual domestic consumption of plastics is expected to grow between 2·5 and three million tonnes by 2000 AD in India from the current level of about one million tonnes. The global consumption of plastics now stands at 100 million tonnes. To sustain the present growth pattern,

India would need two additional polymer plants of 1,00,000 tonnes every year till the turn of the century. Entrepreneurs should now think in lines of globalisation and promote projects of international capacity and they would now have to look at technology transfer as well as upgradation and strategic and creative alliances.

- 69. There is an expected growth of about 20 per cent in the plastic consumption every year.
  - (A) Definitely true
- (B) Probably true
- (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
- (E) Definitely false
- 70. Potentially India can be one of the major players in the production of plastics in the international market.
  - (A) Definitely true
    - (B) Probably true
  - (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
  - (E) Definitely false
- 71. India lacks in technology capabilities in producing plastics.
  - (A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
  - (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
  - (E) Definitely false
- 72. At present India does not import plastics.
  - (A) Definitely true
- (B) Probably true
- (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
- (E) Definitely false
- 73. The total domestic consumption of plastics in India is about one per cent of the global consumption.
  - (A) Definitely true
- (B) Probably true
- (C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
- (E) Definitely false

# Answers

1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (D)
6. (A)	7. (D)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (E)
11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (E)	15. (C)
16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (A)	20. (C)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (C)	24. (B)	25. (A)
26. (A)	27. (B)	28. (C)	29. (B)	30. (A)
31. (B)	32. (B)	33. (E)	34. (A)	35. (B)
36. (A)	37. (C)	38. (E)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (B)	42. (B)	43. (D)	44. (D)	45. (B)
46. (C)	47. (E)	48. (A)	49. (B)	50. (C)
51. (C)	52. (C)	53. (C)	54. (E)	55. (A)

56. (C)	57. (C)	58. (C)	59. (B)	60. (E)
61. (C)	62. (A)	63. (C)	64. (C)	65. (D)
66. (A)	67. (C)	68. (D)	69. (A)	70. (A)
71. (A)	72. (C)	73. (A)		

# **Course of Action**

In this type of questions, a statement is given which is followed by two courses of action. A course of action is a step or a administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement. The candidate has to assume every thing in the statement to be true and then decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.

#### **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1-5) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true then decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing?

# (Bank P.O., 1995)

Give answer (A) if only I follows Give answer (B) if only II follows Give answer (C) if either I or II follows Give answer (D) if neither I or II follow and Give answer (E) if both I and II follows.

Statement—The Experts Group on Technical Education has stressed that Computer Education should be provided to children from Primary School level itself. It should be implemented in urban and rural schools simultaneously.

# Courses of Action-

- I. Government should issue instructions to all schools for Computer Education.
- II. Atleast one teacher of each school should be trained in computer operations for teaching children.
- 2. **Statement**—The Government has decided not to provide financial support to voluntary organisations from next five year plan and

has communicated that all such organisations should raise funds to meet their financial needs

#### Courses of Action-

- I . Voluntary organisations should collaborate with foreign agencies.
- II. They should explore other sources of financial support.
- Statement—Ministry of Tourism in its one
  of the reports revealed that due to recent
  social disturbances in the country the number
  of foreign tourists has been decreased
  considerably, which resulted in a financial
  loss of Rs. 100 crores.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. Government should provide financial support to the tourism sector.
- II. Foreign tourists should be informed to visit the country at their risk.
- 4. **Statement**—There are more than 200 villages in the Hill area of Uttar Pradesh which are severly damaged due to cyclone and it causes an extra burden of Rs. 200 crores on State Government for relief and rehabilitation work.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. People of Hill area should be shifted to other safer places.
- II. State Government should ask more financial support from Central Government.
- 5. **Statement**—Employment oppurtunities in private sector industry declined from 4·50 million in December 1991 to 4·15 million in December 1992 due to large number of 'Sick' industries—A report.

# Courses of Action-

- I. Government should start new industries.
- II. Unemployed should be given concessional loans

**Directions**—(Q. 6-10) In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I,II,III.A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem,policy, etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three suggested

courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Then decide which of the answer A,B,C,D and E is correct answer and indicate it on the answersheet? (N.P.O., 1995)

6. Statement—India's pre-eminent position in the world black pepper production and trade is in danger as some of the countries which recently started production of this 'Kind of the spices' crop from Indian root stocks are faring better by adopting modern cultivation practices.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. India should immediately stop supplying root stocks of black pepper to other countries.
- II. India should adopt modern technology for cultivating black pepper to compete in the international market.
- III. India should reduce the price of its black pepper to remain competitive in the world market.
  - (A) All follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Only I follows
  - (D) Only III follows
  - (E) None of these
- 7. **Statement**—A blast was triggered off injuring many when the night shift workers at an ordinance factory were handling 'fox signalling explosive.'

# Courses of Action -

- I. The factory management should train its staff as regards the safety aspects of handling such explosive material.
- II. The services of the supervisior incharge of the night shift should be terminated.
- III. The factory should immediately stop carrying out such exercises at night.
  - (A) None follows
  - (B) All follows
  - (C) Only I follows
  - (D) Only I and II follows
  - (E) None of these
- 8. **Statement**—A major rail accident involving a mail train could be averted due to the presence of mind of one signal man at a way side cabin.

#### Courses of Action-

- The railway track for atleast 50 kms should be cleared of any traffic ahead of all the mail trains.
- II. The railway signalling systems should immediately be made automatic.
- III. The signal man should be rewarded so as to encourage others.
  - (A) All follow
  - (B) None follow
  - (C) Only I and II follow
  - (D) Only II and III follow
  - (E) None of these
- 9. **Statement**—Chlorea broke out recently in parts of the city killing a large number of people and affecting hundreds of households.

#### Courses of Action—

- I. An enquiry should be initiated to identify the cause of the catastrophe.
- II. The civic administration should make the general public aware through mass media the preventive measures to be adopted in such a situation.
- III. The para-military forces should be called into help the civic administration.
  - (A) None follow
  - (C) Only II follows
  - (D) Both I and II follow
  - (D) All follow
  - (E) None of these
- 10. **Statement**—A large number of tribal inhabitants are found to have been suffering from various diseases due to exposure to radioactive waste near the Uranium mine.

- I. The Government should immediately close down the mine.
- II. The Government should immediately take steps to save local people from exposure to radioactive waste.
- III. The tribals should be rehabiliatated at a safer place.
  - (A) Only II and III follow
  - (B) Only I and II follow
  - (C) Only I and III follow
  - (D) Only III follow
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 11-14) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of actions numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two given suggested courses of actions logically follows for pursuing?

Give answer (A) if only I follows Give answer (B) if only II follows Give answer (C) if either I or II follows Give answer (D) if neither I nor II follows Give answer (E) if both I and II follows

11. **Statement**—The State Gonernment has decided to declare 'Kala Azar' as a notifiable disease under the Epidemics Act. Under the Epidemics Act, 1897, family members or neighbours of the patient are liable to be punished in case they did not inform the State authorities.

#### Courses of Action—

- I. Efforts should be made to effectively implement the Act.
- II. The cases of punishment should be propa-gated through mass media so that more people become aware of the stern actions.
- 12. **Statement**—Every year, at the beginning or at the end of the monsoons, we have some cases of conjuctivitis, but this year, it seems to be a major epidemic, witnessed after nearly four years.

# Courses of Action-

- Precautionary measures should be taken after every four years to check this epidemic.
- II. People should be advised to drink boiled water during monsoon season.
- 13. **Statement**—The committee has criticised the Institute for its failure to implement a dozen of regular programmes despite an increase in the staff strength and not drawing up a firm action plan for studies and research.

#### Courses of Action-

I. The broad objectives of the Institute should be redifined to implement a practical action plan.

- II. The institute should give a report on reasons for not having implemented the planned programmes.
- 14. **Statement**—The rates of interest on post office recurring deposit accounts have been increased with effect from October 1. This has been done to attract more deposits.

#### Courses of Action-

- Efforts should also be made to make the public aware about this increase in the rate of interest.
- II. If the deposits do not increase in next six months, the rate of interest should be further increased.

**Directions**—(Q. 15-19) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two given suggested courses of actions logically follows for pursuing? (S.B.P.O., 1996)

Give answer (A) if only I follows Give answer (B) if only II follows Give answer (C) if either I or II follows Give answer (D) if neither I nor II follows Give answer (E) if both I and II follow

15. **Statement**—If the retired professors of the same institutes are also invited to deliberate on restructuring of the organistion, their contribution may be beneficial to the institute.

- The management may seek opinion of the employees before calling retired Professors.
- II. Management should involve experienced people for the systematic restructuring of the organisation.
- 16. Statement—Experts Committee on industrial Relations has revealed in their recent report that not only the internal problems of the organisations were successfully managed through quality circles but also employees motivation level was increased significantly.

#### Courses of Action —

- I. Organisations should organise orientation programmes for their employees on quality circles.
- II. Employees should be encouraged to join quality circle programmes.
- 17. **Statement**—The Minister said that the teachers are still not familiarised with the need, importance and meaning of population education in the higher education system. They are not even clearly aware about their role and responsibilities in the population education programme.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. Population Education Programme should be included in the College curriculum.
- Orientation programme should be conducted for teacher on population education.
- 18. **Statement**—Researchers are feeling agitated as libraries are not equipped to provide the right information to the right users at the right time in the required format. Even the users are not aware about the various services available for the users.

#### Courses of Action—

- I. All the information available in the libraries should be computerised to provide faster services to the users.
- II. Library staff should be trained in computer operations.
- 19. Statement—The Chairman stressed the need for making education system more flexible and regretted that the curriculum has not been revised in keeping with the pace of the changes taking place.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. Curriculum should be reviewed and revised periodically.
- II. System of education should be made more flexible.

**Directions**—(Q. 20-24) In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to

be true, then decide which of the three given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) is the currect answer and indicate it on the answer-sheet?

#### (State Bank, 1995)

20. **Statement**—Drinking water supply to New Bombay has been suspended till further orders from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board following pollution of Patalganga river, caused by discharge of effluents from some chemical industry.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. The industries responsible for discharging effluents into the river should be asked to close down immediately.
- II. The river water should immediately be treated chemically before resuming supply.
- III. The Pollution Control Board should check the nature of effluents being discharged into the river by industries at regular intervals.
  - (A) All follows
  - (B) None follows
  - (C) Only I follows
  - (D) Only II and III follow
  - (E) None of these
- 21. **Statement**—The vehicular traffic has increased so much in the recent past that it takes at least two hours to travel between the city and airport during peak hours.

- Non-airport bound vehicles should not be allowed to ply on the road connecting the city and the airport.
- II. The load of vehicular traffic should be diverted through various link roads during peak hours.
- III. The departure and arrival of flights should be regulated so as to avoid congestion during peak hours.
  - (A) Only follows
  - (B) Only I and II follow
  - (C) Only I follows
  - (D) Only II follows
  - (E) None of these

22. **Statement**—A devasting earthquake has ravaged the city killing hundreds of people and rendering many more homeless.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. The entry of outsiders into the city should be stopped immediately.
- II. The civic administration should immediately make alternate temporary housing arrangement for the victim.
- III. The affected people should immediately be shifted to a safer place.
  - (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II and III follow
  - (C) Only III follows
  - (D) Only either II or III follows
  - (E) None of these
- 23. **Statement**—Due to cancellation of a huge export order for not adhering to the time frame, the company is likely to get into incurring losses in the current financial year.

#### Courses of Action—

- I. The officer in charge of the production should be immediately suspended.
- II. The goods manufactured for the export order should be sold to other party.
- III. The company should change its machinery to maintain the time frame.
  - (A) All follow
  - (B) None follows
  - (C) Only I and II follow
  - (D) Only II follows
  - (E) None of these
- 24. **Statement**—The University Grants Commission has recommended that the primary level admission to Government and Government. aided schools should be done purely by random selection and not by admission tests. This is necessiated as the number of admission seekers are much more than the available seats.

#### Courses of Action—

- I. The Government should instruct the private schools also to follow the same practice.
- II. The Government should set up an independent body to regulate the primary level admissions.

- III. The schools should be asked to select students only from those who stay in the neighbouring area of the school.
  - (A) None follows
  - (B) Only II and III follow
  - (C) Only I and II follow
  - (D) Only II follows
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 25-28) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two suggested courses of action logically follow for pursuing?

Give answer (A) if only I follows

Give answer (B) if only II follows

Give answer (C) if either I or II follows

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II follows

Give answer (E) if both I and II follow

25. **Statement**—The State Government has decided a policy that there will be no aid to the 'old-age homes' in the coming financial year.

# Courses of Action—

- I. These homes should mobilise the sources from where the aid can be granted.
- II. The State Government should not impose the taxes on those well-wishers who can grant the source of income for the oldage homes.
- 26. **Statement**—In the reimbursement of medical expenses, as per the mutual agreement, due to appointed time the official are hesitating. They have decided to go for half day on token strike.

- I. The managers should not have fixed any date for the repayment of medical expenses.
- II. If the employees go on strike, then they should be warned about salary cut.
- Statement—Eighteen sugar mills employing about 7500 workers have been declared as

sick units. Central Government is seriously considering to shutdown these mills on the basis of their recent policies.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. New policies should be reconsidered.
- II. Employees should be given employment on the basis of their qualifications.
- 28. **Statement**—Transport Ministry said in a report that the people should obey the rules of traffic. It will make the improvement in transport services and hence the number of road accidents will be decreased.

#### Courses of Action—

- Ministry should orgainse the consiousness campaign for the rules relating to traffic.
- II. The licenses of the men should be cancelled if they disobey the rules of traffic

**Directions**—(Q. 29-33) In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing?

29. **Statement**—According to the officials, paucity of funds with the organisation has led to the pathetic conditions of this brilliant architectural structure.

# Courses of Action-

- I. A new architectural structure for the building should be designed.
- II. The reasons for the poor condition of the structure should be found out.
- III. Grants should be given to improve the condition of the structure.
  - (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Only III follows
  - (D) Only II and III follow
  - (E) Only I and III follow
- 30. **Statement**—In the Teacher's day function, Shri Sharma, a State awarded and retired

principal, had questioned the celebration of Teacher's Day in 'today's materialistic world'.

#### Courses of Action-

- I. The expenditure on Teacher's Day celebration should be reduced.
- II. More funds should be allocated for the celebration of Teacher's Day.
- III. The role and responsibilites of teachers should be seen in today's perspective.
  - (A) All follow
  - (B) Only II and III follow
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Only III follows
  - (E) None follows
- 31. **Statement**—In the city over 75 per cent of the people are living in slumps and substandard house which is a reflection on the housing and urban development policies of the Government.

#### Courses of Action—

- I. There should be a separate department looking after housing and urban development.
- II. The policies in regard to urban housing should be reviewed.
- III. The policies regarding rural housing also be reviewed so that such problems could be avoided in rural areas.
  - (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Only II and III follow
  - (D) Only I and III follow
  - (E) None follows
- 32. **Statement**—Lack of co-ordination between the University, its colleges and various authorities has resulted in students ousted from one college seeking migration to another.

- I. If a students is ousted from a college, the information should be sent to all the other colleges of the University.
- II. The admissions to all the colleges of the University should be handled by the University directly.
- III. A separate section should be made for taking strict action against students indulging in anti-social activities.
  - (A) Only I follows

- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Only III follows
- (D) Only I and III follow
- (E) Only II and III follow
- 33. **Statement**—The institute has fixed for the investors a validity period of one year for transfer forms for some of its listed schemes.

#### Courses of Action—

- I. The Institute should consult investors before fixing the duration of validity period.
- II. The investors should be duly informed about the validity period.
- III. List of schemes covered under this validity period should be communicated.

- (A) All follow
- (B) Only I and II follow
- (C) Only I and III follow
- (D) Only III follows
- (E) Only II and III follow

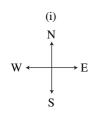
# **Answers**

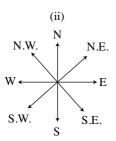
1. (E)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (E)	5. (E)
6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (D)	9. (B)	10. (A)
11. (E)	12. (B)	13. (E)	14. (B)	15. (B)
16. (E)	17. (B)	18. (E)	19. (E)	20. (D)
21. (D)	22. (D)	23. (C)	24. (D)	25. (E)
26. (E)	27. (B)	28. (E)	29. (C)	30. (D)
31. (E)	32. (A)	33. (E)		

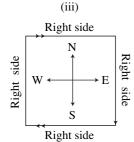
# 11

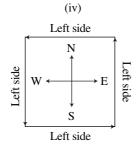
# **Direction Test**

This test is very useful because it repeats your knowledge of direction. Here the directions are represented by diagrams as follows—





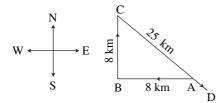




**Example.** Narendra goes 8 km in the West from a certain point A. Then he moves to his right and goes 8 km. In the end he goes 25 km in Southeast direction. How far is he from his starting point?

- (A) 10 km
- (B) 20 km
- (C) 15 km
- (D) 25 km
- (E) None of these

# **Answer with Explanation**—(E)



$$AB = 8 \text{ km}$$

BC = 8 km

and

CD = 25 km

From the right angled  $\Delta$  ABC

$$CA = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (8)^2}$$

 $= \sqrt{128}$ 

= 11.31 km

$$AD = 25 - 11.31$$

= 13.69 km

# **Exercise**

- Suman started to walk in the East and turned to her right after 25 m and then walked 5 m. Again she turned to her right and walked 25 m. After this she turned to her left and after walking 10 m she reached to her destination. Now how far is she from her starting point?
  - (A) 25 m
- (B) 40 m
- (C) 60 m
- (D) 50 m
- (E) None of these
- 2. Ramesh walked 20 km to East, and then he turned to his right and walked 15 km. Again he turned to his left and walked 20 km. After this he turned to his left and walked 15 km. How far is he from his starting point?
  - (A) 40 km
- (B) 25 km
- (C) 35 km
- (D) 30 km
- (E) None of these
- 3. Rajnish started to move in the East and turned to his right after walking 35 m and then walked 20 m. Again he turned to his right and walked 35 m. In the end he walked 20 m after turning to his left and reached to his destination. How far is he from his starting point?
  - (A) 50 m
- (B) 55 m
- (C) 20 m
- (D) 40 m
- (E) None of these

- 4. Harish goes 18 m from M in the South and then goes 25 m after turning to his left. After this he goes 18 m after turning to his left. Then reaches to P after going 35 m after turning to his left. How far is P from M and in what direction?
  - (A) 10 m, East
  - (B) 10 m, West
  - (C) 35 m, West
  - (D) 10 m, South
  - (E) None of these
- 5. Samir started to walk from P in the South and walked 40 m. Then he turned to his left and walked 30 m and reached at Q. What is the least distance from P to Q and in what direction is Q from P?
  - (A) 50 m, South-West
  - (B) 45 m, South-East
  - (C) 50 m, South-East
  - (D) 35 m, South-East
  - (E) None of these
- 6. Aruna started to move from P in the North and walked 30 m. Then he turned to his left and moved 40 m and reached to Q. What is the least distance of Q from P and in what direction is Q from P?
  - (A) 50 m. North-East
  - (B) 60 m, North-West
  - (C) 50 m, North-West
  - (D) 80 m, North-West
  - (E) None of these
- 7. Ramesh moves 5 km in East direction. Then he turns to his right and then he moves 8 km. After this he turns to his left and moves 5 km. Then he turns to his left and moves 8 km. Now how far is he from his starting point?
  - (A) 13 km
- (B) 5 km
- (C) 16 km
- (D) 26 km
- (E) None of these
- 8. Starting from a point Raju moved 12 m in North direction. Then he moved 10 m after turning to his right and then he turned to his right and moved 12 m. After this he moved 5 metres after turning to his left. How far is he from the starting point and in what direction?
  - (A) 27 m, East
- (B) 5 m, East
- (C) 10 m, West
- (D) 15 m, East
- (E) None of these

- 9. Starting from the point P Satish moved 20 m in South direction. Then he turned to his left and moved 30 m. Now he again turned to his left and moved 20 m. Then he again turned to his left and moved 40 m and reached at Q. How far is Q from P and in what direction?
  - (A) 20 m, West
- (B) 10 m, East
- (C) 10 m, West
- (D) 10 m, North
- (E) None of these
- 10. Rajesh moved 6 km to East. Then he moved 10 km after turning to his right. He then moved 6 km after turning to his right. Again he moved 15 km after turning to his left. Now in what direction and how far is he from the starting point?
  - (A) 15 km, South
  - (B) 21 km, North
  - (C) 25 km, South
  - (D) 21 km, South
  - (E) None of these
- 11. Ashok started to move in the direction of North. After moving 30 m, he turned to his left and moved 40 m. Again he turned to his left and moved 30 m. Now how far is he from the starting point?
  - (A) 50 m
- (B) 40 m
- (C) 30 m
- (D) 20 m
- (E) None of these
- 12. Vijyan started to move in the direction of South. After moving 15 m, he turned to his left and moved 15 m. Again he turned to his left and moved 15 m. Now how far is he from his starting point and in what direction?
  - (A) 15 m, North
- (B) 15 m, South
- (C) 30 m, East
- (D) 15 m, West
- (E) None of these
- 13. Shanaz has to go to the market. From her house which is in the North direction, she comes to the crossing. A road to her left goes to the Park and direct straight is the office. In what direction is the market?
  - (A) North
- (B) East
- (C) South
- (D) West
- (E) Data inadequate
- 14. Mohit moves 5 km in the direction of South then he moves 3 km after turning to his right. Again he turns to his right and moves 5 km.

# 116P | Reasoning T.

After this he turns to his left and goes 5 km. Now how far is he from his starting point and in what direction?

- (A) 5 km, West
- (B) 3 km, North
- (C) 3 km, East
- (D) 8 km, East
- (E) None of these
- 15. Maithli started to move in the direction of East in an open field and stopped after moving 35 m. Now she turned to her right and moved 15 m. Now how much minimum distance she has to cover to reach her starting point?
  - (A) 25 m
- (B) 20 m
- (C) 30 m
- (D) 35 m
- (E) None of these
- 16. Narendra started to move in the direction of East and turned to his left after moving 15 m. And then again turned to his left after moving 10 m. After this he turned to his right after moving 15 m. Then be reached to his destination after moving 5 m. How far is he from his starting point?
  - (A) 10 m
- (B) 20 m
- (C) 15 m
- (D) 25 m
- (E) None of these
- 17. Nivedita moved 15 m in the South. Then she turned to her left and moved 10 m. She again turned to her left and moved 15 m. After this she turned to her right and moved 15 m. How far is she from her starting point?
  - (A) 30 m
- (B) 25 m
- (C) 20 m
- (D) 40 m
- (E) None of these
- 18. Sanju started to move in the North and after moving 20 m he turned to her left. Then she moved 10 m and turned to her left. Then she moved 20 m. Again she turned to her left and moved 10 m and thus she reached to her destination. How far is she from her starting point?
  - (A) 20 m
- (B) 10 m
- (C) 0 m
- (D) 30 m
- (E) None of these
- 19. Vinay moved 25 km in the West and then he turned to his left and moved 15 km. Then he turned to his left and moved 25 km. After this

he turned to his left and moved 35 km. How far is he from his starting point?

- (A) 40 km
- (B) 20 km
- (C) 30 km
- (D) 15 km
- (E) None of these
- 20. Vikash started to move in the North and moved 15 m. Then he turned to his right and moved 25 m. After this he turned to his right and moved 35 m. Now how far is he from his starting position?
  - (A) 25 m
- (B) 20 m
- (C) 35 m
- (D) 32 m
- (E) None of these
- 21. Alok started to move in the direction of East and turned to his left after moving 25 m. Then he turned to his left after moving 10 m and after this he moved 35 m. Then he turned to his left and moved 20 m. Now how far is he from his starting point?
  - (A) 14 m
- (B) 16 m
- (C) 10 m
- (D) 18 m
- (E) None of these
- 22. Suhel moved 10 m in the direction of South. Then he turned to his left and walked 8 m. After this he turned to his left and walked 16 m. Now how far is he from his starting point and in what direction?
  - (A) 10 m. North-East
  - (B) 0 m, North
  - (C) 16 m, North-West
  - (D) 18 m, East
  - (E) None of these
- 23. Sehgal started to move in the direction of East and moved 6 m. Then he turned to his right and moved 6 m. After this he walked 20 m in the direction of North-West. Now how far is he from his starting point?
  - (A) 15 m
- (B) 10 m
- (C) 19 m
- (D) 20 m (E) None of these
- 24. Shankran walked 5 m in the direction of North. Then he turned to his right and walked 3 m. After this he turned to his right and walked 5 m. In the end he turned to his right and walked

13 m. How far is he from his starting place?

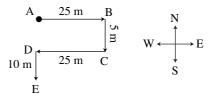
- (A) 3 m
- (B) 8 m
- (C) 5 m
- (D) 10 m
- (E) None of these

- 25. Anish started to move in the direction of West and moved 10 m. Then he turned to his left and moved 5 m. After this he turned to his left and walked 10 m. In the end he turned to his right and walked 7 m. Now how far is he and in what direction from his starting place?
  - (A) 5 m, South
- (B) 7 m, South
- (C) 12 m, South
- (D) 10 m, South
- (E) None of these
- 26. Piyush walked 7 m in the direction of North and then he turned to his right and walked 6 m. After this he turned to his right and moved 15 m. Now how far is he from the starting point?
  - (A) 10 m
- (B) 8 m
- (C) 19 m
- (D) 6 m
- (E) None of these
- 27. Manjita started to move in the direction of North-East and moved  $10\sqrt{2}$  m. After this he turned to the South and moved 10 m. Then she turned to her left and moved 12 m. In the end she turned to her right and moved 7 m. Now how far is she from her starting point?
  - (A) 16 m
- (B) 18 m
- (C) 23 m
- (D) 25 m
- (E) None of these
- 28. Kundan moved 3 km in the West. Then he turned to his left and moved 4 km. Again he turned to his right and moved 2 km. After this he turned to his right and moved 9 km. Now how far is he and in what direction from the starting point?
  - (A)  $5\sqrt{2}$  km, North-West
  - (B) 12 km, North-East
  - (C)  $\sqrt{41}$  km, North-East
  - (D) 10 km, North-West
  - (E) None of these
- 29. The door of Suraj's house is towards the East. He walks straight 100 m after coming out of the door and then goes 125 m in the reverse direction due to some reason. After this he turns to his right and goes 50 m. In what direction is he now?
  - (A) West
- (B) East-North
- (C) North
- (D) South
- (E) None of these

- 30. Amlendra Bhushan starts to move in the direction of North and walks 50 m. Then he turns back 20 m due to some reason. Then he turns to his left and walks 30 m. How far is he now from the starting point and in what direction?
  - (A) 40 m, South-East
  - (B) 30 m, South-East
  - (C)  $30\sqrt{2}$  m, North-East
  - (D) 50 m, North-West
  - (E) None of these

# Answers with Explanation

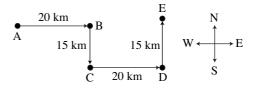
1. (E) Movements of Suman are as follows—



Distance from the starting point

$$= 5 + 10 = 15 \text{ m}$$

2. (A) Movements of Ramesh are as follows—

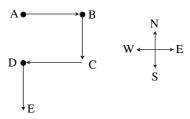


Distance from A to E

$$= 20 + 20$$

$$= 40 \text{ km}$$

3. (D) Rajnish's movement route is as follows—



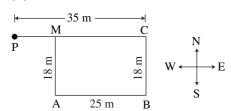
$$AE = AD + DE$$

$$= 20 + 20$$

$$= 40 \text{ m}$$

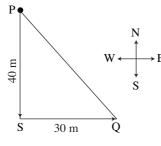
# 118P | Reasoning T.

4. (B) Harish's movement route is as follows—



$$PM = PC - MC$$
$$= 35 - 25$$
$$= 10 \text{ m, West}$$

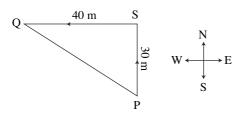
5. (E) Movements of Samir's are as follows—



$$PQ^{2} = (40)^{2} + (30)^{2}$$
$$= 1600 + 900$$
$$= 2500$$
$$PQ = 50 \text{ m}$$

As PS and QS are of unequal lengths, hence  $\angle$  P and  $\angle$  Q each can not be 45°. Therefore, Q can not be in East-South of P.

6. (E) Movements of Aruna are as follows—



$$PQ^{2} = PS^{2} + QS^{2}$$

$$= (30)^{2} + (40)^{2}$$

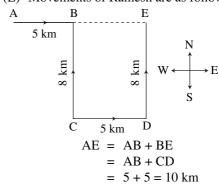
$$= 900 + 1600$$

$$= 2500$$

$$PQ = 50 \text{ m}$$

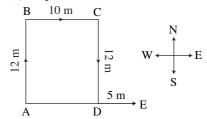
As PS and QS are not equal, hence  $\angle$  P and  $\angle$  Q each can not be 45°. Therefore Q can not be in North-West of P.

7. (E) Movements of Ramesh are as follows—



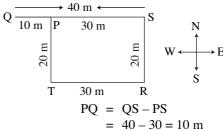
Now there is 10 km distance from the starting point and he is in the East from the starting point.

8. (D) Raju's movement route is as follows—



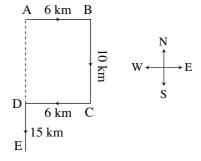
Now Raju is 15 m far from the starting point and in the East of the starting point.

9. (C) Movements of Satish are as follows—



Thus Q is 10 m far from P and in the West from P.

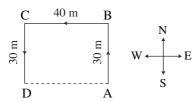
10. (C) Rajesh's movement route is as follows—



$$AE = AD + DE$$
$$= BC + DE$$
$$= 10 + 15 = 25 \text{ km}$$

Thus he is 25 km far from the starting point and in the South from the starting point.

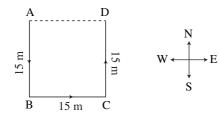
11. (B) Ashok's movement route is as follows—



$$AD = BC = 40 \text{ m}$$

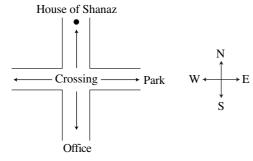
Now he is 40 m far from the starting point.

12. (E) Movements of Vijyan are as follows—



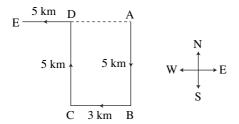
Now he is 15 m East from his starting point.

13. (E) Shanaz's movement route is as follows—



Nothing is said about the direction of market. Hence it is not possible to find the direction of the office.

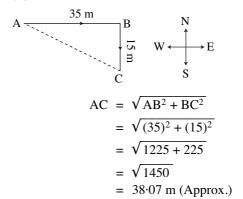
14. (E) Mohit's movement route is as follows—



$$AE = AD + DE$$
$$= BC + DE$$
$$= 3 + 5 = 8 \text{ km}$$

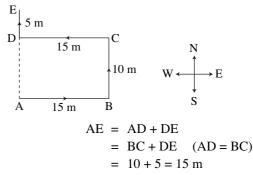
Therefore, Mohit is 8 km far from the starting point in the West.

15. (E) Maithli's movement route is as follows—



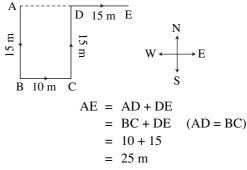
Hence minimum distance, she has to cover to reach her starting point, is 38.07 m (Approx).

16. (C) Movements of Narendra are as follows—



Therefore, he is 15 m far from his starting point.

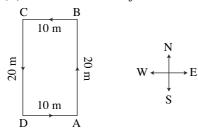
17. (B) Nivedita's movement route is as follows—



Thus she is 25 m far from her starting point.

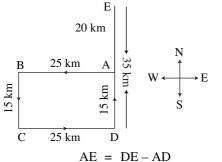
# 120P │ Reasoning T.

# 18. (C) Movements of Sanju are as follows—



Sanju reached at her starting point, therefore, distance is equal to zero.

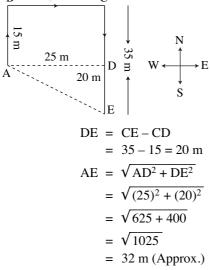
# 19. (B) Movements of Vinay are as follows—



$$AE = DE - AD$$
  
=  $DE - BC$  ( $AD = BC$ )  
=  $35 - 15$   
=  $20 \text{ km}$ 

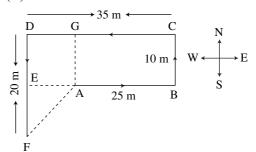
Thus he is 20 km far from his starting point.

# 20. (D) Vikas's movement route is as follows—



Thus Vikas is 32 m (Approx.) far from his starting point.

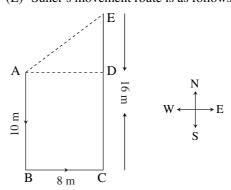
# 21. (A) Movements of Alok are as follows—



AE = BE - AB  
= CD - AB (BE = CD)  
= 35 - 25 = 10 m  
EF = DF - DE  
= DF - BC (DE = BC)  
= 20 - 10 = 10 m  
AF = 
$$\sqrt{AE^2 + EF^2}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{(10)^2 + (10)^2}$   
=  $\sqrt{100 + 100} = \sqrt{200}$   
= 14·14 m (Approx.)

Therefore, Alok is 14 m (Approx.) far from his starting point.

# 22. (E) Suhel's movement route is as follows—



Here AD = BC = 8 m  
DE = CE - CD  
= CE - AB (CD = AB)  
= 
$$16 - 10 = 6$$
 m  

$$AE = \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2}$$

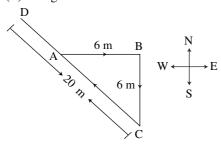
$$= \sqrt{(8)^2 + (6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 + 36}$$

$$= \sqrt{100} = 10$$
 m

Thus Suhel is 10 m far from his starting point, because AD and DE are not equal,  $\angle$  A and  $\angle$  E can not be 45°. Therefore, definite direction can not be known.

# 23. (E) Sehgal's movement route is as follows—

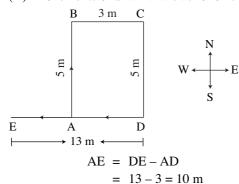


AC = 
$$\sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{(6)^2 + (6)^2}$   
=  $\sqrt{36 + 36}$   
=  $\sqrt{72}$   
= 8.49 m (Approx.)

$$= 8.49 \text{ m (Approx.)}$$
∴ AD = CD – AC
$$= 20 - 8.49$$

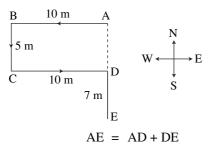
$$= 11.51 \text{ m (Approx.)}$$

# 24. (D) Movements of Shankar are as follows—



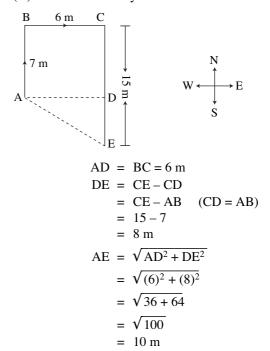
Thus he is 10 m far from his starting point.

# 25. (C) Anish's movement route is as follows—



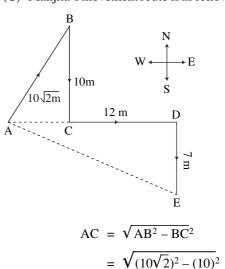
Therefore he is 12 m far from his starting point in the South.

# 26. (A) Movements of Piyush are as follows—



Hence Piyush is 10m far from his starting point.

# 27. (C) Manjita's movement route is as follows—



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$$= \sqrt{200 - 100} = \sqrt{100}$$

$$= 10 \text{ m}$$
∴ AD = AC + CD
$$= 10 + 12 = 22 \text{ m}$$
∴ AE =  $\sqrt{\text{AD}^2 + \text{DE}^2}$ 

$$= \sqrt{(22)^2 + (7)^2}$$

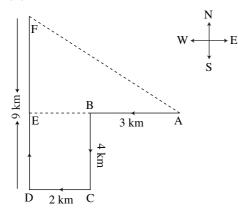
$$= \sqrt{484 + 49}$$

$$= \sqrt{533}$$

$$= 23.09 \text{ m (Approx.)}$$

Therefore, she is 23.09 m (Approx.) far from her starting point.

# 28. (A) Movements of Kundan are as follows—

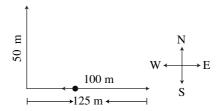


BE = CD = 2 km  
EF = DF - DE  
= DF - BC (DE = BC)  
= 9 - 4 = 5 km  
AE = AB + BE  
= 3 + 2 = 5 km  
AF = 
$$\sqrt{AE^2 + EF^2}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{(5)^2 + (5)^2}$ 

$$= \sqrt{25 + 25} = \sqrt{50}$$
$$= 5\sqrt{2} \text{ km}$$

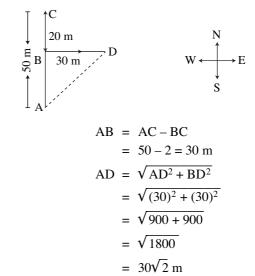
Thus Kundan is  $5\sqrt{2}$  km far from his starting point in the exactly North-West because AE and EF are of equal length.

# 29. (C) Movements of Suraj are as follows—



Now Suraj is in the North direction.

# 30. (C) Amlendra Bhushan's movement route is as follows—



Therefore, Amlendra Bhushan is  $30\sqrt{2}$  m North-East from the starting point.

In this test, certain conditions are given for a particular area followed by questions based on it. You have to keep in mind the conditions given in order to solve the questions correctly.

#### **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1–7) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Following are the conditions for selecting Staff Officer for a reputed Public Sector undertaking. The candidate must—

- (a) be a Post Graduate (PG) with atleast 60% marks.
- (b) have obtained 70% marks in written examination conducted for selection.
- (c) have work experience of at least 8 years.
- (d) have scored 65% marks in the Group Discussion (G.D.) conducted for selection.
- (e) have diploma in Computer Operations.
- (f) be not less than 30 years and more than 40 years as on 31.7.1995.

In the case of a candidate who—

- (g) satisfied all other criteria except (a) above, but have Post Graduate degree with more than 55% marks will be referred to the Director (Personnel) of the Organisation.
- (h) satisfied all other criteria except (c) above will be referred to the Chief Manager.
- incomplete application of the candidate will be rejected and will not be selected even if it satisfied all the conditions.
  - Now read the information provided in the case of each candidate in each of the

questions given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions. Which of the following courses of action you would suggest. (Remember you are not to assume any thing which is not provided in the question.) These cases are given to you on 1.8.1995.

Mark answer—(A) if the candidate is to be referred to the Director (Personnel). (B) if the data is incomplete. (C) if the candidate is to be selected. (D) if the candidate is to be referred to the Chief Manager. (E) if the candidate is not be selected.

- 29 years old Sundar is P.G. with 62% marks. He has obtained 56% marks in G.D. and 72% marks in written examination. He is fluent in Hindi and English and has diploma in Computer Operations. He has 9 years work experience.
- 2. 32 years old Samar has obtained 64% marks in P.G., 72% marks in written examination and 60% marks in G.D. He has a diploma in Computer Operations. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years work experience.
- 3. 34 years old Mahesh has obtained 72% marks in G.D. and 75% marks in written examination. He has 8 years work experience and diploma in Computer Operations. He is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 4. 34 years old Samir is a P.G. with 59% marks. He has obtained 74% marks in G.D. and 76% marks in written examination. He has 8 years work experience and fluent in Hindi and English. He has diploma in Computer Operations.
- 5. Ramesh is a P.G. with 69% marks. He has secured 72% marks in G.D. and 78% marks in

written examination. He has 10 years work experience and diploma in Computer Operations. He is fluent in Hindi and English.

- 6. 39 years old Suman is a P.G. with 64% marks. She obtained 75% marks in written examination and 69% marks in G.D. She has nine years work experience and fluent in Hindi and English. She has diploma in Computer Operations.
- 7. 29 years old Ramesh is a P.G. with 63% marks. He has secured 73% marks in examination and 66% marks in G.D. He has diploma in Computer Operations and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years work experience

**Directions**—(Q. 8–12) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Following are the criteria for admitting a student in the first year engineering course in a college. The student must—

- (i) have passed XII standard examination in science with at least 80% marks.
- (ii) not be more than 20 years old as on 1.8.1994.
- (iii) have secured at least 90 marks in the entrance test out of a total of 150 marks.
- (iv) be able to pay Rs. 15,000 as tuition fees for the first semester and Rs. 5,000 admission charges at the time of taking admission.

In the case of a candidate who satisfies all other criteria except at—

- (v) above but can pay atleast 60% of the stipulated fees, the case may be referred to the Admission Committee.
- (vi) above but has secured more than 95% marks in the XIIth standard examination, the case may be referred to Chairman-Admissions.

You are given the following cases as on 1.8.1994. Depending upon the information provided in each case and based on the criteria mentioned above, recommend your decision. You are not to assume anything. If the information provided is not adequate to take a decision mark 'Data inadequate' as the answer.

8. Salil Malhotra was born on 25th September in 1975. He has secured 85% and 65% marks in

the XIIth standard examination in science stream and entrance test respectively. He can pay the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.

- (A) Admit
- (B) Do not admit
- (C) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
- (D) Refer to Admission Committee
- (E) Data inadequate
- 9. Sudha Mirchandani has secured 95% marks in XIIth standard science stream and 70% marks in the entrance test. She can pay only 65% of the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.
  - (A) Do not admit
  - (B) Admit
  - (C) Data inadequate
  - (D) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
  - (E) Refer to Admission-Committee
- 10. Reema Jaiswal was born on 20th July, 1974. She has secured 85% and 75% marks in XIIth standard with science and entrance test respectively. She can pay the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.
  - (A) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
  - (B) Refer to Admission-Committee
  - (C) Data inadequate
  - (D) Do not admit
  - (E) Admit
- 11. Subodh Mohapatra was 19 years old as on 20th December, 1993. He has secured 98% marks in XIIth standard examination with science and 80 marks in the entrance test. He can pay the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.
  - (A) Admit
  - (B) Refer to Admission-Committee
  - (C) Data inadequate
  - (D) Do not admit
  - (E) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
- 12. Ashok Dubey was born on 27th November, 1974. He has secured 90% marks in the XIIth standard examination with science and 95 marks in the entrance test. He can pay Rs. 10,000 tuition fees and Rs. 3,500 admission charges.
  - (A) Admit
  - (B) Data inadequate

- (C) Refer to Admission-Committee
- (D) Do not admit
- (E) Refer to Chairman-Admissions

**Directions**—(Q. 13–18) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it—

Following are the conditions for selecting Coordinator for a training programme on Industrial Relations. The candidate must—

- (1) be a Post Graduate in Psychology or in Personnel Management.
- (2) have worked as Personnel Manager in an organisation for at least ten years or been teaching in University/Institute for at least six years.
- (3) have worked as guest speaker in similar programme.
- (4) Not be less than forty years as on 1st April, 1994.
  - The case of a candidate who satisfies all the conditions except—
- (A) at (2) above but has obtained Ph.D. in one of the fields in (1) and has at least five years work experience or three years teaching experience should be referred to Deputy Director.
- (B) at (3) above but has more than seven years teaching experience should be referred to Director.
- (C) at (4) above but has working experience of at least five years in an American Company may be selected.

Based on the above conditions and the information provided in each of the questions below, decide the course of action in each case. You are not to assume anything. If the data provided is not adequate to decide the given course of action, your answer will be 'Data inadequate'. These cases are given to you as on 1.4.1994.

- 13. Alok Desai is a Post Graduate in Psychology and has been teaching in an institute for the last five years and has coordinated such programmes in the past. He was 39 years old as on 10th March, 1993.
  - (A) Do not select (B) Refer to Director
  - (C) Data inadequate (D) Select
  - (E) None of the above

- 14. Samir Malkani is a Post Graduate in Personnel Management and was born on 15th January, 1950. He has been working in a company for the last twelve years as Personnel Manager.
  - (A) Refer to Director
  - (B) Refer to Deputy Director
  - (C) Select
  - (D) Do not select
  - (E) None of the above
- 15. Usha Sodani is a Ph. D. in Personnel Management and has been teaching in an Institute for last ten years. She has worked as a guest speaker in a similar programme and was born on 26th August, 1951.
  - (A) Refer to Director
  - (B) Refer to Deputy Director
  - (C) Do not select
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) None of the above
- 16. Sudha Malhotra is a Post Graduate in Psychology and has been teaching in an institute for the last fifteen years. She has not worked as guest speaker in similar programmes in the past.
  - (A) Data inadequate
  - (B) Select
  - (C) Refer to Director
  - (D) Do not select
  - (E) None of the above
- 17. Mrinal Kelkar is a Post Graduate in Business Management and has been working as a Personnel Manager for the last twelve years. He has worked as guest speaker in similar programmes in the past. He will be 43 years old as on 5th May, 1996.
  - (A) Refer to Deputy Director
  - (B) Refer to Director
  - (C) Do not select
  - (D) Select
  - (E) None of the above
- 18. Proloy Saha is a Ph.D. in Psychology and has been working in an organisation for the last six years as a Personnel Manager and has worked as guest speaker in similar programmes in the past. His date of birth is 27-6-1952.
  - (A) Refer to Director
  - (B) Data inadequate

- (C) Select
- (D) Refer to Deputy Director
- (E) Do not select

**Directions**—(Q. 19–28) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Following are the conditions for selecting managers by a company.

The person must-

- (a) be a Graduate in commerce with 60% marks.
- (b) have ICWA or CA as additional qualification.
- (c) have worked at least 10 years in supervising position.
- (d) not be more than 40 years as on 1.3.1992.
- (e) have fluency in English and Hindi.
- (f) in the case of a person's not fulfilling the condition at (a) above but have post graduate degree with Accountancy or Economics will be referred to the Finance-Director.
- (g) in the case of a person's not fulfilling the condition at (c) above but has an M.B.A. degree from a reputated management institute will be referred to the Managing-Director.
- (h) in the case of a candidate working in the same company for the last 15 years as an accountant, the condition at (b) above may be waived but the case will have to be referred to the General Manager Accounts for his comments.
- (i) The application of a candidate for not providing the complete information will be rejected and will not be selected even if satisfies all other conditions.

Now read the information provided in the case of each individual in each of the questions given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions which of the following courses of action you would suggest (Remember you are not to assume any thing which is not provided in the question).

Mark answer—(A) if the candidate is not to be selected. (B) if the candidate is to be selected. (C) if the case is to be referred to the General Manager Accounts. (D) if the case is to be referred to the Director Finance. (E) if the case is to be referred to the Managing Director.

- 19. Geetha Madhavan is a First Class Commerce Graduate and has completed her MBA course from a reputed management institute. She was 34 years old as on 23rd March, 1991. She is fluent in English and Hindi. She has been working as a supervisor for the last six years.
- 20. Alok Desai is a Commerce Graduate with 70% marks. He was 37 years old as on 15th July, 1991. He is fluent in Hindi and English and also is a Chartered Accountant. He has been working in an organisation as a supervisor for the last sixteen years.
- 21. Anil Chowdhury is a Commerce Graduate with 70% marks. His date of birth is 28th October, 1953. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has been working in the same organisation for the last 18 years as an accountant.
- 22. Subodh Das is a First Class Commerce Graduate and has been working in the same organisation for the last 20 years. He will be 41 years old on 30th June, 1993. He is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 23. Bipin Sharma is a First Class Commerce Graduate and was 38 years old on 10.4.1990. He has obtained CA certificate in 1991 and he is fluent in both English and Hindi. He has a work experience of 15 years in the supervisory capacity.
- 24. Sujata Mehta is a Commerce Graduate with Second Class. She was 35 years old on 10th April, 1990. She is also a CA and fluent in Hindi and English. She has been working in the capacity of supervisor for the last 15 years.
- 25. Atul Pradhan was 39 years old on 10th February 1991. He is a Commerce Graduate with 65% marks and also has ICWA certificate. He has been working as a supervisor for the last 12 years and he is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 26. Ashok Sapre is an MBA with First Class Commerce degree and certificate of ICWA. He has been working as a Deputy Manager for the last four years. He is fluent in Hindi and English and was born on 15th June, 1953.
- 27. Dilip Patwardhan has got MBA degree from a reputed management institute. He is a Commerce Graduate with 62% marks. His date of birth is 20th August, 1957. He also has obtained CA certificate. He has been

- working as a supervisor for the last eight years. He is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 28. Preeti Sagar is a Post Graduate in Economics with 50% marks in Graduation. Her date of birth is 30th December, 1954. She is fluent in Hindi and English. She has got her ICWA certificate. She has been working as a supervisor in large pharmaceutical organisation for the last 12 years.

**Directions**—(Q. 29–35) Read the following information to answer the given questions.

Following are the conditions for selecting candidates for Research Fellowship.

The candidate must—

- (i) be a Post Graduate with minimum of 65% marks.
- (ii) not be more than 30 years as on 15.10.1993.
- (iii) have at least 3 years research experience.
- (iv) have diploma in Statistics.
- (v) have secured atleast 50% marks in the entrance test. However, in case a candidate who fulfills all other criteria except.
- (a) (iii) above but has M. Phil. degree should be referred to Dean.
- (b) (iv) above should be referred to Chairman.
- (c) (i) above but has atleast 55% marks in Post-graduation and 65% in the entrance test should be given fellowship.
- (d) (v) above but has atleast 45% marks in entrance test should be wait-listed.

Based on these criteria and information provided below, decide the course of action in each case. You are not to assume anything. If the data provided is not adequate to decide the given course of action. Your answer will be "data inadequate". These cases are given to you as on 15.10.1993.

- 29. Amar Khan has got 58% marks in the entrance test. He has 68% marks in his Post-graduation and 55% marks in M.Phil. He has got diploma in Statistics and has also finalised the topic for research.
  - (A) Grant Fellowship
  - (B) Refer to Dean
  - (C) Refer to Chairman
  - (D) Wait-list
  - (E) Data inadequate

- 30. 28 years old, Neetu Singh, is M.Phil. with 60% marks. She has secured 70% marks in entrance examination and has finalised the topic for research. She has also got diploma in Statistics.
  - (A) Grant Fellowship
  - (B) Fellowship not to be granted
  - (C) Refer to Chairman
  - (D) Refer to Dean
  - (E) Data inadequate
- 31. Amar Sikha is 28 years old and has got 65% marks in Post-graduation and 60% marks in M.Phil. He has got 65% marks in entrance examination and has finalised the topic for research. He also had a diploma in Statistics.
  - (A) Grant Fellowship
  - (B) Fellowship not to be granted
  - (C) Refer to Dean
  - (D) Refer to Chairman
  - (E) Data inadequate
- 32. Madan Paul has got 5 years research experience and has finalised the research topic. He got 56% marks in Post-graduation. His date of birth is 15.12.1966. He has also got diploma in Statistics. He got 70% marks in the entrance test.
  - (A) Grant Fellowship
  - (B) Fellowship not be granted
  - (C) Refer to Dean
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) None of these
- 33. Sushila Nair has 65% marks in her Post-graduation and is M. Phil. She has 5 years research experience. She has secured 65% in the entrance test and has finalised the research topic. Her data of birth is 11.8.65.
  - (A) Grant Fellowship
  - (B) Wait-list
  - (C) Refer to Dean
  - (D) Refer to Chairman
  - (E) Data inadequate
- 34. 26 years old Mamta Deo is Post-graduate with 58%. She has got four years research experience and has finalised topic for research. She got 70% marks in diploma in Statistics and 54% marks in the entrance examination.
  - (A) Fellowship not be granted
  - (B) Refer to Dean
  - (C) Refer to Chairman

- (D) Grant Fellowship
- (E) Data inadequate
- 35. Sadhana Suman has got diploma in Statistics with 60% marks and Post-graduate with 56% marks. Her date of birth is 12.12.1968. She has got one year research experience and is still doing her M.Phil. She has secured 65% marks in entrance examination and has also finalised the research topic.
  - (A) Grant Fellowship
  - (B) Fellowship not be granted
  - (C) Refer to Dean
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) Wait-list

**Directions**—(Q. 36- 43) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it. Following are the conditions for selecting a Teaching 'Faculty' for a University, in the Department of Economics. The candidate must—

- (a) be a Post Graduate in Economics with 60% marks.
- (b) have Ph.D. degree.
- (c) have teaching experience of atleast 3 years.
- (d) not be more than 35 years as on 1.1.1993.
- (e) have fluency in English and Hindi.
- (f) have published at least 5 papers.
- (g) In the case of a candidate not fulfilling the condition at (a) above but having Post-Graduate degree with more than 55% marks, the matter will be referred to the Registrar of the University.
- (h) In the case of a candidate working in the same department for the last 5 years as Research Assistant, the condition at (b) above may be waived but the case will have to be referred to the Chairman-Academic Council, for comments.
- (i) In the case of a candidate not fulfilling only the condition at (c) above, the matter will be referred to the Vice Chancellor.
- (j) Incomplete application of the candidate will be rejected and he will not be selected even if he satisfies all the other conditions.

Now read the information provided in the case of each candidate in each of the questions

given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions which of the following courses of action you would suggest. (Remember you are not to assume anything which is not provided in the question).

Mark answer—(A) if the candidate is not to be selected. Mark answer (B) if the candidate is to be selected. Mark answer (C) if the case is to be referred to the Chairman-Academic Council. Mark answer (D) if the case is to be referred to the Registrar. Mark answer (E) if the case is to be referred to the Vice-Chancellor.

- 36. Jayant Mehta is a Post Graduate with 63% marks. He was 31 years old as on 1.1.1990. He has 4 years teaching experience and published 7 papers. He is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 37. Shalini is a Post Graduate with 64% marks in Economics and has obtained Ph.D. degree. Her date of birth is 1.6.59. She is fluent in Hindi and English and published 6 papers.
- 38. Mahesh Pujari is a Post Graduate with 70% marks and obtained Ph.D. degree. He was 30 years old as on 1.11.1989. He has got 4 years teaching experience and is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 39. Sharad Purohit is a First class Post Graduate and has obtained his Ph.D. degree. He was 33 years old as on 1st January, 1992. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has been working as a Research Assistant for the last five years and published 6 research papers.
- 40. Sanjay Kothari is a Post Graduate with 68% marks. He has obtained his Ph.D. He has been working as a Research Assistant for the last 6 years and was born on 15th June, 1959. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He got 4 years teaching experience.
- 41. Saurabh Shukla is a Post Graduate with 59% marks and has obtained Ph.D. degree. He was 34 years old as on 1st August, 1992. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has 4 years teaching experience and published 8 papers.
- 42. Vani Naidu is a Post Graduate with 65% marks and obtained Ph.D. degree. She is fluent in Hindi and English. She got 5 papers published and has 4 years teaching experience.
- 43. Arun Verma is a Post Graduate with 65% marks and was 34 years as on 30th June,

1992. He has been working as Research Assistant for the last 6 years and published 5 papers. He has 3 years teaching experience. He is fluent in Hindi and English.

**Directions**—(Q.44–55) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it—

Following are the conditions for selecting a 'Research Officer' for a reputed Research Institution.

The candidate must—

- (A) be a Post Graduate with minimum 60% marks.
- (B) have Ph.D. Degree.
- (C) have research experience of at least 3 years.
- (D) have fluency in English and Hindi.
- (E) have published at least 5 research papers.
- (F) not be less than 25 years and more than 35 years as on 1.7.1993.
- (G) have diploma in Statistical Applications. In the case of a candidate who—
- (H) satisfies all other criteria except (A) above but has Post Graduate Degree with more than 55% marks will be referred to the Director of the Institute.
- (I) satisfies all other criteria except (C) above will be referred to the Joint Director

Now read the information provided in the case of each candidate in each of the questions given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions which of the following courses of action you would suggest (Remember you are not to assume anything which is not provided in the question).

Mark answer—(A) If the candidate is to be referred to the Director. (B) If the data provided are inadequate to decide the course of action. (C) If the candidate is to be selected. (D) If the candidate is to be referred to the Joint Director. (E) If the candidate is not to be selected.

- 44. Rahul is a Post Graduate with 65% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He was born on 1.6.1968. He has research experience of 4 years and has published 6 research papers.
- 45. 28 years old Sudhir has obtained his Ph.D. Degree and is a Post Graduate with 70%

- marks. He has Diploma in Statistical Applications and has experience of two years. He has published 5 research papers and is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 46. Anubhav is a Post Graduate with 62% marks. He has obtained Ph.D. Degree and has published 5 research papers. He has research experience of 3½ years and is fluent in Hindi and English. He has completed Diploma in Statistical Applications. His date of birth is 1.9.1968.
- 47. 27 years old Rajesh is a Post Graduate with 61% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has got 5 research papers published and has research experience of 4 years. He has completed Diploma in Statistical Applications.
- 48. 32 years old Vishal has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He obtained 53% marks in Post Graduation. He has research experience of 4 years and has published six research papers. He is fluent in English and Hindi.
- 49. Radhey Raman is a Post Graduate with 67% marks. He has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He has research experience of 4 years and has got seven research papers published.
- 50. Chandrashekhar is a Post Graduate with 56% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He got five research papers published and has research experience of 4 years. His date of birth is 1.9.1958. He has obtained Diploma in Statistical Applications.
- 51. Vasudha is a Post Graduate with 63% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. She is fluent in Hindi and English. She has research experience of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years and has got seven research papers published.
- 52. 34 years old Kumar is a Post Graduate with 64% marks. He has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He has research experience of 5 years and has got seven research papers published.
- 53. Sunder has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He has

65% marks in Post Graduation. He has research experience of 4 years and has got six research papers published. He is fluent in Hindi and English. His date of birth is 29.9.1958.

**Directions**—(Q. 54–64) Read the following information and answer the questions given below it

The criteria for promotion from Grade D to E in one Institute.

- (A) The employee must be a graduate with minimum 50% marks.
- (B) The employee must not be more than 45 years of age as on 10.11.1991.
- (C) The employee must obtain the minimum prescribed marks in Promotion Test (PT). Minimum marks are Part A-35, Part B-25 and in Aggregate 70. (Total of Part A and Part B).
- (D) The employee must have at least 10 years of service in the institute out of which at least four years should be in the Grade D.
- (E) The employee must not have any adverse remark in Confidential Report (C.R.).
- (a) However if a candidate fulfills all other criteria but more than 45 years but less than 50 years is to be referred to the Governing Board.
- (b) However if a candidate fulfills all other criteria but does not have four years of service in Grade D, the case is to be referred to the Director provided the employee has obtained 120 or more marks in Aggregate in the Promotion Test.

Based on the above criteria and the information given in each of the following questions, you have to decide on the promotability of each case.

Mark answer—(A) if the employee is to be promoted, (B) if the case is to be referred to the governing Board, (C) if the case is to be referred to the Director, (D) if the data given are not sufficient to make the decision and (E) if the employee is not to be promoted.

54. Vimla, Mahesh joined the Institute 9 years back in Grade C. After 2 years she was promoted in Grade D with two increments. She got 76% in her graduation and was 30

- years old as on 10.8.91. She has no adverse remark in her C.R.
- 55. Bipin Saha whose date of birth is 19.9.1945 is a graduate with 51% marks. There is no adverse remark in his C.R. He has obtained 40 and 30 marks in Part A and B respectively of P.T. He has served the Institute for 15 years and was promoted to Grade D six years back.
- 56. 30 year old (as on 21.5.91) Archana Gupta has completed 11 years in the Institute and was promoted to Grade D two years back. She is a graduate with 65% marks and has obtained 130 marks in Aggregate in P.T. with 80 marks in Part A and 50 marks in Part B. She does not have any adverse remark in her Confidential Report.
- 57. 37 year old (as on 14.3.89) Dipti Gulhati is a Commerce Graduate with 59% marks. She has obtained 125 marks in aggregate in P.T. She has no adverse remark in her C.R. and has completed 12 years in the Institute out of which four years are in Grade D.
- 58. 42 year old (as on 1.3.91) Mukesh Sharma, who has put in 20 years of service in the institute was promoted to Grade D three years back. He is a Science Graduate with 60% marks and has obtained 80 marks in Part A and 45 marks in Part B of the Promotion Test and there is no adverse remark in his C.R.
- 59. Mohan Seth who is in Grade D for the last five years is a graduate with 55% marks. He joined the Institute in Grade C and was promoted after five years. He was 40 years old as on 22.3.90 and does not have any adverse remark in his C.R. He has obtained 40 and 50 marks in Part A and B respectively of P.T.
- 60. 32 year old (as on 5.10.91) Vineeta Suri is a Home Science Graduate with 52%. She has completed 10 years of service in the Institute in Grade D only. She has obtained 55% marks in Part A and 75 marks in aggregate in P.T.
- 61. Ravi Thungam is a graduate with 60% marks. He does not have any adverse remark in his C.R. He has obtained 80 and 50 marks in Part A and B respectively of P.T. His date of birth is 12.10.1948. He has completed 10 years of service and was recently promoted to Grade D.
- 62. Bhala Chandran, whose date of birth is 2.8.1947 is a graduate with 50% marks. He

- has 12 years of service in the Institute out of which 5 years is in Grade D. He does not have any adverse remark in the C.R. He has obtained 50 marks in Part A and 25 marks in Part B of P.T.
- 63. Sant Ram obtained 40 and 30 marks in Part A and Part B of P.T. respectively. He does not have any adverse remark in his C.R. He has completed 15 years of service out of which 6 years are in Grade D.
- 64. Ajay Sondhi has obtained highest marks among all the employees in the P.T. aggregate as well as in each Part. He is a graduate with 80% marks. He was 47 years old as on 1.9.91 and there is no adverse remark in his C.R. He has completed 10 years of service in Grade D.

**Directions**—(Q.65–71) Trinity Health Club gives 40 per cent concession in monthly fees to those who belong to any one of the following categories—

- (i) All children in the age group 5 years to 12 years who come from low income group and produce income and birth certificate.
- (ii) All girls/women upto 25 years of age who represent their school or college in sports and games.
- (iii) Unemployed married women in the age group of 35 to 50 years.
- (iv) Senior citizen of age 50 years and above.
- (v) All physically handicapped persons who produce relevant medical certificate.
- (vi) All people who donate blood once a year or social workers/volunteers of registered social/cultural organisations.
- (vii) Servicemen/Ex-Servicemen of Police/defence forces.
- (viii) Sons and daughters of donors/founder members of the Trinity Health Club.

Decide in each of the following cases whether the person is 'eligible', find out the category/ies which is/are applicable to him/her for taking this decision and indicate your answer accordingly. The number indicated in the brackets in the choice indicates the category/ies mentioned above. Do not assume any information which is not given.

- 65. Mrs. Ratna, wife of Major Ravi Singh is active in evening parties and clubs. She encourages people to donate to the Trinity Club. She is 32 years old and unemployed.
  - (A) Not eligible

- (B) Eligible (iii) only
- (C) Eligible (viii) only
- (D) Eligible (vii) only
- (E) Eligible (iii), (vi) (vii), (viii)
- 66. Mr. Rane established a registered trust for social work after his retirement from army at the age of 48 years. Since then he has been actively carrying out social work for the last eight years. His son is founder member of "Trinity."
  - (A) Eligible (iv) only
  - (B) Not eligible
  - (C) Eligible (iv), (vi) only
  - (D) Eligible (iv), (vi), (vii)
  - (E) Eligible (v), (vi), (vii), (viii)
- 67. Dipti who represents her school in Badminton is 14 years old daughter of physically handicapped parents having very low income. Her mother aged 40 years is unemployed. She has birth certificate and low income group certificate.
  - (A) Eligible under (i) only
  - (B) Eligible under (ii) only
  - (C) Eligible under (i), (ii) and (v)
  - (D) Eligible under (i), (ii), (iii), (v) only
  - (E) Not eligible
- 68. Rita is an 11 year old school girl who can produce her birth certificate. Her parents are senior citizens and regular blood donors. Though a medically certified physically handicapped person she represents her school in National Competition of the physically handicapped.
  - (A) Eligible (i), (ii) and (iv)
  - (B) Eligible (ii) and (v) only
  - (C) Not eligible
  - (D) Eligible (iv) and (v) only
  - (E) Eligible (i), (ii) and (vi) only
- 69. Nina Gupta, a college going married unemployed women of 22 years, arranges donations for physically handicapped students. She has represented her school in the state level elocution competition.
  - (A) Eligible (viii) only
  - (B) Not eligible
  - (C) Eligible (ii) only
  - (D) Eligible (ii) and (iii) only
  - (E) Eligible (ii), (iii), (vii) and (viii)

- 70. Bela a 9 year young school girl who is daughter of a merchant, has participated in dance, music competitions. Her father aged 55 has given large donations for organising blood camps. Her uncle is one of the founders of Trinity Club.
  - (A) Eligible (i) only
  - (B) Eligible (i), (ii), (iv) and (viii)
  - (C) Eligible (ii) and (viii) only
  - (D) Eligible (i), (ii) and (vi) only
  - (E) Not eligible
- 71. Mrudula is a young married and employed lady police officer. Her husband is captain in the army. She is a sports women and represents police forces in national level competition. She occasionally donates blood for her sick mother who is 55 years old.
  - (A) Eligible (vii) only
  - (B) Eligible (ii), (iii) only
  - (C) Not eligible
  - (D) Eligible (ii), (iii) and (vi) only
  - (E) Eligible (vi), (vii) only

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (E) Since Sundar's age is below 30 years, so he cannot be selected.
- 2. (E) Since the marks of Samar in G.D. are below 65% so he can be selected.
- 3. (B) Since nothing is mentioned about his P.G. So data is incomplete.
- 4. (A) Since the marks of Samir in P.G. are below 60% but more than 55%, therefore, his case will be referred to the Director (Personnel).
- 5. (B) As the age of Ramesh is not mentioned, so data is incomplete.
- 6. (C) Since Suman satisfied all the conditions, therefore, she is to be selected.
- 7. (E) Since Ramesh's age is below 30 years, so he can not be selected.
- 8. (A) Salil Malhotra fulfills all the criteria. Therefore, he should be admitted.
- 9. (C) Nothing is said about her age.
- (D) As Reema Jaiswal is over age so she will not be admitted.
- 11. (E) As Subodh Mohapatra secured marks less than 90 in entrance test but his marks obtained

- in XII are more than 95%, therefore, his case may be referred to Chairman-Admission.
- 12. (C) Ashok Dubey satisfies all the rest criteria but he can pay 60% of fee, hence his case may be referred to Admission-Committee.
- 13. (A) Alok Desai neither fulfills the condition 2 nor he is Ph.D. So can not be selected.
- 14. (E) As nothing is mentioned about condition 3 so data inadequate.
- 15. (E) As Usha Sodani fulfills all the conditions so she will be selected.
- 16. (A) As nothing is mentioned about her age so data inadequate.
- 17. (C) As Mrinal Kelkar does not fulfil conditions 1 so she should not be selected.
- 18. (D) Proloy Saha does not fulfil condition 2 so according to the condition (A) he should be referred to Deputy Director.
- 19. (A) As Geetha Madhavan is not fulfilling the conditions B and C, she will not be selected.
- 20. (B) Alok Desai is fulfilling all the conditions. So he is to be selected.
- 21. (A) Neither Anil Chowdhury has worked at least 10 years in supervisory position nor he has a degree of M.B.A. from a reputed management institute; so he is not be selected.
- 22. (A) Subodh Das is not to be selected because neither he has worked atleast 10 years in supervisory position nor he has a degree of M.B.A. from a reputed management institute.
- 23. (B) Bipin Sharma is to be selected because he is fulfilling all the conditions.
- 24. (A) Sujata Mehta is neither a graduate in Commerce with 60% marks nor she is post-graduate in Accountancy or Economics.
- 25. (A) As Atul Pradhan is more than 40 years on 1.3.1992, he is not to be selected.
- 26. (A) It is not definite whether Ashok Sapre is an M.B.A. from a reputed management institute or not so he is not to be selected.
- 27. (E) As Dilip Patwardhan is not fulfil the condition (C) but has a degree of M.B.A. from a reputed institution. So his case to be referred to the Managing Director.
- 28. (D) Marks of Preeti Sagar in graduation are 50% but she is post-graduate in Economics. Hence her case will be referred to the Director Finance.

- 29. (E) Since the date of birth of Amar Khan is not given, the data is incomplete.
- 30. (E) Since the marks of Neetu Singh in Post-graduation are not given, the data is incomplete.
- 31. (C) Since Amar Sikha satisfies all other conditions except 3 years research experience and has a M.Phil. degree, he should be referred to Dean.
- 32. (A) Since Madan Paul satisfies all the conditions except 65% marks in post-graduation. However, he has atleast 55% marks in P.G. and 65% marks in entrance exam., he may be given fellowship.
- 33. (E) Since no information about the diploma in Statistics in respect to Shushila Nair is given the data is incomplete.
- 34. (A) Since Mamta Deo does not have 65% marks in Post-graduation, she cannot be granted fellowship.
- 35. (B) Since Sadhna Suman does not secure 65% marks in post-graduation and 3 years research experience. She cannot be granted fellowship.
- 36. (A) Because Jayant Mehta does not fulfil the condition at (b).
- 37. (A) No information is given about the research experience.
- 38. (A) Because Mahesh Pujari does not fulfil the condition at (f).
- 39. (E) Since Sharad Purohit does not fulfil the condition at (c) so his case will be referred to the Vice-Chancellor.
- 40. (A) Sanjay Kothari does not fulfil the condition at (f).
- 41. (D) As Saurabh Shukla does not fulfil the condition at (a), therefore, his case should be referred to the Registrar.
- 42. (A) As nothing is mentioned about the age of Vani Naidu so her application will be rejected.
- 43. (C) Arun Verma has not obtained Ph.D. but he has been working as Research Assistant

- for the last 6 years, hence his case is to be referred to the Chairman Academic Council.
- 44. (B) Nothing is mentioned about Rahul's Diploma in Statistical Application.
- 45. (D) According to the condition (I), his name should be referred to the Joint Director.
- 46. (E) Age of Anubhav is less than 25 years, so he cannot be selected.
- 47. (C) Rajesh fulfills all the conditions, so he is to be selected.
- 48. (E) Vishal does not fulfil the conditions (A) and (H), so he is not to be selected.
- 49. (B) Nothing is mentioned about Radhey Raman's age.
- 50. (A) Chandrashekhar does not fulfil the condition (A), so according (H), his name is to be referred to the director.
- 51. (B) Nothing is mentioned about Vasudha's
- 52. (B) Nothing is mentioned about fluency in English and Hindi of Kumar.
- 53. (C) Sunder fulfills all the conditions, so he is to be selected.
- 54. (D) No information is given about the marks obtained in P.T.
- 55. (B) Bipin Saha has an age more than 45 years, so should be referred to Governing Board.
- 56. (C) She does not fulfils the condition (D) but has more than 120 marks in P.T.
- 57. (A) She fulfills all the mentioned conditions.
- 58. (C) He does not fulfil the condition (D) but has more than 120 marks in P.T.
- 59. (A) He satisfies all the mentioned conditions.
- 60. (D) Nothing is mentioned about the remark in C.R.
- 61. (C) He does not satisfy condition (D) but has more than 120 marks in P.T.
- 62. (A) He satisfies all the mentioned conditions.
- 63. (D) Nothing is mentioned about the Graduation.
- 64. (B) He does not satisfy the condition (B).
- 65. (A) 66. (D) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (C)
- 70. (E) 71. (E)

In this type of questions a statement followed by two arguments is given. The candidates have to decide which of the arguments on the basis of the statement is strong and which one is weak. Before answering the questions, it is necessary to understand the conception about the strong and weak arguments. Strong arguments are both important and directly related to the question, while weak argument is of minor importance and is related to the trival aspect of the question. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

**Example**—In the following question a statement is followed by two arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is a weak argument.

Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong.

Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong.

Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong.

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

**Statement**—Should education be given by the government free of charge?

# Arguments-

- I. Yes. Thus more public will be educated.
- II. No. There will be a deficiet in the budget of the government.

Answer with Explanation (E). By giving the education free of charge, many such people, who are unable to go to schools due to lack of money, will also begin to go to schools and thus more public will be educated. Hence argument I is strong. Now considering the argument II, it is also true that the money which is obtained as fee from education, will not be available to the government and so there will be a deficient in the budget of the government. Therefore, argument II is also strong. Hence the answer is (E).

#### Circumstances in which argument is strong—

- If an argument is directly related to the statement, then the argument is strong otherwise weak.
- 2. An argument should not be based on personal feelings, because they may be true or untrue.

# Example 1.

**Statement**—Will Anandita get first position in the Examination ?

**Argument**— Yes, she always gets first position.

**Answer**—This argument is not strong because 'she gets always first position does not mean that she will always get first position'.

# Example 2.

**Statement**—Will Mr. I. K. Gujral win the vote of confidence?

**Argument**— Yes, he is an experienced politician and also a clever minded person.

**Answer**—This argument is also not strong because in politics it is not necessary that if a person is an experienced and clever politician, he would get the vote of confidence.

3. Such arguments which are contrary to our social and cultural validity are not strong.

#### Example 3.

**Statement**—Are human culture becoming brutal and unsocial?

**Argument**— Yes, Man is a wild animal.

**Answer**—We know that man is a social creature. But the argument is a just contrary to social validity. Therefore this argument is not strong.

4. The arguments which repeat the statement are not strong.

# Example 4.

**Statement**—Should smoking be prohibited?

**Argument**— Yes, smoking should be prohibited.

**Answer**—This argument is simply repeating the statement. Hence it is not a strong argument.

5. Argument given in different form but conveying the same meaning as that of the statement is not strong.

# Example 5.

**Statement** — Should state government put a ban on lottery?

**Argument**— Yes, spending of money for without a purpose is not good.

**Answer**—From argument it is not clear that money is spent on lottery or for some other item. Hence the argument is not strong.

6. The argument should not be in the reference of a person, events of a country, examples or characteristics. The argument should not show resemblance with other country. Such arguments are not strong.

#### Example 6.

**Statement**—Should we believe in friendship?

**Argument**— Yes, Shri Krishna believed in friendship.

**Answer**—"Shri Krishna believed in friend-ship", it does not mean that everyone should do this. This may be true or untrue. Hence the argument is not strong.

7. The statement given by someone and the statement of the newspaper does not make an argument strong.

# Example 7.

**Statement**—Will there be political disturbance throughout this year?

# Arguments-

- I Yes, The newspapers have the same opinion.
- II. Yes, The important M.P's of the country also hold the same opinion.

**Answer**—Both the arguments are not strong. Because the political disturbances do not depend upon the opinions of the newspapers and important MP's.

8. The ideas of a man cannot be said as strong arguments.

# Example 8.

**Statement**—Should we believe in violence? **Arguments**—

- I. No, ultimately it will be harmful.
- II. Yes, it will be beneficial to us.

**Answer**—These both arguments are not strong because they do not clear that how it is harmful or benificial to us.

9. The ideal, true and meaningful ideas can be said strong arguments.

## Example 9.

Statement—Is secularism necessary in India?

Argument— Yes, in India there are followers of various religions.

**Answer**—This argument is strong as India is a secular country.

**Directions**—(Q.1 to 6). In making decisi-ons about important questions it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they relate to the question. 'Strong' arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to trivial aspect of the question.

Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' and which is a 'weak ' argument.

Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong. Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong. Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong.

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

- 1. Should the pay scale of government and private employees be made similar ?
  - I. Yes! Employees will work with more dedication and will not change their job.
  - II. No! This will stop the feeling of competitiveness and ultimately affect the productivity and profitability.
- 2. Should students' union in universities be abolished?
  - I. Yes! Students can pay full attention to their career development.
  - II. No! All the great leaders had been students' union leaders.

- 3. Should all the college going students compulsorily be sent for military training?
  - Yes! This will help them in becoming more punctual and disciplined.
  - II. No! Military training should be provided to only deserving students.
- 4. Should internal assessment in colleges be abolished?
  - I. Yes! This will help in reducing the possibility of favouritism.
  - II. No! Teaching faculty will lose control over students.
- 5. Should Government stop spending huge amounts of money on international sports?
  - I. Yes! This money can be utilised for the upliftment of the poor.
  - II. No! Sportspersons will be frustrated and will not get international exposure.
- 6. Should all the transport corporations be handed over to the private organisations?
  - I. Yes! There will be significant change in the quality and punctuality of services.
  - II. No! There would not be job security for the employees at all the levels.

**Directions**—(Q. 7 to 11). In making decisions about important questions it is desirable to distinguish between 'Strong' arguments and 'Weak' arguments. A 'strong' argument must be both important and directly related to the question. A 'weak' argument may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'.

Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong. Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong. Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong. Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong. Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

7. Should the age of retirement in Government Service be increased in view of longer life span in India.

# Arguments -

- Yes, other countries have already taken such decision.
- II. Yes, it is a genuine demand of lakhs of employees.

8. Should few more states be carved out from the existing large states in India?

#### Arguments—

- Yes, it will be administratively convenient.
- II. No, it is a threat to national integration.
- 9. Should all government owned educational institutions be handed over to private institutions?

#### Arguments -

- I. Yes, standard of education of these institutions will improve.
- II. No. standard of education of these institutions will fall.
- 10. Should organisation like U.N.O be dissolved?

#### Arguments-

- I. Yes, with cold war coming to an end, such organisation have no role to play.
- II. No, in the absence of such organisation there may be a world war.
- 11. Should new universities be established in India?

# Arguments-

- I. No, we have still not achieved the target for literacy.
- II. No, we will have to face problem of unemployed but highly qualified people.

**Directions**—(Q.12 to 21). In Each of the questions from (12 to 21) a statement is followed by two arguments is given. You have to decide which of the given statement is a 'strong' argument and which is 'weak' argument.

Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong. Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong. Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong. Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong. Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

12. **Statement**—Should military training be made compulsory in our country like other countries?

# Arguments—

- Yes, every citizen has right to protect his country.
- II. No, it is against the policy of non-violence.

- 13. **Statement**—Should octroi be abolished? **Arguments**
  - No, it will adversely affect government revenues.
  - II. Yes, it will eliminate an important source of corruption.
- 14. **Statement**—Should competitive examinations for selecting candidates for jobs, be of objective test only?

#### Arguments—

- Yes, the assessment of objective test is reliable.
- II. No, the number of questions to be answered is always very large.
- 15. **Statement**—Should those who receive dowry be incouraged?

# Arguments-

- Yes, due to this, the number of those who receive dowry will decrease.
- II. No, due to this the number of those who receive dowry will increase.
- 16. **Statement**—Should jobs be delinked with academic degrees and diplomas?

# Arguments-

- Yes, a very large number of candidates will apply so that the competition will be tough and the candidates will prepare more.
- No, importance of higher education will be diminished.
- 17. **Statement**—Should smoking be prohibited? **Arguments**
  - I. No, it will throw thousands of workers in the tobacco industry out of employment.
  - II. Yes, the economic condition of those who smoke, will be bettered.
- 18. **Statement**—Should there be a ban on strike by government employees?

# Arguments —

- I. Yes, there will be improvement in work.
- No, this deprives the democratic right of government employees.
- 19. **Statement**—Should religion be banned? **Arguments**
  - I. Yes, it develops fanaticism in people.
  - II. No, Religion binds people together.

20. **Statement**—Should new industries be started in Jamshedpur?

#### Arguments -

- I. Yes, it will create new job opportunities.
- II. No, it will further add to the pollution of the city.
- 21. **Statement**—Should state government put a ban on lottery?

#### Arguments-

- I. No, there will be great loss in government income.
- II. Yes, the government should not encourage gambling.

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (A) By making the pay scale similar, the interest of the employees in work will increase and they will not try to change their job. Hence the argument I is 'strong'. There is no competition between government and private employees. So it will not effection Therefore, argument II is 'weak'.
- (D) Students can pay attention to their carrier development by remaining in union also. Hence the argument I is not 'strong'. Students union is formed to fight for right and not for becoming great leader. Hence argument II is also not strong.
- 3. (E) This is true that by going to military traning, students will become punctual and discipline. Hence argument I is strong. If a student is weak so he does not deserve the military training. Hence argument II is also strong.
- 4. (A) There is always a chance of favourism in internal assessment in colleges, hence abolishing it, will surely reduce favourism. Hence argument I is 'strong'. When there is impartiality in education the question of loosing control does not arise. Hence argument II is 'weak'.
- 5. (B) Standard in international sports can only be raised. If government spends large amount of money for providing facilities to sportmen who will then earn name and fame for the country. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
- 6. (E) By handling over transport corporations to private organisations, there will be significant

change in the quality and punctuality of service because private workers are more efficient. Therefore argument I is 'strong'. But at the same time government will lose its control and so there would not be job security for the employees at all levels. Hence argument II is also 'strong'.

- 7. (B) Keeping in view the longer life span in India, lakhs of people are demanding for increase in retirement age so that their experience can be utilized for longer duration. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
- 8. (A) If few more states be carved out from the existing large states in India, small states will be easily administrative. Hence argument I is 'strong'.
- 9. (C) By handling over the government institutions to private institutions, the standard of education may improve or even may fall. Hence either I or II argument is 'strong'.
- 10. (B) Organisation like U.N.O has always suppressed war and has successfully developed friendly relations among nations. So its absence will be a great loss to world harmony and there might be chances of war. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
- 11. (B) Even at present we are facing the problem of unemployment of educated people. Increase in universities will surely increase this problem. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
- 12. (A) If military training is made compulsory, then every citizen will be able to protect his country. Hence argument I is 'strong'. This work is not against the policy of non-violence. Hence argument II is not 'strong'.
- 13. (E) By abolishing octroi, the government income will be reduced. Moreover it will eliminate corruption completely. Therefore both the arguments are 'strong'.
- 14. (A) The objective tests are reliable. Hence argument I is 'strong'. The number of

- questions does not matter much. Therefore argument II is not 'strong'.
- 15. (B) If people are encouraged for taking dowry, there will be a large increase of those people who receive dowry. Therefore argument II is 'strong'.
- 16. (E) If jobs are delinked with academic degrees and diplomas then the number of candidates appearing will surely rise and they will prepare more for the examination. Hence argument I is 'strong'. In this case there will be no difference between higher and lower education. So, the importance of the higher education will be reduced. Hence argument II is also 'strong'.
- 17. (E) By prohibiting smoking, the worker in the tobacco industry will be out employment and at the same time the people who smoke will save the money. Hence both arguments are strong.
- 18. (E) When there is no strike the work of government offices will run smoothly. But at the same time the employees of these offices will be deprived of their rights. Hence both the arguments are 'strong'.
- 19. (D) If religion is banned, then there will be increase in equality among people. They will mix together. Hence the fanaticism will not develop in them. So argument I is not strong. On banning the religion people will mix together. Hence they will come to know that religion separates them. Therefore argument II is also not strong.
- 20. (E) On establishing industries in Jamshedpur, people will get employment. But at the same time it will increase pollution in the city. Therefore both the arguments are strong.
- 21. (B) If the state government puts a ban on the lottery, then there will be a great loss in government income but it is gambling which should not be encouraged. Hence only argument II is 'strong'.

# **Statement and Assumptions**

In this type of questions one statement which is followed by two assumptions, is given. The candidates have to decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the given statement. Before answering the questions, it is necessary about the meaning of assumption. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

**Example**—Below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit. Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit. Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit. Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

**Statement**—Go by aeroplane to reach Aurangabad from Bombay quickly.

# Assumptions-

- I. Bombay and Aurangabad are connected by aeroplane service.
- II. There is no other means of going from Bombay to Aurangabad.

Answer with Explanation (A)—As in statement it is given that to reach Aurangabad from Bombay quickly and should go by aeroplane, therefore, it is clear both the cities *i.e.*, Bombay and Aurangabad must be connected by aeroplane service. Hence assumption I is implicit. The word 'Quickly' indicates that there are other means also of going grom Bombay to Aurangabad but they take longer than by aeroplane. Hence assumption II is not implicit. Therefore, the answer is (A).

# **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1–5) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed to be or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit. Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit. Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit. Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit. Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

 Statement—The minister cancelled all his engagements in Kanpur and airdashed to the capital—A News item.

# Assumptions—

- I. Such news items are always headlines.
- II. There is an air-link between Kanpur and the capital.
- 2. **Statement**—Children, who get encouragement, usually perform better-a note by the Principal to the parents.

# Assumptions -

- 1. Some parents do not encourage children.
- II. Parents may follow Principal 's advice.
- 3. **Statement**—Government has launched a scheme to provide coaching to the students of weaker sections of the society to improve their educational standard—A news item.

- I. The coaching classes would help the students of weaker section to do educationally better.
- Students of weaker section are educationally backward.

4. **Statement**—Army should be deployed in the area to immediately restore peace and Normalcy—A news report.

#### Assumptions—

- I. Army can be used for such purpose also.
- II. Only Army can restore peace.
- Statement Ministry has announced an economic package to support the voluntary organisations — An official Notice.

#### Assumptions—

- Voluntary organisations do not need such support.
- II. Government was not supporting the voluntary organisations earlier.

**Directions**—(Q. 6–10) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit. Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit. Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit. Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit. Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

6. Statement—"You are hereby appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation "—a line in an appointment letter.

# Assumptions-

- The performance of an individual generally is not known at the time of appointment offer.
- II. Generally an individual tries to prove his worth in the probation period.
- 7. **Statement**—"Work hard to be successful in your life"—A advises B.

# Assumptions-

- I. B listens to A's advice.
- II. Being successful in life is desirable.
- 8. **Statement**—"If you are an engineer, we want you as our manager."—an advertisement by company X.

# Assumptions—

- I. Engineers are expected to be better performers by the company X.
- II. The company X needs managers.
- 9. **Statement**—The integrated steel plants in India would no longer have to depend on imports for continuous casting refractories.

#### Assumptions—

- I. Continuous casting refractories are needed by India.
- Continuous casting refractories are in demand.
- 10. **Statement**—"If you want to give any advertisement, give it in the news paper X"—A tells B.

# Assumptions—

- I. B wants to publicise his products.
- II. Newspaper X has a wide circulation.

**Directions**—(Q. 11–15) In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is the correct answer.

11. **Statement**—The national air carrier has decided to start a weekly air service from town 'A' to town 'B'.

# Assumptions-

- I. There will be enough passengers to make the operation economically viable.
- II. Other carriers may not start such service.
- III. The people staying around these towns can afford the cost of air travel.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only I is implicit
- (C) Both II and III are implicit
- (D) Both I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 12. **Statement**—"Wanted a two bedroom flat in the court area for immediate possession"— advertisement.

- I. Flats are available in court area.
- Some people will respond to the advertisement.

- III. It is a practice to give such advertisement.
- (A) None is implicit
- (B) Only I and II are implicit
- (C) Only II is implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 13. **Statement**—A group of friends decided to go for a picnic to Avon during the next holiday season to avoid crowd of people.

#### Assumptions—

- Generally many people do not go to Avon.
- II. People prefer other spots to Avon.
- III. Many people do not know about Avon
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only II is implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) None is implicit
- (E) None of these
- 14. Statement—Considering the tickets sold during the last seven days the circus authorities decided to continue the show for another fortnight which includes two weekends.

# Assumptions —

- I. People may not turn up on weekdays.
- II. The average number of people who will be visiting circus will be more or less same as that of the last seven days.
- III. There may not be enough response at other places.
- (A) None is implicit
- (B) Only II is implicit
- (C) Both I and II are implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 15. **Statement**—The telephone Company informed the subscribers through a notification that those who do not pay their bills by the due date will be charged penalty for every defaulting day.

# Assumptions-

- I. Majority of the people may pay their bills by the due date to avoid penalty.
- II. The money collected as penalty may set off the losses due to delayed payment.
- III. People generally pay heed to such notices.
- (A) None is implicit

- (B) Only II and III are implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 16–20). In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is the correct answer and indicate it on the answersheet.

16. **Statement**—During pre-harvest khariff season, the government has decided to release vast quantity of foodgrains from FCI.

#### Assumptions—

- I. There may be a shortage of foodgrains in the market during this season.
- II. The khariff crop may be able to replenish the stock of FCI.
- III. There may be a demand from the farmers to procure khariff crop immediately after harvest.
- (A) None is implicit
- (B) Only I and II are implicit
- (C) Only II and III are implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 17. **Statement**—To improve the employment situation in India, there is a need to recast the present educational system towards implementation of scientific discoveries in daily life.

- The student after completing such education may be able to earn their livelihood.
- II. This may bring meaning of education in the minds of the youth.
- III. The state may earn more revenue as more and more people will engage themselves in self employment.
- (A) Only I and II are implicit
- (B) Only III is implicit
- (C) Only I and III are implicit
- (D) None is implicit
- (E) None of these

18. **Statement**—To increase profit the oil exporting countries decided to reduce the production of crude by 5 million barrels per day.

# Assumptions—

- I. The price of crude may increase due to less production.
- II. The demand of crude may remain same in future.
- III. Other countries may continue buying crude from these countries.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only II and III are implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) None is implicit
- (E) None of these
- Statement—"We do not want you to see our product on newspaper, visit our shop to get a full view" —an advertisement.

#### Assumptions-

- People generally decide to purchase any product after seeing the name in the advertisement.
- Uncommon appeal may attract the customers.
- III. People may come to see the product.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only II and III are implicit
- (D) Only I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 20. **Statement**—The Reserve Bank of India has directed the banks to refuse fresh loans to major defaulters.

#### Assumptions-

- The banks may still give loans to the defaulters.
- II. The defaulters may repay the earlier loan to get fresh loan.
- III. The banks may recover the bad loans through such harsh measures.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Both II and III are implicit
- (D) Both I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 21-25). In each question below is given a statement followed by two

assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.

Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.

Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

21. **Statement**—Lock your valuables in a cupboard and call everybody gentlemen.

#### Assumptions —

- I. Valuables locked in cupboard cannot be stolen.
- II. Stealing is a crime.
- 22. **Statement**—"All are cordially invited to attend the entertainment programme. It is free"—an announcement in a newspaper.

#### Assumptions—

- I. Some people, though interested in entertainment programmes, can not afford purchasing the tickets.
- II. Generally, a free entertainment programme is of a good quality.
- 23. **Statement**—"The programme will start at 9·30 A.M." You are requested to be in your seat before 9·30 A.M.—Last sentence in an invitation card.

# Assumptions -

- I. If the invitees is not in his seat before 9.30 A.M. the programme will not start.
- II. Programme will start as scheduled.
- 24. **Statement**—'All are cordially invited to attend the entertainment programme. It is free'—an announcement in a newspaper.

# Assumptions-

- I. A negligible number of readers read announcements in a newspaper.
- II. People generally do not go to entertainment programmes which are free.
- 25. **Statement**—'Smoking is injurious to health'—a warning printed on the cigarette packets.

- People read printed matter on a cigarette packet.
- II. People take careful note of a warning.

**Directions**—(Q. 26–30) In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is the correct answer and indicate it on the answersheet.

26. **Statement**—Facing the threat of the park being destroyed by the rodents the authority banned people carrying any food article while entering the park.

# Assumptions-

- I. People may not now bring any food article inside the park.
- The rodents may stop invading the park in future.
- III. The number of people visiting the park may decrease.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only I and II are implicit
- (C) Only II is implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 27. **Statement**—Being unable to maintain the roads in the city, the civic authority has decided to invite private enterprises to adopt different prominent roads in exchange of their advertisement rights on these roads.

# Assumptions-

- The common people may not welcome the decision.
- Adequate number of private enterprises may respond to the invitation.
- III. The traffic problem may decrease in near future.
- (A) Only II is implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only II and III are implicit
- (D) Only I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 28. **Statement**—Saroj made an application to the bank for a loan of Rs. 1,80,000 by mortgaging his house to the bank and promised to repay it within five years.

# Assumptions -

I. The bank has a practice of granting loans for Rs. 1,00,000 /- and above.

- II. The bank accepts house as collateral security against such loans.
- III. The bank may grant loan to Saroj.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) none of these
- Statement—"Wanted first class Engineering graduates to join the team of highly motivated employees in our company"—an advertisement.

#### Assumptions—

- Adequate number of first class engineering graduates will respond to the advertisement.
- II. Those who do not have first class will not apply.
- III. Only those who are motivated will respond to the advertisement.
- (A) None is implicit
- (B) Only I is implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) Only I and III are implicit
- (E) None of these
- 30. **Statement**—"If you want to get the best treatment for coronary diseases you must approach hospital Z"—A tells B.

# Assumptions—

- I. B may be heart patient.
- II. B generally listens to A.
- III. A may have enough information about the hospital facilities.
- (A) None is implicit
- (B) All are implicit
- (C) Only I is implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 31–35). Before each question given below there is given a statement followed by three assumptions represented by I, II and III. An assumption is a postulate or a fact taken for granted. You have to pay heed to the statement and the subsequent assumptions and then decide which of the alternative (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is correct and mark it on the answersheet.

31. **Statement**—We must be prepared to face any eventuality and all the assignments must be completed as per their schedule. Director tells to the Faculty Members.

#### Assumptions—

- There is possibility of any serious eventuality.
- II. Dates are fixed for all the assignments.
- III. Faculty Members are supposed to complete all the assignments.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only II and III are implicit
- (C) None is implicit
- (D) Only III is implicit
- (E) Only I is implicit
- 32. **Statement**—Training must be given to all the employees for increasing productivity and profitability.

#### **Assumptions:**

- Training is essential component of productivity.
- II. Employees can't function effectively without proper training.
- III. Profitability & Productivity are supplementary to each other.
- (A) None is implicit
- (B) All are implicit
- (C) Only III is implicit
- (D) Either I or II is implicit
- (E) Both I and III are impilicit
- 33. **Statement**—In the recently held All India Commerce Conference the session on Management of Service Sector in India' surprisingly attracted large number of participants and also received a very good media coverage in the leading Newspapers.

# Assumptions-

- I. People were not expecting such a encouraging response for service sector.
- II. Service Sector is not managed properly in India.
- III. Media is always very positive towards service sector.
- (A) Only I is implicit
- (B) All are implicit
- (C) None is implicit
- (D) Only either I or III is implicit
- (E) Both II and III are implicit

34. **Statement**—The situation of this area still continues to be tense and out of control. People are requested to be in their homes only.

# Assumptions -

- I. There had been some serious incidents.
- II. People will not go to the office.
- III. Normalcy will be restored shortly.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only I is implicit
- (D) Both I and II are implicit
- (E) Only I and II are implicit
- 35. **Statement**—State Council for Teacher Education (SCTE) has laid down guidelines in respect of minimum qualifications for a person to be employed as a teachers in Universities or in recognised institutions.

# Assumptions-

- I. The authorities will now appoint only qualified teachers.
- II. Only qualified people will apply for the teaching post.
- III. SCTE decides all the norms of educational qualifications for teaching faculty.
- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only I is implicit
- (D) Both I and III are implicit
- (E) Only I and II are implicit

**Directions**—(Q. 36–40). In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and both the assumptions following it together and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.

Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.

Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

36. **Statement**—The leader of the main opposition party asserted that the call for Chakka Jam turned out to be a great success in the entire state.

# Assumptions —

I. The people in future will support the main opposition party.

- II. People probably are convinced about the reason behind the "Chakka Jam" strike call.
- 37. **Statement**—Government aided schools should have uniformity in charging various fees.

# Assumptions-

- I. The Government's subsidy comes from the money collected by way of taxes from people.
- II. The Government while giving subsidy may have stipulated certain uniform conditions regarding fees.
- 38. **Statement**—The two countries have signed a fragile pact, but the vital sovereignty issue remains unsolved.

#### Assumptions—

- I. The two countries cannot have permanent peace pact.
- II. The two countries may become hostile again after a short spell of time.
- 39. **Statement**—Unemployment allowance should be given to all unemployed Indian youth above 18 years of age.

#### Assumptions—

- I. There are unemployed youth in India who need monetary support.
- II. The Government has sufficient funds to provide allowance to all unemployed youth.
- 40. **Statement**—Watch XYZ T.V.; your best choice.

## Assumptions—

- I. Among the available T.V. programmes people will always select only one choice consistently.
- II. Those who prepare programmes for 'XYZ T.V.' know what the people consider as the 'Best'

**Directions**—(Q. 41-47). In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit. Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit. Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit. Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit. Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

41. **Statement**—In case of any difficulty about this case you may contact our company's lawyer.

#### Assumptions—

- I. Each company has a lawyer of its own.
- II. The company's lawyer is thoroughly briefed about this case.
- 42. **Statement**—A Good manager must draw the utmost from each worker.

#### Assumptions-

- I. It is possible to get the maximum from each worker.
- II. Managers are expected to get the best from their workers.
- 43. **Statement**—I can take you quickly from Kanpur to Lucknow by my car but then you must pay me double the normal charges.

# Assumptions—

- I. Normally, it will take more time to reach Lucknow from Kanpur.
- II. People want to reach quickly but they will not pay extra money for it.
- 44. **Statement**—The coffee powder of company 'X' is quite better in taste than the much advertised coffee of company 'Y'.

#### Assumptions-

- I. If your product is not good you spend more on advertisement.
- II. Some people are tempted to buy a product by the advertisement.
- 45. **Statement**—A good executive has to be task oriented as well as people oriented.

# Assumptions-

- I. Some executives are only people oriented.
- II. Some executive are not at all oriented to people.
- 46. **Statement**—Never before such a lucid book was available on this topic.

- Some other books were available on this topic.
- II. You can write lucid books on very few topics.

47. **Statement**—How is that the village is not shown in this so called official map of this district?

#### Assumptions—

- I. The official district map is expected to show all the villages of that district.
- II. This is not an authentic and official map.

**Directions**—(Q. 48–53). In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit. Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit. Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit. Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

48. **Statement**—"Please issue a circular to all the Officers to assemble in the Conference Hall for attending a meeting"—Director tells his Secretary.

# Assumptions -

- I. All the Officers will follow the instruction.
- II. Some Officers may not attend meeting.
- 49. **Statement**—The Minister cancelled all his engagements in Kanpur and airdashed to the capital—A News item.

# Assumptions-

- I. Such news items are always headlines.
- II. There is an air-link between Kanpur and the capital.
- 50. **Statement**—Children, who get encouragement, usually perform better—a note by the Principal to the parents.

# Assumptions-

- I. Some parents do not encourage children.
- II. Parents may follow Principal's advice.
- 51. **Statement**—Government has launched a scheme to provide coaching to the students of weaker sections of the society to improve their educational standard—A News item.

#### Assumptions-

 The coaching classes would help the students of weaker sections to do educationally better.

- II. Students of weaker sections are educationally backward.
- Statement—Army should be deployed in the area to immediately restore peace and normalcy—A News report.

#### Assumptions—

- I. Army can be used for such purpose also.
- II. Only Army can restore peace.
- 53. **Statement**—Ministry has announced an economic package to support the voluntary organisations—An Official note.

#### Assumptions—

- I. Voluntary organisations do not need such support.
- II. Government was not supporting the voluntary organisations earlier.

**Directions**—(Q. 54–58). In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

54. **Statement**—"Buy 'Y' T.V. for better sound quality"—An advertisement.

#### Assumptions—

- I. 'Y' T.V. is the only TV in the market.
- II. 'Y' T.V. is the costliest.
- III. People generally ignore such advertisements.
- (A) Only I is implicit
- (B) Only II is implicit
- (C) Only III is implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None is implicit
- 55. **Statement**—"Look at her audacity. Madhu has not replied to my letter"—A tells B.

- Madhu received his letter.
- II. Madhu did not receive his letter.
- III. The letter was sent by post.
- (A) Only I is implicit
- (B) Only II is implicit
- (C) Only III is implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None is implicit

56. **Statement**—"Put a notice on the Board that all the employees should come on time to office."—An Officer tells his Assistant.

# Assumptions-

- I. All the employees come late.
- II. Employees read such notice on the Board
- III. Employees will follow the instructions.
- (A) Only I and II are implicit
- (B) Only III is implicit
- (C) Only I and III are implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) All are implicit
- 57. **Statement**—"If you want best training in computers, join our classes"—An advertisement.

#### Assumptions—

- I. People want training related with computers.
- II. People read advertisements
- III. People want quality training.
- (A) Only I and II are implicit
- (B) Only III is implicit
- (C) Only I and III are implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) All are implicit

58. **Statement**—"As our business is expanding, we need to appoint more staff"—Owner of a company informs his staff.

# Assumptions—

- I. The present staff is not competent.
- II. More staff will further expand the business.
- III. Suitable persons to be taken as staff will be available.
- (A) Only I is implicit
- (B) Only II is implicit
- (C) Only III is implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None is implicit

#### **Answers**

1. (E)	2. (E)	3. (E)	4. (A)	5. (D)
6. (E)	7. (E)	8. (E)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (D)
16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (A)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (D)	25. (E)
26. (A)	27. (A)	28. (A)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31. (A)	32. (B)	33. (B)	34. (E)	35. (D)
36. (B)	37. (B)	38. (D)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (B)	42. (E)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (E)
46. (A)	47. (E)	48. (E)	49. (B)	50. (E)
51. (E)	52. (A)	53. (B)	54. (E)	55. (C)
56. (D)	57. (E)	58. (C)		

# **15**

# **Mathematical Test**

In questions under this type of test, mathematical signs are used and we should apply the BODMAS rule to solve them. BODMAS means—

B-Bracket; O-Off; D-Divide; M-Multiply; A-Addition; S-Subtraction.

**Example 1.** If 'a' means '+'; 'b' means '-'; 'c' means '÷' and 'd' means 'x' then

$$16 \text{ a} 4 \text{ b} 3 \text{ c} 4 \text{ d} 2 = ?$$

- (A) 10
- (B) 17
- (C) 18·5
- (D)  $\frac{21}{2}$
- (E) None of these

# Answer with explanation —

$$16 + 4 - 3 \div 4 \times 2$$

$$= 20 - \frac{3}{4} \times 2$$

$$= 20 - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{37}{2}$$

$$= 18.5$$

**Example 2.** If '+' means 'x'; 'x' means '-', means '÷' and ÷ means '+' then

$$18 \div 4 + 3 \times 2 - 5 = ?$$

- (A) 45
- (B) 48
- (C) 35
- (D) 143
- (E) None of these

# **Answer with explanation**—(E)

$$18+4\times3-2\div5$$

$$= 30 - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{150 - 2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{148}{5}$$

# **Exercise**

1. If '+' means '÷' ; '-' means 'x' ; 'x' means '-' and '÷' means '+' then—

$$16 \div 8 - 4 + 2 \times 4 = ?$$

- (A) 16
- (B) 44
- (C) 28
- (D) 32
- (E) None of these
- 2. If 'P' means '+' ; 'R' means '×' ; 'S' means '–' ; 'T' means ' $\div$ ' then what is the value of

- (A) 54
- (B) 128
- (C) 59
- (D) 55
- (E) None of these
- 3. If '+' means '×' ; '-' means '÷' ; '÷' means '+' and '×' means '-' then—

$$16 \div 64 - 4 \times 4 + 3 = ?$$

- (A) 20
- (B) 15·12
- (C) 52
- (D) 12
- (E) None of these
- 4. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '÷'; 'x' means '-' and '÷' means '+' then what is the value of

$$12 \div 48 - 8 \times 4 + 4 = ?$$

- (A) 8
- (B) 4
- (C) 20
- (D) 6
- (E) None of these
- 5. If '-' means 'x'; 'x' means '+'; '+' means '+' means; '+' means '÷' and '÷' means '-' then—

$$40 \times 12 + 3 - 6 \div 60 = ?$$

- (A) 44
- (B) 7·95
- (C) 16
- (D) 479·95
- (E) None of these

6.		' means '÷'; '÷' means -' then what is the value			'then—	
	$20 \div 40 - 4$ (A) 60	× 5 + 6 = ? (B) 1.67 (D) 0		(A) $-6\frac{1}{4}$	(B) $6\frac{3}{4}$	
	(E) None of these			(C) $-1\frac{3}{4}$	(D) 18	
7.	If '+' means '÷'; '>	means '-'; '÷' means		(E) None of these		
	'x' and '-' means '+' then $-$ 8 + 6 x 4 ÷ 3 - 4 = ?		14.	If '+' means '-'; '-' means 'x'; 'x' means '÷' and '÷' means '+' then—		
	(A) $-\frac{20}{3}$	(B) - 12		$15 \times 3 \div 15$		
	20	(D) 12		(C) 20	(B) 10 (D) 6	
	(E) None of these		1.5	(E) None of these		
8.	. If '÷' means '+' ; '-' means 'x' ; '+' means '÷' and 'x' means '-' then—		15.	1f '+' means 'x'; '-' '-' and '÷' means '+ 9 + 8 ÷ 8 -		
	$20 \div 12 \times 4$			(A) 26	$-4 \times 9 = ?$ (B) 17	
	(A) $8\frac{2}{3}$	(B) 29		(C) 65	(D) 17 (D) 11	
	3			(E) None of these	(-)	
	<ul><li>(C) 32</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	(D) 20	16.	If '+' means 'x'; '-	-' means '÷' ; 'x' means	
9.	9. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '\ddot'; 'x' means '-' and '\dot' means '+' then— $4 \dot 8 - 2 \times 2 + 4 = ?$			'-' and ' $\div$ ' means ' $+$ 9 + 8 $\div$ 9 -		
				* *	(B) - 74	
		(B) 8		(C) 65	(D) 102	
	(C) 0	(D) 4		(E) 32		
10	(E) None of these		17.	If '+' means '-' ; '-' means 'x' ; '÷' means '+' and 'x' means '÷' then—		
10.	0. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '÷'; 'x' means '-'; and '÷' means '+' then—			$10 \times 5 \div 3$	-2+3=?	
	5+8-4>			(A) $-2\frac{6}{16}$	(B) 5	
	(A) 15 (C) 17				(D) 17 <sup>2</sup>	
	(E) None of these	(D) 11		(C) 7	(D) $17\frac{2}{7}$	
1 1	If 'A' means 'x'; 'B' means '÷'; 'C' means			(E) None of these		
	'+' and 'D' means '-' then—  21 C 3 D 6 A 8 B 2 = ?		18.	If '+' means 'x'; '÷' and '-' means '+	' means '-' ; 'x' means 'then—	
	(A) 72	(B) 0		$4 + 11 \div 3$		
	(C) 48	(D) 4		(A) 79	(B) $-11$	
	(E) None of these			<ul><li>(C) 99</li><li>(E) None of these</li></ul>	(D) $-48.5$	
12.	If '+' means '-'; '-' means 'x'; 'x' means		10		M 24 4b a m	
	'÷' and '÷' means '+' then— $15 \times 5 \div 10 + 5 - 3 = ?$		19.	19. If $P = 6$ , $J = 4$ , $L = 8$ , $M = 24$ then— $M \times J \div L + J = ?$		
	(A) $9.5$	+3-3=? (B) 0		(A) 8	(B) $36$	
	(C) -2	(D) 24		(C) 52	(D) 0	
	(E) None of these			(E) 16		

# 150P | Reasoning T.

20.	If '+' means '+'; '-' means '+'; 'x' means '-
	' and '÷' means 'x' then—

$$8 \div 4 - 6 + 3 \times 4 = ?$$

- (A) 8
- (B) 46
- (C) 4
- (D) 13
- (E) None of these
- 21. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means 'x' and 'x' means '+' then—

$$8 + 4 \div 3 \times 5 - 9 = ?$$

- (A) 44
- (B) 46
- (C)  $6\frac{1}{3}$
- (D)  $5\frac{2}{3}$
- (E) None of these
- 22. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means 'x' and 'x' means '+' then—

$$32 + 16 \div 4 - 2 \times 8 = ?$$

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 28
- (D) 112
- (E) None of these
- 23. If '+' means '+'; '+' means '-'; '-' means 'x' and 'x' means '+' then—

$$8 + 2 \div 3 - 4 \times 6 = ?$$

- (A) 15
- (B) 2
- (C)  $15\frac{1}{3}$
- (D) 12
- (E) None of these
- 24. If 'x' means '-'; '-' means '÷'; '+' means 'x' and '÷' means '+' then—

$$16 \times 8 \div 4 \times 3 + 9 = ?$$

- (A) 10
- (B) 19
- (C) 9
- (D)  $124\frac{1}{3}$
- (E) None of these
- 25. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means 'x'; and 'x' means '+' then—

$$14 + 2 \times 7 \div 8 = ?$$

- (A) 6
- (B) 2·5
- (C) 10
- (D) 15
- (E) 18
- 26. If '+' means '+'; '+' means '-'; '-' means 'x' and 'x' means '+' then—

$$48 + 16 \div 4 - 2 \times 8 = ?$$

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 28
- (D) 112
- (E) None of these

27. If 'x' means '+'; '+' means '-'; '-' means '+' and '+' means 'x' then—

$$15 \div 3 + 4 - 2 \times 7 = ?$$

- (A) 41
- (B) 5
- (C) 50
- (D) 54
- (E) None of these
- 28. If '÷' means '-'; '-' means 'x'; 'x' means '+' and '+' means '÷' then—

$$16 \times 2 - 8 + 4 \div 4 = ?$$

- (A) 10
- (B) 0
- (C) 24
- (D) 12
- (E) None of these
- 29. If '-' means 'x'; 'x' means '+'; '+' means '÷' and '÷' means '-' then—

$$9 \times 3 + 5 - 4 \div 2 = ?$$

- (A) 47
- (B)  $9\frac{2}{5}$
- (C) 15
- (D)  $10\frac{3}{5}$
- (E) None of these
- 30. If '+' means 'x'; 'x' means '-'; '-' means '÷' and '÷' means '+' then—

$$16 \div 4 \times 3 + 2 - 6 = ?$$

- (A) 15
- (B) 20
- (C) 10
- (D) 19
- (E) None of these

# Answers with Explanation

1. (C) On interchanging the signs—

$$16 + 8 \times 4 \div 2 - 4 = 28$$

2. (D) 
$$5 \times 9 + 7 - 9 \div 3 + 6$$

$$= 5 \times 9 + 7 - 9 \times \frac{1}{3} + 6$$

$$= 45 + 7 - 3 + 6$$

$$= 55$$

3. (A) 
$$16 + 64 \div 4 - 4 \times 3$$

$$= 16 + \frac{64}{4} - 4 \times 3$$
$$= 20$$

4. (E) 
$$12 + \frac{48}{8} - 4 \times 4$$

$$= 12 + 6 - 4 \times 4$$

$$=$$
 2

5. (E) 
$$40 + 12 \div 3 \times 6 - 60$$
  
= 4

6. (D) 
$$20 + 40 \div 4 - 5 \times 6$$
  
=  $20 + 40 \times \frac{1}{4} - 5 \times 6$   
= 0

Using given signs—

$$21 + 3 - 6 \times 8 \div 2$$

$$= 21 + 3 - 6 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= 21 + 3 - 24$$
$$= 0$$

10. (C)

14. (B)

18. (E) 
$$4 \times 11 - 5 + 55 = 94$$

19. (E) 
$$M \times J \div L + J$$
  
Using given signs—

Using given signs— $24 \times 4 \div 8 + 4$ 

$$= 24 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{8} + 4$$

$$= 24 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4$$

$$= 12 + 4$$

$$= 16$$

26. (A) 
$$48 \div 16 - 4 \times 2 + 8$$
  
=  $48 \times \frac{1}{16} - 4 \times 2 + 8$ 

$$= 3 - 4 \times 2 + 8$$
$$= 3 - 8 + 8 = 3$$

27. (C) 
$$15 \times 3 - 4 \div 2 + 7$$
  
=  $15 \times 3 - \frac{4}{2} + 7$   
=  $45 - 2 + 7$   
=  $50$ 

28. (E) 
$$16 + 2 \times 8 \div 4 - 4$$
  
=  $16 + 2 \times \frac{8}{4} - 4$   
=  $16 + 2 \times 2 - 4$   
=  $16 + 4 - 4$   
=  $16$ 

29. (B) 
$$9 \times 3 + 5 - 4 \div 2$$
  
On interchanging signs—
$$= 9 + 3 \div 5 \times 4 - 2$$

$$= 9 + \frac{3}{5} \times 4 - 2$$

$$= 9 + \frac{12}{5} - 2$$

$$= \frac{45 + 12 - 10}{5}$$

$$= \frac{47}{5} = 9\frac{2}{5}$$

30. (D) 
$$16 \div 4 \times 3 + 2 - 6$$
  
On interchanging the signs—
$$= 16 + 4 - 3 \times 2 \div 6$$

$$= 16 + 4 - 3 \times \frac{2}{6}$$

$$= 16 + 4 - 3 \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 16 + 4 - 1 = 19$$

# **16**

# **Series Test**

In this test the alphabets are arranged in a specific increasing or decreasing number of alphabets between them. If the positions of the alphabets in the alphabetical series are learned by EJOTY and VQLGB method then, these questions can be solved easily.

**Example 1.** What will come in place of question mark?

#### B2S, F6P, J14M ?

- (A) N30I (B) M24I
- (C) N30J
- (D) P24J
- (E) None of these

# **Answer with explanation**—(C)

## Example 2. JKT, LJR, NIP?

- (A) PHN
- (B) OGP
- (C) PGO
- (D) PHM
- (E) None of these

#### Answer with explanation—(A)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
J \xrightarrow{+2} & L \xrightarrow{+2} & N \xrightarrow{+2} & P \\
K \xrightarrow{-1} & J \xrightarrow{-1} & I \xrightarrow{-1} & H \\
T \xrightarrow{-2} & R \xrightarrow{-2} & P \xrightarrow{-2} & N
\end{array}$$

## Exercise

- 1. JXG, HTJ, FPN, ?, BHY
  - (A) DLS
- (B) ELS
- (C) DLR
- (D) DLT
- (E) None of these

2. A B @ \* \$ d 1 2 f G h 9 Z u V n M N Q O ? £ & 8

What will come in place of (?)

Inf, 2NO, fOM, ?, h82

- (A) G&Z
- (B) G£9
- (C) 3&Z
  - Z (D) G?Z
- (E) None of these
- 3. 5X9, 8U12, 11R15, 14O18, ?
  - (A) 17M21
- (B) 16L21
- (C) 17L20
- (D) 17L21
- (E) None of these
- 4. C(1)L, F(4)O, I(9)R, L(16)U, ?
  - (A) O(20)X
- (B) N(25)X
- (C) N(25)Y
- (D) N(20)Z
- (E) None of these
- 5. ECA, JHF, OMK, ?, YWU
  - (A) LNP
- (B) RPT
- (C) TRP
- (D) QPN
- (C) 11.1.
- (E) None of these
- 6. B2E, D5H, F12K, H27N, ?
  - (A) J58Q
- (B) I57Q
- (C) I58P
- (D) J58Q
- (E) None of these
- 7. BXD, EUG, HRJ, ?
  - (A) LOM
  - (B) KON
  - (C) IOM
  - (D) Can not be determined
  - (E) None of these
- 8. 6C7, 8F10, 11J14, 15O19, ?
  - (A) 20U24
- (B) 20U25
- (C) 25U20
- (D) 19U25
- (E) None of these

9.	CDF, DEG, EFH, ?		20.	B3N	л, Е7Ј, Н15 <mark>G, К</mark> 3	1D,	?
	(A) FGI	(B) FGH		(A)	O65Z	(B)	N62A
	(C) FHG	(D) EFI		(C)	O60Z	(D)	N63A
	(E) None of these			(E)	None of these		
10.	DFK, FEL, HDM, JCN, ?		21.	CFF	CFK, DHN, EJQ, FLT, ?		
	(A) KAO (C) LDO	(B) LBO		(A)	GNW	(B)	GNV
	(C) LDO	(D) LAO		(C)	GMU	(D)	GOX
	(E) None of these			(E)	None of these		
11.	DKY, FJW, HIU, JH	S, ?	22.	CFF	K, HGM, LIO, ?, o	QPS	
	(A) KGR	(B) LFQ		(A)	OLQ OLR	(B)	PLR
	(C) KFR	(D) LGQ		(C)	OLR	(D)	PLQ
	(E) None of these			(E)	None of these		
12.	. CYD, FTH, TOL, LJP, ?		23.	. ACH, FAI, JYK, MWN, ?			
	(A) OFT	(B) LET		(A)	PVS	(B)	OUR
	(C) OEK	(D) OET		(C)	PVS PTQ	(D)	OTS
	(E) None of these			(E)	None of these		
13.	BXF, DVI, FTL, HR	0,?	24.	RCI	H, QDI, OEK, LF	N, ?	
	(A) JPL	(B) KPL			GIS		GFO
	(A) JPL (C) JOL	(D) KPM		(C)	HGR	(D)	HHR
	(E) None of these				None of these		
14.	ZGL, XHN, VIQ, IJU	J, ?	25.	НМ	T, IPR, JSP, KVN	J. ?	
	(A) QKZ	(B) RKY		(A)	KYL	(D)	LXK
	(A) QKZ (C) RLZ	(D) RKZ		(C)	KYL KXM	(D)	LYL
	(E) SKY			(E)	None of these		
15.	ZLA, BMY, DNW, F	OU. ?	26.	3GF	P, 8HS, 23JV, 68N	ЛΥ. :	?
	(A) HPS				105RC		
	(C) GPS				205QD		
	(E) None of these	(2) 111 1			None of these	` /	
16.	2B 4C 8E 14H ?		27.	D2V	, G5U, J12S, M2	7P. '	)
	(A) 22I (C) 22 L	(B) 20L		(A)	P58K	(B)	P57K
	(C) 22 L	(D) 16K		(C)	P58K Q58L	(D)	Q57M
	(E) None of these			(E)	None of these	` ′	
17.	DVG, FSI, HPK, JMI	M, ?	28.	W1.	A, S2B, O5C, K1	6D. ?	)
	(A) IKP				F67E		
	(C) KIO	(D) LIP			E65E		H66E
	(E) None of these				None of these	(-)	
18.	TKJ, QLM, NMP, KI	NS.?	29		Γ, CIS, ELR, GOO	) ?	
	(A) HPU	(B) HOW	27.		JRP	_	ISO
	(C) GPV	(D) HNY			IRP		JSO
	(E) None of these				None of these	(2)	•••
19	MTH, QRK, UPN, Y	NO. ?	30		Y, LOV, PPS, TQ	P. ?	
-/•	(A) BMS	(B) CNU	20.		YRM		XQN
	(C) CLT	(D) BLU			XRN		XPN
	(E) None of these	( )			None of these	(-)	
	* *			. /			

# **Answers with Explanation**

1. (A)

- 3. (D)

$$5 \xrightarrow{+3} 8 \xrightarrow{+3} 11 \xrightarrow{+3} 14 \xrightarrow{+3} 17$$

$$X \xrightarrow{-3} U \xrightarrow{-3} R \xrightarrow{-3} 0 \xrightarrow{-3} L$$

$$9 \xrightarrow{+3} 12 \xrightarrow{+3} 15 \xrightarrow{+3} 18 \xrightarrow{+3} 21$$

4. (E

- 5. (C) In all the groups letters are alternatively placed in reverse alphabetical order.
- 6 (D

- 7. (E)  $B \xrightarrow{+3}$   $E \xrightarrow{+3}$   $H \xrightarrow{+3}$  K  $X \xrightarrow{-3}$   $V \xrightarrow{-3}$   $R \xrightarrow{-3}$  O M
- 8. (B) The difference in the first number of each group is 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively while, difference in the last numbers of each group is 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.
- 9. (A) There is a gap of 1 letter between the second and third letter of each group.
- 10. (B) There is a gap of one letter between the first term of each group, second term is in the reverse alphabetic order while, third term is according to the alphabetical series.

11. (D)

$$D \xrightarrow{+2} F \xrightarrow{+2} H \xrightarrow{+2} J \xrightarrow{+2} L$$

$$K \xrightarrow{-1} J \xrightarrow{-1} I \xrightarrow{-1} H \xrightarrow{-1} G$$

$$Y \xrightarrow{-2} W \xrightarrow{-2} U \xrightarrow{-2} S \xrightarrow{-2} Q$$

12. (D)

13. (E)

14. (D)

$$Z \xrightarrow{-2} X \xrightarrow{-2} V \xrightarrow{-2} T \xrightarrow{-2} R$$

$$G \xrightarrow{+1} H \xrightarrow{+1} I \xrightarrow{+1} J \xrightarrow{+1} K$$

$$L \xrightarrow{+2} N \xrightarrow{+3} Q \xrightarrow{+4} U \xrightarrow{+5} Z$$

- 15. (A) There is a gap of one letter in the first terms of each group, second terms are in the alphabetical order and the third terms are alternate letters in the reverse alphabetical order.
- 16. (C) The difference in the two consecutive numbers is 2, 4, 6, 8 respectively and the number of letters left between two consecutive letters is 0, 1, 2, 3 respectively.
- 17. (B

18. (E)

$$T \xrightarrow{-3} Q \xrightarrow{-3} N \xrightarrow{-3} K \xrightarrow{-3} H$$

$$K \xrightarrow{+1} L \xrightarrow{+1} M \xrightarrow{+1} N \xrightarrow{+1} O$$

$$J \xrightarrow{+3} M \xrightarrow{+3} P \xrightarrow{+3} S \xrightarrow{+3} V$$

19. (C)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
M \xrightarrow{+4} & Q \xrightarrow{+4} & U \xrightarrow{+4} & Y \xrightarrow{+4} & C \\
T \xrightarrow{-2} & R \xrightarrow{-2} & P \xrightarrow{-2} & N \xrightarrow{-2} & L \\
H \xrightarrow{+3} & K \xrightarrow{+3} & N \xrightarrow{+3} & Q \xrightarrow{+3} & T
\end{array}$$

$$C \xrightarrow{+1} D \xrightarrow{+1} E \xrightarrow{+1} F \xrightarrow{+1} G$$

$$F \xrightarrow{+3} H \xrightarrow{+2} J \xrightarrow{+2} L \xrightarrow{+2} N$$

$$K \xrightarrow{+2} N \xrightarrow{+3} Q \xrightarrow{+3} T \xrightarrow{+3} W$$

$$3 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} 8 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} 23 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} 68 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} 203$$

$$G \xrightarrow{+1} H \xrightarrow{+2} J \xrightarrow{+3} M \xrightarrow{+4} Q$$

$$P \xrightarrow{+3} S \xrightarrow{+3} V \xrightarrow{+3} Y \xrightarrow{+3} B$$

$$A \xrightarrow{+2} C \xrightarrow{+2} E \xrightarrow{+2} G \xrightarrow{+2} I$$

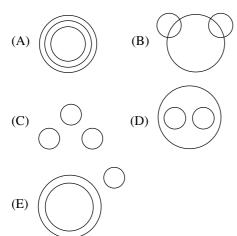
$$F \xrightarrow{+3} I \xrightarrow{+3} L \xrightarrow{+3} O \xrightarrow{+3} R$$

$$T \xrightarrow{-1} S \xrightarrow{-1} R \xrightarrow{-1} O \xrightarrow{-1} P$$

# Accuracy of Statement and Venn Diagram

#### Exercise 1

**Directions**—(Q. 1 to 25) In each of the given questions below there is a group of three. From the five figures given below you have to find the figure that best represents the group.



- 1. Cow, Pet, Rat.
- 2. Table, Bench, Furniture.
- 3. Lady-finger, Vegetables, Flesh.
- 4. Shirt, Trousers, Cap.
- 5. Eye, Heart, Leg.
- 6. School, Science, Student.
- 7. Forest, Tree, Lion.
- 8. Lady-finger, Potato, Vegetables.
- 9. Solar-system, Earth, Pluto.
- 10. Earth, Sun, Moon.
- 11. Bat, Stick, Hockey.
- 12. Dog, Lion, Non-vegetarian.
- 13. Cow, Horse, Camel.
- 14. Aeroplane, Captain, Sky.
- 15. Man, Vegetarian, Non-vegetarian.

- 16. India, Bihar, Patna.
- 17. Patna, Ganga, Yamuna.
- 18. Ganga, Gandak, Bihar.
- 19. Yamuna, Agra, U.P.
- 20. President, Ambassador, Governor.
- 21. Man, Birds, Living-things.
- 22. Poet, Book, Pen.
- 23. State, District, City.
- 24. Country, State, Port.
- 25. Woman, Housewife, Minister.

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (D) Rat and Cow are both pet animals.
- 2. (D) Table and Bench both are categorised as furnitures.
- 3. (E) Lady-finger is a vegetable, while Flesh is something non-veg.
- 4. (C) These are three different clothes.
- 5. (C) These are three different parts of body.
- 6. (E) Student is a part of school, while Science is a subject.
- 7. (D) Trees and Lions both are found in a forest.
- 8. (D) Potato and Lady-finger both are vegetables.
- 9. (D) Earth and Pluto both are two different planets of the solar-system.
- 10. (A) Earth revolves around the Sun, while Moon revolves around the earth.
- 11. (E) Hockey is played with a stick, while Bat is, used in a different game.
- 12. (D) Dog and Lion both are non-vegetarian.
- 13. (C) Cow, Horse and Camel all the three are different animals.
- 14. (A) Aeroplane flies in the sky and the Captain controls the aeroplane.

- 15. (B) Man is vegetarian as well as non-vegeta-
- 16. (A) Bihar is a state of India, while Patna is the capital of Bihar.
- 17. (E) Ganga flows in Patna, while Yamuna does
- 18. (D) Ganga and Gandak are two different rivers that flow in Bihar.
- 19. (A) Agra is a district of U.P. and Yamuna flows in Agra.
- 20. (B) Governor and Ambassador are two different officers that work under the President.
- 21. (D) Man and Bird both are living-things.
- 22. (B) A Poet requires both Pen and Book.
- 23. (A) District is a part of the State and City is a part of the District.
- 24. (A) State is a part of the Country and Port is a part of the state.
- 25. (B) A woman can be House-wife as well as a Minister.

#### Exercise 2

**Directions**—(Q. 1 to 10) In each of the given questions there is a statement followed by five alternatives. One of these alternatives aids the statement. Find it out.

- 1. Most essential for a school is—
  - (A) Building
- (B) Hostel
- (C) Guard
- (D) Telephone
- (E) Student
- 2. For a car there should be a—
  - (A) Passenger
- (B) Driver
- (C) Tape-recorder
- (D) Fan
- (E) Owner
- 3. For a building is essential the—
  - (A) Land
- (B) Cement
- (C) Bricks
- (D) Rod
- (E) Sand
- 4. Most essential for a student is—
  - (A) Cloth
- (B) Food
- (C) Studies
- (D) Sleep
- (E) Wandering around

- 5. An author must have—
  - (A) Callous heart
- (B) Rudeness
- (C) Hate
- (D) Simplicity
- (E) Fashion-view
- 6. Most essential for a man is—
  - (A) Eye
- (B) Heart
- (C) Ear
- (D) Nose
- (E) Leg
- 7. A plateau always have—
  - (A) Trees
- (B) Animals (D) Forest
- (C) Water
- (E) Height
- 8. Most essential for a race is—
  - (A) Judge
- (B) Competitor
- (C) Spectators
- (D) Victory
- (E) Prize
- 9. In a sentiment there is always—
  - (A) Cruelty
- (B) Insight
- (C) Neutrality
- (D) Emotion
- (E) Liberal nature
- 10. Danger always involves—
  - (A) Enemy
- (B) Attack
- (C) Fear
- (D) Help
- (E) Friend

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (E) Study is possible in a school only when there are Students in the school.
- 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C)
- 5. (D) An author must always have Simplicity.
- 6. (B) Heart-beats are only responsible for the life.
- 7. (E) Plateaus always have height in comparison to plains.
- (B) A race is possible only when Competitors are there to participate.
- 9. (D) Sentiments are related to emotions.
- 10. (C) Some kind of Fear is caused in the state of danger.

# **Five Options Test**

#### **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1 to 5) We come across many funny incidents related to different walks of life. One of the features of the funny incidents is the **punch line** or a climax which gives the incident a student transformation or twist (into something not expected). It is this **punch line** which makes the incident funny.

In each of the following questions an incident is described but the **punch line is missing** indicated by dotted line. After the incident two statements numbered I and II are given. Considering the incident you have to decide which of the two statements fits as a **punch line**.

Give answer	If you think		
Only I	Only statement I fits.		
Only II	Only statement II fits.		
Both with con-	Both I and II fit but the		
trasting idea	idea or the wavelength of approach in both the statements is different and contrasting.		
Both with	Both I and II fit and the		
same idea	wavelength of approach in both the statements is also more or less the same.		
Neither	Neither of the statements fits.		

- Seeing a boy in the class crying, the teacher asked "Why are you crying". The boy replied "...".
  - I. I cry whenever I don't laugh.
  - II. I am crying because I have nothing else to do.
  - (A) Only II
  - (B) Both with same idea

- (C) Neither
- (D) Only I
- (E) Both with contrasting idea
- 2. Seeing a man smoking in the railway compartment his co-passenger told him "you should stop smoking, otherwise you will get cancer." The man smoking replies "...".
  - I. Well I am incharge of the cancer detection centre of the city I live.
  - II. I was detected for suffering from cancer twenty years back.
  - (A) Only I
  - (B) Only II
  - (C) Both with same idea
  - (D) Both with contrasting idea
  - (E) Neither
- 3. A man was giving advise to his friend by saying "Remember, you should never steal because ...".
  - I. You will never become a robber.
  - II. That is the only way to avoid entering in business.
  - (A) Both with same idea
  - (B) Both with contrasting idea
  - (C) Neither
  - (D) Only I
  - (E) Only II
- 4. On returning home from office, one day a man said to his wife, "I am not going to office from tomorrow because ...".
  - I. I have decided to swap our daily routines.
  - II. I have been put under house arrest.
  - (A) Neither
  - (B) Only I

- (C) Only II
- (D) Both with same idea
- (E) Both with contrasting idea
- A person who consumes alcohol regularly told his friend, "I don't take bath on Thursday because ...".
  - I. I take bath only when I am drunk.
  - II. It is a dry day.
  - (A) Both with contrasting idea
  - (B) Both with same idea
  - (C) Only II
  - (D) Neither
  - (E) Only I

**Directions**—(Q. 6 to 25) We come across different incidents in our daily life. There is a critical point in these incidents that suddenly gives them a turn. This critical point makes these incidents meaningful.

In these type of questions any one incident is being mentioned but the critical point has been left and is indicated by the dotted line. Two statements I and II are given after the incident and you have to decide which of the two statements depicts the critical situation.

#### Answer —

- (A) If only I is correct.
- (B) If only II is correct.
- (C) If I and II both are correct but they are opposite in making the situation critical.
- (D) If I and II both are correct and creates nearly the same situation.
- (E) None of the statement is correct.
- 6. A man sitting on a bench in the park was reading the newspaper. He turns towards the person sitting next to him and says—"Do you know whenever I breathe, one person dies."

The second man answered ......

- I. Have you ever tried mouthwash.
- II. Try to take long and deep breath, atleast every second person will be saved.
- 7. A bank-cleaner said to his branch-manager— "Don't you trust me?" The manager replied— "How can you say that? I always leave the locker keys lying on the table infront of you." The cleaner replied ......

- I. That is true but there is no cash in the locker.
- II. That is true but none of the keys fits the locks.
- 8. One afternoon a customer rushed hurriedly in a shop and said—"Please give me a rat-trap quickly. I have to catch the next bus." The Shopkeeper replied ......
  - I. But there are no rats in the bus.
  - II. I am sorry but I don't have that much big rat-trap.
- 9. Two boys went to a Doctor. "I have swallowed a ball"—one of them said, "Oh!, said the Doctor, "Is that your brother with you?"

"No!"—Said the second boy, ......

- I. That ball is mine.
- II. I saw him swallowing it.
- 10. A girl said to her mother—"Mummy I have to say something tomorrow in the class on the topic—'Maa Ki Mamta'. Please tell me something relating to it.

Mother said .....

- I. Who can know better than the child of that 'Mother'?
- II. The child is a portrait of 'Maa Ki Mamta'.
- 11. Two students were returning to their home from the school and were having same conversation. Pointing out the way they were talking a passing by man said .....
  - I. Is there no discipline in your school?
  - II. Does each student in your school talk as sweetly as you both are talking.
- 12. Some boys planned to visit a fare. One of them said that it gives more pleasure in walking by the foot-path in a fair. Other replied ......
  - I. Because vehicles are prohibited on the day of fair.
  - II. Because vehicles act as hinderance in a fair rather than providing comfort.
- 13. A boy said to his friend—"I'have heard that the result of the Bank Clerical, Lucknow, in which we appeared last month, has been published in the newspaper." His friend asked, "Who did give you this information?"

The boy replied .....

- Ram, who went with us to appear in the examination, has received a call-letter for the interview.
- II. Pramod's brother, who works in Lucknow, informed at his house through a phone-call.
- 14. Suddenly all persons came out of a factory. Wondering about it a man passing from there asked—"What is the reason that everyone is coming out of the factory?"

One of them answered .....

- I. There are some electricity irregularities in the factory.
- II. There is no work in the factory at present.
- 15. A man was returning back to his home after a long time. He asked his friend to get the ticket reserved. His friend asked—"Did you not like this place?"

The man replied .....

- I. The place is very good but pleasure in our house is very different from it.
- II. Home can never be compared to any other place.
- 16. A man used to go to the temple at a fixed time daily. A man was observing this from a long time. One day he asked—"After all, what is your aim that you go to the temple daily?"

The man going to the temple replied ......

- I. Atleast during the time spent in the temple, the thinking remains calm and pure.
- II. God can be seen in the temple only.
- 17. A man asked to his son's friend—"Being a friend you must be knowing about my son."

  The boy replied .....
  - I. He is only my friend not relative.
  - II. Who can know better than a father about his son?
- 18. Two friends went to see the pleasant atmosphere of Chapra. They met a permanent dweller of Chapra in the train during their journey. They asked that man—"What is most important thing about Chapra?"

The man replied .....

- I. Go to Jeeradai village positively because it is characteristic of the truth of the first president of India.
- II. Chapra has always been the place of true leaders.
- 19. Two friends were going on a scooter. Due to some work the friends stopped and leaving the scooter left ignited they began to talk.

A man standing there said to them .....

- I. It is not wise to waste the petrol unnecessarily.
- II. You should off the ignition while you are talking to each other.
- 20. On hearing the news about the enemity between two friends, a man asked one of those friends—"I have heard about your quarrel with your friend."

The friend replied .....

- I. Friendship is not a weak wall of a house that will fall off with slight disturbance.
- II. The truth about the friendship can be better known by the news of enemity only.
- 21. A young girl was writing a letter to her friend. Suddenly another girl came there. The young girl stopped writing the letter and tried to hide it. Another girl asked—"What is the reason that seeing me you have stopped writing the letter and now you are hiding it?"

The young girl replied ......

- I. Letter is the name of keeping secrets the original facts.
- II. All of the things written in the letter should not be known to you.
- 22. A group of friends set up for Lucknow to appear in the Banking P.O. examination. A boy got ill during the journey and he said that now he will not be able to get success in the examination.

One of his friend said ......

- I. God never disappoints anyone.
- II. Hard labour always pay good.
- 23. Many persons were gathered on the birthday of a man. Each of the persons brought gifts according to their interest. One of those persons asked—"What is the reason of your friend's absence at this moment?"

The other person replied ......

- I. He had a fight with his friend.
- II. His friend is unaware of his birth-day.
- 24. A group of friends was sitting somewhere and talking. One of them said—"Let us go to Suresh and ask about the secret of his success."

Suresh answered .....

- I. Success lies behind the unsuccess.
- II. Try-try till you succeed.
- 25. A man walking on road saw that the road was blocked by the vehicles.

He asked another man standing there—"How come the road is suddenly blocked?"

The other man replied ......

I. Here it is always like this only.

II. This is due to the bad administrative policy.

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (E) 2. (B) 3. (E) 4. (C) 5. (B)
- 6. (B) Statement II gives a clear view.
- 7. (C) Both statements are opposite in approach though both of them are correct.
- 8. (B)
- 9. (D) Both statements are true and having same approach.
- 10. (D) 11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (D) 14. (E)
- 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (D)
- 20. (C) 21. (C) 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (D)
- 25. (E)

# **Sentences or Numbers Configuration Test**

#### **Exercise**

By inputting some data the computer rearranges it in each step by following the instructions. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

- INPUT— As when tiger entered the village as men and animals were fled away.
- Step I as As when tiger entered the village men and animals were fled
- **Step II** as As and when tiger entered the village men animals were fled away.
- **Step III** as As and animals when tiger entered the village men were fled away.
- **Step IV** as As and animals away when tiger entered the village were fled.
- **Step V** as As and animals away entered when tiger the village were fled.
- **Step VI** as As and animals away entered fled when tiger the village were.
- **Step VII** as As and animals away entered fled the when tiger village were.
- **Step VIII** as As and animals away entered fled the tiger when village were.
- **Step IX** as As and animals away entered fled the tiger village when were.
- Step X— as As and animals away entered fled the tiger village were when.

(Step X is the last step for this input.)

**Directions**—For each of the questions from 1 to 10, read the instructions and answer.

- 1. **INPUT**—Every man wants to see a beautiful thing. Which of the following step will be, a beautiful every man see to thing wants?
  - (A) IV
  - (B) III
  - (C) V
  - (D) VII
  - (E) VIII
- 2. **INPUT**—am she dance as good actress.

Which of the following will be step III?

- (A) actress am she dance as good
- (B) actress am as dance she good
- (C) actress am as she good dance
- (D) actress am as dance good she
- (E) None of these
- 3. Step V was—a bought car for father Kamla new her.

Then, which of the following was Input?

- (A) Kamla bought for her father a new car
- (B) Kamla a bought for her father new car
- (C) Kamla bought a new car for her father
- (D) Can not be determined
- (E) None of these
- 4. **INPUT**—Equality reflects not an education but develops his culture also.

Which will be last step of this input?

- (A) VII
- (B) VIII
- (C) VI
- (D) V
- (E) IV

- 5. **INPUT**—Will he go for his house?
  - Which will be the step III?
  - (A) for go he will his house
  - (B) for go he his will house
  - (C) for go he his house will
  - (D) for go his house he will
  - (E) None of these
- INPUT—"All day work and no play made Jack a dull boy."

Which of the step will be "a All and boy day dull work no play made Jack?"

- (A) VI
- (B) III
- (C) IV
- (D) VII
- (E) None of these
- 7. **INPUT**—"Humanity is above all the religions of the world."

Which of the following steps will be the last step of the given INPUT?

- (A) V
- (B) IX
- (C) VII
- (D) IV
- (E) III
- 8. Step IV is as follows "City out of school was situated the."

Then which of the following is the INPUT for the given step?

- (A) School was out the situated of the city
- (B) The city was situated out of the school
- (C) Out of the school was situated the city
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these
- 9. **INPUT**—"Maya is never willing to go to the parties."

Which of the following will be the step II for the given INPUT?

- (A) go Maya never willing isto to the parties
- (B) go is Maya never willingto to the parties
- (C) is never willing Maya to go to parties the
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these
- 10. INPUT—"This is due to of his bad company." Which will be the last step of the given INPUT?
  - (A) IV
- (B) V
- (C) VIII
- (D) VI
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 11–20) On inputting a data in a computer, it rearranges the given data at each step in following way—

**INPUT**— 40, 15, 61, 25, 36, 71, 47, 55.

**Step I**—71, 40, 15, 61, 25, 36, 47, 55.

**Step II**—71, 61, 40, 15, 25, 36, 47, 55.

**Step III**—71, 61, 55, 40, 15, 25, 36, 47.

**Step IV**-71, 61, 55, 47, 40, 15, 25, 36.

**Step V** – 71, 61, 55, 47, 40, 36, 15, 25.

**Step VI**—71, 61, 55, 47, 40, 36, 25, 15.

(Step VI will be the last step of this input.)

11. **INPUT**-25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 59, 28, 81.

Which will be the step VI?

- (A) 13, 16, 25, 26, 28, 41, 59, 81
- (B) 81, 59, 41, 28, 25, 16, 13, 26
- (C) 81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 13, 16
- (D) 81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 16, 13
- (E) None of these
- 12. **Step III**—95, 86, 85, 71, 15, 27, 47, 55. What will be its input?
  - (A) 81, 85, 71, 95, 15, 27, 47, 55
  - (B) Cannot be determined
  - (C) 71, 15, 95, 27, 86, 47, 55, 85
  - (D) 71, 47, 85, 15, 95, 86, 55, 47
  - (E) None of these
- 13. **INPUT**—61, 40, 85, 73, 90, 60, 47, 87. What will be step IV?
  - (A) 90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 40, 60, 47
  - (B) 90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 60, 40, 47
  - (C) 90, 87, 85, 61, 73, 60, 40, 47
  - (D) 90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 60, 47, 40
  - (E) None of these
- 14. **INPUT** 42, 61, 47, 77, 08, 29, 95, 58. What will be step III?
  - (A) 95, 77, 42, 61, 47, 08, 29, 58
  - (B) 95, 77, 61, 58, 42, 47, 08, 29
  - (C) 95, 77, 61, 42, 47, 08, 29, 58
  - (D) 95, 77, 61, 58, 47, 42, 29, 08
  - (E) None of these
- 15. **INPUT** 05, 21, 15, 29, 14, 41, 60 Which will be the last step?
  - (A) V
  - (B) IV

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- (C) VII
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these
- 16. **INPUT** 07, 21, 15, 35, 28, 49.

Which will be step II?

- (A) 49, 35, 07, 21, 15, 28
- (B) 49, 35, 28, 07, 21, 15
- (C) 49, 35, 28, 21, 15, 07
- (D) 49, 35, 21, 07, 15, 28
- (E) None of these
- 17. **INPUT** 10, 22, 15, 17, 31, 49, 67.

Which will be the last step?

- (A) V
- (B) VI
- (C) VII
- (D) IV
- (E) None of these
- 18. **INPUT** 71, 45, 88, 59, 49, 72, 95.

Which will be step V?

- (A) 95, 88, 72, 59, 71, 49, 45
- (B) 95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 45, 49
- (C) 95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 49, 45
- (D) 95, 88, 72, 59, 71, 45, 49
- (E) None of these
- 19. **INPUT** 01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29, 45, 37.

Which will be the last step?

- (A) V
- (B) VI
- (C) VIII
- (D) VII
- (E) None of these
- 20. **INPUT** 12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 41, 33, 48.

Which will be step IV?

- (A) 48, 41, 37, 33, 12, 31, 15, 24
- (B) 48, 41, 37, 33, 31, 12, 15, 24
- (C) 12, 15, 24, 31, 33, 37, 41, 48
- (D) 48, 41, 37, 12, 31, 24, 15
- (E) None of these

**Directions** (Q. 21–24) On inputting some data in a computer it rearranges the given data in the following way at each step—

**INPUT**—As if it on as 200 figure of in at.

**Step I**—as As if it on 200 figure of in at.

Step II—as As at if it on 200 figure of in.

**Step III**—as As at figure if it on 200 of in.

**Step IV**—as As at figure if in it on 200 of.

**Step V**—as As at figure if in it of on 200.

(Step V will be the last step of this input).

21. **INPUT**—You are at fault on this—

Which step will be – are at fault on you this?

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V
- 22. **INPUT**—am all ace if Is.

Which will be step II?

- (A) all am ace if Is
- (B) ace all am Is if
- (C) ace all am if Is
- (D) Is if am ace all
- (E) None of these
- 23. **Step IV**—an apple at cot was red on one side.

Then, which will be the input?

- (A) apple at an cot was red on one side
- (B) cot an at apple was red on one side
- (C) was cot red on an at one apple side
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these
- 24. **INPUT**—Him and His either or her.

Which will be the last step?

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V

## **Answers with Explanation**

1. (C) **INPUT**—Every man wants to see a beautiful thing.

**Step I**—a Every man wants to see beautiful thing.

**Step II**—a beautiful Every man wants to see thing.

**Step III**—a beautiful Every man see wants to thing

**Step IV**—a beautiful Every man see to wants thing.

**Step V**—a beautiful Every man see to thing wants.

2. (B) **INPUT**—am she dance as good actress.

**Step I**—actress am she dance as good.

**Step II**—actress am as she dance good.

**Step III**—actress am as dance she good.

- 3. (D) The input cannot be determined from a given step.
- 4. (B) **INPUT**—Equality reflects not an education but develops his culture also.

Step I—also Equality reflects not an education but develops his culture.

Step II - also an Equality reflects not education but develops his culture.

Step III—also an but Equality reflects not education develops his culture.

Step IV — also an but culture Equality reflects not education develops his.

Step V-also an but culture develops Equality reflects not education his.

Step VI—also an but culture develops education Equality reflects not his.

Step VII-also an but culture develops education Equality his reflects not.

Step VIII—also an but culture develops education Equality his not reflects.

5. (A) **INPUT**—Will he go for his house.

**Step I**—for will he go his house.

**Step II**—for go will he his house.

**Step III**—for go he will his house.

6. (C) **INPUT**—All day work and no play made Jack a dull boy.

**Step I**—a All day work and no play made Jack dull boy.

Step II—a All and day work no play made Jack dull boy.

Step III—a All and boy day work no play made Jack dull.

Step IV-a All and boy day dull work no play made Jack.

7. (D) **INPUT**—"Humanity is above all the religions of the world."

**Step I**—above Humanity is all the religions of the world.

**Step II**—above all Humanity is the religions of the world.

Step III—above all Humanity is of the religions the world.

Step IV—above all Humanity is of religions the world.

- .. The last step will be step IV.
- 8. (D) From a given step the Input cannot be determined.

9. (B) **INPUT**—Maya is never willing to go to the parties.

Step I—go Maya is never willing to to the parties.

**Step II**—go is Maya never willing to to the parties.

10. (D) INPUT-This is due to of his bad company.

**Step I**—bad This is due to of his company.

**Step II**—bad company This is due to of his.

**Step III**—bad company due This is to of his.

**Step IV**—bad company due his This is to of.

**Step V**—bad company due his is This to of.

**Step VI**—bad company due his is of This to.

11. (D) **INPUT**-25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 59, 28, 81.

**Step I**—81, 25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 59, 28.

**Step II**—81, 59, 25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 28.

**Step III**—81, 59, 41, 25, 13, 26, 16, 28.

**Step IV**—81, 59, 41, 28, 25, 13, 26, 16.

**Step V** – 81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 13, 16.

**Step VI**—81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 16, 13.

- 12. (B) The input cannot be determined from a given step.
- 13. (A) **INPUT**—61, 40, 85, 73, 90, 60, 47, 87.

**Step I**—90, 61, 40, 85, 73, 60, 47, 87.

**Step II**—90, 87, 61, 40, 85, 73, 60, 47.

**Step III**—90, 87, 85, 61, 40, 73, 60, 47.

**Step IV**—90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 40, 60, 47.

14. (C) **INPUT**—42, 61, 47, 77, 08, 29, 95, 58.

**Step I**—95, 42, 61, 47, 77, 08, 29, 58. **Step II**—95, 77, 42, 61, 47, 08, 29, 58.

**Step III**—95, 77, 61, 42, 47, 08, 29, 58.

15. (E) **INPUT**— 05, 21, 15, 29, 14, 41, 60.

**Step I**— 60, 05, 21, 15, 29, 14, 41.

**Step II** — 60, 41, 05, 21, 15, 29, 14.

**Step III** — 60, 41, 29, 05, 21, 15, 14.

**Step IV**— 60, 41, 29, 21, 05, 15, 14. **Step V** — 60, 41, 29, 21, 15, 05, 14.

**Step VI**— 60, 41, 29, 21, 15, 14, 05.

16. (A) **INPUT**-07, 21, 15, 35, 28, 49.

**Step I**— 49, 07, 21, 15, 35, 28.

**Step II**— 49, 35, 07, 21, 15, 28.

17. (B) **INPUT**-10, 22, 15, 17, 31, 49, 67.

**Step I**— 67, 10, 22, 15, 17, 31, 49.

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- **Step II** 67, 49, 10, 22, 15, 17, 31. **Step III** — 67, 49, 31, 10, 22, 15, 17. **Step IV** — 67, 49, 31, 22, 10, 15, 17. **Step V** — 67, 49, 31, 22, 17, 10, 15. **Step VI** — 67, 49, 31, 22, 17, 15, 10.
- 18. (C) **INPUT**—71, 45, 88, 59, 49, 72, 95. **Step I**—95, 71, 45, 88, 59, 49, 72. **Step II**—95, 88, 71, 45, 59, 49, 72. **Step III**—95, 88, 72, 71, 45, 59, 49. **Step IV**—95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 45, 49. **Step V**—95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 49, 45.
- 19. (D) **INPUT**—01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29, 45, 37. **Step I**— 45, 01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29, 37. **Step II**— 45, 37, 01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29. **Step III**— 45, 37, 31, 01, 17, 08, 15, 29. **Step IV**— 45, 37, 31, 29, 01, 17, 08, 15. **Step V**— 45, 37, 31, 29, 17, 01, 08, 15. **Step VI**— 45, 37, 31, 29, 17, 15, 01, 08.

- **Step VII** 45, 37, 31, 29, 17, 15, 08, 01.
- 20. (A) **INPUT**—12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 41, 33, 48. **Step I**— 48, 12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 41, 33. **Step II**— 48, 41, 12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 33. **Step III**— 48, 41, 37, 12, 31, 15, 24, 33. **Step IV**— 48, 41, 37, 33, 12, 31, 15, 24.
- 21. (D) **Step I**—are you at fault on this. **Step II**—are at you fault on this. **Step III**—are at fault you on this. **Step IV**—are at fault on you this.
- 22. (C) **Step I**—ace am all if Is. **Step II**—ace all am if Is.
- 23. (D) **INPUT** cannot be determined from a given step.
- 24. (C) **Step I**—and him his either or her. **Step II**—and either him his or her. **Step III**—and either her him his or.

# **Statement and Conclusion**

#### Exercise 1

**Directions**—(Q. 1–8) In each of the following questions, the signs (a), (a), =, (c) and (c) are being used which have the following mean-ings:

- A (a) B means A is smaller than B.
- A (a) B means A is smaller or equal to B.
- A = B means A is equal to B.
- A (c) B means A is greater than B.
- A (c) B means A is greater or equal to B.

Assuming the statement given in each of the following questions deduce which of the two inferences I and II is/are true ?

#### Answer-

- (A) If only I is true
- (B) If only II is true
- (C) If I or II is true
- (D) If neither I nor II is true
- (E) If both are true.
- 1. **Statement** R (a) S, S (c) T, T (a) N

Inference — I. S (c) N

II. R (c) T

2. Statement P(c) Q, Q = R, R(a) Z

**Inference**— I. P (c) R II. Q (a) Z

3. **Statement**— L(c) M, M(a) N, N(c) K

Inference — I. L (a) N II. L (c) N

4. **Statement**— S (c) P, P (a) Z, Z (c) T

**Inference** — I. S (c) T

II. S (c) Z

5. **Statement**— K(c)L,Z(a)R,R=P

Inference— I. P (c) L II. K (c) R 6. **Statement**— E (a) G, G (c) H, H (a) F

 $\label{eq:finite_enco} \textbf{Inference} - \quad \text{ I. } \quad E \text{ (a) } F$ 

II. G (a) F

7. **Statement**— K(c) N, N(a) B, B = D

Inference — I. K (a) B

II. N (a) D.

8. **Statement**— T(c) P, P = L, L(a) J

**Inference** — I. J (c) T

II. J (c) T

**Directions**—(Q. 9–18) In the following questions the symbols (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) have been used having their meanings as—

- A (a) B means A is smaller than B.
- A (b) B means A is greater or equal to B.
- A (c) B means A is greater than B.
- A (d) B means A is equal to B.
- A (e) B means A is shorter or equal to B.

Assuming the statement given in each of the question as true deduce which of the two inferences I and II is/are true? Answer—

- (A) If only I is true
- (B) If only II is true
- (C) If I or II is true
- (D) If neither I nor II is true
- (E) If both I and II are true

9. **Statement**— N (a) P, P (c) R, R (e) L

Inference — I. N (e) L II. N (b) L

10. **Statement**— D (b) F, F (c) J, J (d) P

**Inference**— I. D (c) J II. F (c) P

11. **Statement**— M (d) T, T (b) S, S (e) K

**Inference**— I. M (e) K II. M (b) K

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12. **Statement**— Q (a) R, R (b) T, T (e) U

**Inference** — I. Q (a) T

II. R (d) T

13. **Statement**— W (e) M, M (d) N, N (c) L

**Inference**— I. M (c) L

II. N (b) W

14. **Statement**— V (a) W, W (b) L, L (c) Y

**Inference**— I. L (c) V

II. V (a) Y

15. **Statement**— G (b) H, H (d) O, O (a) F

**Inference**— I. G (c) F

II. G (a) F

16. **Statement**— D (e) K, K (c) P, P (b) Q

**Inference**— I. K (b) Q

II. D (e) Q

17. **Statement**— S (c) R, R (d) T, T (a) V

**Inference**— I. V (a) S

II. V (a) R

18. **Statement**— N (a) L, L (d) P, P (e) H

**Inference**— I. L (e) H

II. H (c) N

**Directions**—(Q. 19–25) In each of the following questions the symbols  $(\alpha)$ ,  $(\beta)$ ,  $(\gamma)$   $(\delta)$  and (Q) have been used having their meaning as—

 $M(\alpha)$  N means M is greater than N.

M (β) N means M is smaller than N.

 $M(\gamma)$  N means M is not greater than N.

 $M(\delta)$  N means M is not shorter than N.

M (Q) N means M is equal to N.

Assuming the statement given in each of the following questions as true, deduce, which of the given five alternatives is definitely true?

19. **Statement** $-2A(\alpha) 4C, 4A(Q) 6B$ 

(A) C(Q) B

(B) C (δ) B

(C) C (β) B

(D)  $C(\alpha) B$ 

(E)  $C(\gamma)B$ 

20. **Statement**-4B (Q) 6C, 4 A ( $\alpha$ ) 2C

(A)  $B(\beta) A$ 

(B)  $B(\alpha) A$ 

(C)  $B(\delta) A$ 

(D) B (γ) A

(E) B (Q) A

21. **Statement** $-4C(\delta)$  3A, B ( $\alpha$ ) C

(A)  $4B(\beta) 3A$ 

(B) 4B (γ) 3A

(C)  $4B(\delta) 3A$ 

(D) 4B (Q) 3A

(E)  $4B(\alpha) 3A$ 

22. **Statement**—B (Q) 3C, 4C (γ) A

(A)  $4B(\alpha) 3A$ 

(B) 4B (γ) 3A

(C) 4B (Q) 3A

(D) 4B (β) 3A

(E)  $4B(\delta) 3A$ 

23. Statement  $-5A(\alpha)$  2B, 6B  $(\alpha)$  3C

(A)  $5A(\alpha)C$ 

(B) 5A (β) C

(C) 4A (β) C

(D)  $4B(\alpha)C$ 

(E) 5A (Q) C

24. **Statement**-4K ( $\delta$ ) 3L, 2L ( $\gamma$ ) 2P

(A)  $P(\alpha)L$ 

(B) P (β) L

(C) P(Q) L

(D) P (γ) L

(E) None of these

25. **Statement**— $F(\delta)$  4H, 2H ( $\beta$ ) 3J

(A)  $F(\alpha) J$ 

(B)  $F(\beta) J$ 

(C) F(Q) J

(D)  $F(\delta)J$ 

(E) F (γ) J

# **Answers with Explanation**

1. (A)  $R < S, S > T, T \le N$ 

or,  $S > R, S > T, N \ge T$ 

or, S > R, S > T = N, N > T.

Thus, I is true but R can be smaller than equal to T or greater than equal to T. Thus, II is not definitely true.

2. (E)  $P \ge Q, Q = R, R \le Z$ 

or, P > Q, P = Q = R,  $Z \ge R$ 

or, P > Q = R, P = Q = R, Z > R = Q

Thus, both I and II are true.

3. (C)  $L > M, M < N, N \ge K$ 

or,  $L > M, N > M, N \ge K$ 

Since, both L and N are greater than M thus, either L and N are equal or greater or smaller than each other.

4. (D)  $S \ge P, P \le Z, Z > T$ 

or,  $S \ge P, Z \ge P, Z > T$ 

Thus, clear relation between T and Z with S cannot be deduced.

5. (E)  $K > L, L \le R, R = P$ 

or,  $K > L, R \ge L, R = P$ 

- or, K > L, R > L, R = P = L
- or, K > L, R = P > L, R = P = L
- or, K > L = R = P, R = P > L

Thus, both I and II are true.

- 6. (A)  $E < G, G \ge H, H \le F$   $G > E, G \ge H, F \ge H$ 
  - or,  $G = H > E, G > H, F \ge H$
  - or, F = G = H > E, G > H, F > H
  - or, F = G = H > E, F > G or F < G
- 7. (B) K > N, N < B, B = D
  - or, K > N, B > N, B = D
  - or, K > N, B = D > N

Since, K and B both are greater than N thus they may be either equal, smaller or greater than each other.

- 8. (A)  $T \ge P, P = L, L < J$ 
  - or,  $T \ge P, P = L, J > L$
  - or, T > P, T = P = L, J > T = P = L

Thus, I is true.

- 9. (C)  $N < P, P > R, R \le L$ 
  - or,  $P > N, P > R, L \ge R$
  - or, P > N, P > R = L, L > R

Thus, N will be either equal, greater or smaller than L.

- 10. (E)  $D \ge F, F > J, J = P$ 
  - or, D > F, D = F > J, J = P

Thus, both I and II are true.

- 11. (C)  $M = T, T \ge S, S \le K$ 
  - or,  $M = T, M = T \ge S, K \ge S$
  - or,  $M = T = S, M = T > S, K \ge S$
  - or, M = T = S = K, M = T > S, K > S
- 12. (E)  $Q < R, R \ge T, T \le U$ 
  - or,  $R > Q, R \ge T, U \ge T$
  - or, R = T > Q, R > T = U, U > T.

Thus, both I and II are true.

- 13. (E)  $W \le M, M = N, N > L$ 
  - or,  $M \ge W, M = N, N > L$
  - or, M = N > W, M = W = N, N > L
- 14. (A)  $V < W, W \ge L, L > Y$ 
  - or,  $W > V, W \ge L, L > Y$
  - or, W = L > V, W > L > V, W = L > Y

There is no clear indication of the relation between V and Y.

- 15. (B)  $G \ge H, H = O, O < F$ 
  - or,  $G \ge H, H = O, F > O$
  - or, G > H, G = H = O, F > G = H = O
- 16. (D)  $D \le K, K > P, P \ge Q$ 
  - or,  $K \ge D, K > P, P \ge Q$
  - or,  $K > D, K = D > P, P \ge Q$
  - or,  $K > P \ge Q, K = D > P \ge Q$

Thus, I and II both are not true.

- 17. (D) S > R, R = T, T < V
  - or, S > R = T, V > R = T

Thus, both I and II are not true.

- 18. (E)  $N < L, L = P, P \le H$ 
  - or,  $L > N, L = P, H \ge P$
  - or,  $L = P > N, H \ge P = L$
- 19. (C) 2A > 4C, 4A = 6B
  - or, 4A > 8C, 4A = 6B
  - or, 4A = 6B > 8C
  - or, B > C or C < B.

Thus,  $C(\beta)$  B.

- 20. (A) 4B = 6C, 4A > 2C
  - or, 4B = 6C, 12A > 6C
  - or, 12A > 4B or B < A

Thus, B  $(\beta)$  A

- 21. (E)  $4C \le 3A, B > C$ 
  - or,  $4C \ge 3A, 4B > 4C$
  - or,  $4B > 4C \ge 3A$
  - or, 4B > 4C > 3A, 4B > 4C = 3A
  - or, 4B > 3A or 3A < 4B
  - or,  $3A(\beta) 4B$ .
- 22. (B) B = 3C, 4C > A
  - or,  $B = 3C, 4C \le A$
  - or,  $B = 3C, A \ge 4C$
  - or,  $4B = 12C, 3A \ge 12C$
  - or,  $3A \ge 12C = 4B$
  - or,  $4B(\gamma) 3A$
- 23. (A) 5A > 2B, 6B > 3C
  - or, 15A > 6B, 6B > 3C
  - or, 15A > 6B > 3C
  - or,  $5A(\alpha)C$
- 24. (E) 4K > 3L, 2L > 2P
  - or,  $4K \ge 3L$ ,  $2L \le 2P$

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or,  $8K \ge 6L$ ,  $6L \le 6P$ 

or, 
$$\frac{8}{6}$$
 K  $\geq$  L, P  $\geq$  L

or,  $K \ge L, P \ge L$ 

or,  $L(\gamma) P$ 

25. (B)  $F \le 4H$ , 2H < 3J

or,  $F \ge 4H, 4H < 6J$ 

or,  $F \ge 4H, 6J > 4H$ 

or, F > 4H, 6J > 4H = F

or, 6J > F, F < 6J

or,  $F(\beta) 6J$ 

#### Exercise 2

In this type of questions one statement followed by two conclusions is given. The candidate has to assume everything in the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements. The example given below will illustrate the idea clear.

#### Example –

**Statement**—If you are a good artist, then we have definitely a job for you.

#### Conclusions -

- I. You are a good artist.
- II. We are in need of a good artist.

Give answer—

- (A) if only conclusion I follows.
- (B) if only conclusion II follows.
- (C) if either I or II follows.
- (D) if neither I nor II follows.
- (E) if both I and II follow.

Answer with Explanation—(B) Conclu-sion II follows the statement because in the statement it is given that if you are a good artist, then we have definitely a job for you. From this it is clear that we are in need of a good artist.

**Directions**—(Q. 1–4) In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statement to be true even, if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statement, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (A) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (B) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (C) if either I or II follow; give answer (D) if neither I nor II follow and give answer (E) if both I and II follow.

1. **Statement**—In the Art Gallery paintings of a renowned artist is displayed for the public. The prices of the paintings are too high for a common man.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Common man purchases paintings from other places.
- II. Costly paintings are generally displayed in Art Galleries.
- 2. **Statement**—Doctors have comprehensive knowledge of human structure.

#### Conclusions —

- Anatomy is one of their subjects in curriculum.
- II. Other subject, also deal with the human structure.
- 3. **Statement**—State Government has agreed in principle to sanction more number of posts of primary school teachers in rural and urban areas to reduce the teacher student ratio.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Student teacher ratio in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas.
- II. Student-teacher ratio in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas.
- 4. **Statement**—One research study reveals that children's personality can't be understood without a detailed study about their home environment.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Teachers' as well as parents role are equally important for the betterment of the child.
- II. Schools are ignoring the importance of home atmosphere.

**Directions**—(Q. 5–12) In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only conclusion I follows; (B) if only conclusion II follows; (C) if either I or II follows; (D) if neither I nor II follows; and (E) if both I and II follow.

Statement—In case of outstanding candidates the condition of previous experience of social work may be waived by the admission committee for M.A. (social work).

#### Conclusions —

- Some of the students for M.A. (social work) will have previous experience of social work.
- II. Some of the students for M.A. (social work) will not have previous experience of social work.
- Statement—It is almost impossible to survive and prosper in this world without sacrificing ethics and morality.

#### Conclusions —

- I. World appreciates some concepts but may not uphold it.
- II. Concept of ethics and morality are not practicable in life.
- Statement—You may not be loyal to the boss but you can give him an apparent sense of loyalty.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Loyalty to the boss is considered impor-
- II. Some people can go to any extent to please their boss.
- 8. **Statement**—To cultivate interest in reading the school has made it compulsory from June 96 for each student to read 2 books per week and submit a weekly report on the books.

#### Conclusions —

- Interest in reading can be created by force.
- II. Some students eventually will develop interest in reading.
- Statement—Modern man influences his destiny by the choices he makes unlike in the past.

#### Conclusions -

- I. Earlier there were less options available
- II. There was no desire in the past to influence the destiny.

10. **Statement**—Any student who does not behave properly while in the school brings bad name to himself and also for the school.

#### Conclusions —

- Such student should be removed from the school.
- Stricter discipline does not improve behaviour of the students.
- 11. **Statement**—With the introduction of computerisation, our organisation can concentrate on personalised customer service.

#### Conclusions -

- Computerisation is the only need of the hour.
- II. Without computerisation, personalised customer service was not possible.
- 12. **Statement**—Company 'X' has marketed the product. Go ahead, purchase it if price and quality are your considerations.

#### Conclusions -

- I. The product must be good in quality.
- II. The price of the product must be reasonable.

**Directions**—(Q. 13–22) In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (B) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (C) if either I or II follows; give answer (D) if neither I nor II follow and give answer (E) if both I and II follow.

13. **Statement**—The Chief Minister asserted that his government will make full efforts for the upliftment of farmers and rural poor people.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Previous government have not made serious efforts for uplifting these people.
- II. This government will not make full efforts for upliftment of urban poor.

14. **Statement**—Nation 'X' faced growing international opposition for its decision to explode eight nuclear weapons at its test site.

#### Conclusions -

- The citizens of the nation favoured the decision.
- II. Some powerful countries do not want other nations to become as powerful as they are.
- 15. **Statement**—Although the education machinery has spread in the form of number of schools yet most of them, being ill-equiped, are not able to provide good teaching.

#### Conclusions —

- In future we should provide good teachers and instruments to the present schools.
- II. Now we do not need to open new schools.
- 16. **Statement**—It is possible that the interview panel may select such persons who neither possess essential level of qualifications nor have values or concepts.

#### Conclusions -

- The inclusion of experts in the interview panel does not ensure that the selection will be suitable.
- II. As an instrument for selection, interview has some limitations.
- 17. **Statement**—The top management has told the four managers either to resign immediately by tomorrow or face order of dismissal from service. Three of them have resigned by this evening.

#### Conclusions —

- The remaining manager will resign by tomorrow.
- II. The management will terminate the services of one manager.
- 18. **Statement**—The company 'X' has a record for manufacturing cameras of quality and innovation so that you may not spoil a shot even without caring for the weather.

#### Conclusions -

- I. No other company except 'X' is reputed in the camera industry.
- II. Even an ordinary person can take acceptable photograph with camera 'X'.

19. **Statement**—A large section of labourers in India is of unorganised field. Most of them earn meager or uncertain wages and find only insufficient and small jobs.

#### Conclusions –

- The labourers of organised field avail the advantage of better facilities and stability in job.
- II. Some labourers of unorganised field have regular and certain income.
- 20. **Statement**—By direct marketing, companies can know well the problems of consumers and get opportunities to rectify these problems. The consumer then becomes a loyal buyer.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Responsible companies benefit from direct marketing.
- II. Direct marketing is the only key to success in business.
- 21. **Statement**—The multinational fast food chains have hardly reached India, but the Farmer Associations are ready to accept them.

#### Conclusions —

- I. Farmer Associations are opposing modernisation.
- II. Farmer Associations are not willing to compete with multinational companies.
- 22. **Statement**—In India greater emphasis should be given to agriculture, engineering and technology than on the fundamental and pure sciences.

#### Conclusions —

- I. India has made sufficient progress in fundamental and pure sciences.
- II. Productive sector of the economy was neglected in the past.

#### **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (B) It is logical to say that is Art gallery paintings in general are too costly and therefore, common man can not buy them. But from this it can not be inferred that the common buys paintings elsewhere.
- 2. (E) The fact of Doctors having comprehensive knowledge of human structure implies that anatomy is one of their subjects in curriculun. But at the same time there are

- other subjects such as medicine and its influence and surgery which are also connected with human structure. As such both the inferences are logical.
- 3. (D) No conclusion is logical because the State Government is willing to sanction more number of posts of primary school teachers in rural and urban areas both. Therefore, from this it does not follow that students-teacher ratio is higher either in rural or urban areas. It rather indicates that the ratio is higher in both the areas.
- 4. (E) Both the conclusions are logical. If a research study reveals the importance of taking into account the role of domestic environment parents role becomes necessary for evaluating the student is personality. But this very revelation shows that school generally ignore the factor of domestic environment. This explains why the importance of domestic environment emerged out of the research study.
- 5. (E) Since in the statement it is said that in case of outstanding candidates the condition of previous experience of social work may be waived, so it is clear that some of the students of M.A. (social work) will have previous experience of social work and some will not have. Therefore, both I and II conclusions follow.
- 6. (B) In order to live and keep up with this changing world one has to compromise with his ethics and morals. Therefore, the concept of ethics and morality are not practicable in life. Hence II argument is logical.
- 7. (A) Loyalty to the boss is certainly very important. It opens the gate for promotion. You might not be loyal to him but you can show loyalty to him which will gainful to you. Hence I conclusion is logical.
- 8. (B) This technique will certainly provoke interest among some students towards reading which is the main aim of the school. Hence conclusion II is logical.
- 9. (A) Modern man has got variety and options which give him choices which influence his destiny while in the past there were very few options available for man to have a rise in his destiny. Therefore conclusion I is logical.

- 10. (B) Removing such students from the school is no solution to the problem instead it destroys their carrier and they are forced to join wrong path and become curse to the society. Hence conclusion I is not logical.
  - Stricter discipline does not improve the behaviour of such students rather they become more obmissive. They can only be improved by loving and caring behaviour towards them. Hence conclusion II is logical.
- 11. (A) With computerisation, much of the work of the organisation can be done with ease and hence the organisation can then concentrate on personalised customer service. Therefore computerisation is the need of the hour and hence conclusion I is logical.
- 12. (E) The companies advertisement signifies that company 'X' has tried to introduce a good quality product at reasonable price and they are leaving it on customers to check its truth. Hence both the conclusions I and II are logical.
- 13. (D) The statement only clarifies that C.M.'s government will make full effort for the upliftment of farmers and rural poor people. This neither states that the previous government had not made efforts nor does it mean that this government would not make efforts for uplift of urban people. Hence the conclusions do not follow.
- 14. (D) The citizens of a nation can not interfere in Military department and its decision. Hence conclusion I is not logical.

  Other nations do not want nation 'X' to explode nuclear weapons as it is harmful for all and it creates tension among neighbouring nations regarding war and not because that they do not other countries to become as powerful as they are. Hence conclusion is also not logical.
- 15. (E) Looking at the present system of education machinery, it is necessary that in future we should facilitate the schools with good teachers and instruments. Hence conclusion I is logical.
  - At present there is a large number of schools which is more than sufficient and therefore they are not being able to maintain quality of teaching and instruments. So there is no need to open new schools now. The need for today

is to improve the quality of standard of present schools. Hence the conclusion II is also logical.

- 16. (E) If the interview panel selects people with less qualification and have no values or concepts, then there can be only two reasons for it. Either the experts in the interview panel are of low caliber or there might be some limitations the interview for selection. Hence both the conclusions are logical.
- 17. (E) If the remaining manager resigns, then he won't be dismissed by the management and if he does not resign by himself, then the management will terminate his service. Hence both the conclusions are logical.
- 18. (B) The company 'X' has been producing camera of a quality suiting for every one. Hence ordinary man can also take acceptable photograph with camera. Therefore, conclusion II is logical.
  - While the statement does not say that no other company is reputed in the camera industry. Therefore, conclusion I is not logical.
- 19. (E) The statement says that most of the labourers of unorganised field, find only insufficient and small jobs. That means better facilities and stability in job is availed by

organised labourers. Hence conclusion I is logical.

According to the statement 'Most of the unorganised labourers earn meager or uncertain wages'. This itself means that some labourers of unorganised field have regular and certain income. Hence conclusion II is logical.

- 20. (A) Direct marketing brings the companies closer to the consumers and hence they can rectify the problems of the consumers. Thus responsible companies benefit from direct marketing. Hence conclusion I is logical.
- 21. (D) The eagerness of Farmer Association to accept multinational fast food assures that they want modernisation and to compete with multinational companies. Hence both the conclusions are illogical.
- 22. (B) Since from the given statement, it is not clear that India has made sufficient progress in fundamental and pure sciences, hence conclusion I is not logical.

While the productive section of the economy has been neglected in the past so greater emphasis should be given to agriculture engineering and technology. Therefore, conclusion II is logical.

# **Problem and Statement Type Test**

Under this type of test one problem followed by two or more statements, is given. The candidate has to find out the solution of the problem on the basis of the statements.

The questions asked on this type of test are—

- 1. Relation related problem.
- 2. Day or date related problem.
- 3. Age related problem
- 4. Length or position related problem.
- 5. Miscellaneous problem.

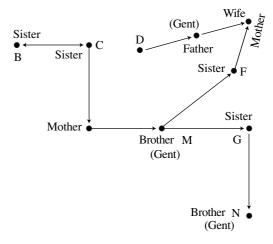
Following are some examples which include all types of problems.

**Directions**—(For examples 1 to 7). In each of the examples, one problem is followed by five statements I, II, III, IV and V. Out of these statements some inform about the answer of the problem on the basis of which problem may be answered. You have to choose the alternative which gives more relevant/useful in formation in answering the problem correctly. If all the statements together also do not answer the problem, choose 'None'.

**Example 1.** How many brothers does D have?

- I. B and C are sisters.
- II. M is brother of C's mother.
- III. M has two sisters—F and G.
- IV. D's father is married to F's mother.
- V. N is brother of G.
- (A) Only I, II and III
- (B) All
- (C) Only II, III, IV and V
- (D) Only III, IV and V
- (E) None of these

#### **Answer with Explanation**—(C)



Hence it is clear from the graph that with the help of the statements II, III, IV and V the answer of the problem can be find out. Father of D, M and N are gents and M & N are the brothers of D.

**Example 2.** Gopal, Varun and Tarun visited Bombay. Who among them was the first to visit?

- I. Varun reached on 15th January 1995.
- II. Gopal left Bombay on 20th January 1995.
- III. Tarun met Gopal at Bombay on 18th January 1995.
- IV. Varun met Tarun on 23rd January 1995.
- V. All the three were not present in Bombay on any these days.
- (A) All
- (B) None
- (C) Only I, II and III
- (D) Only III, IV and V
- (E) Only II, III and IV

Answer with Explanation—(B) It is clear from the statement I that Varun reached Bombay on 15th January 1995. In statement II it is given that Gopal left Bombay on 20th January. Hence it is clear that Gopal will have reached Bombay before 20th January 1995. But Tarun met Gopal at Bombay on 18th January 1995, so it is clear that he will have reached Bombay either on 18th January 1995 or before this. From these three statements I, II and III it is not clear that who among them was the first to visit Bombay.

**Example 3.** On which day did Arjun meet his mother?

- I. Arjun's mother reached Delhi on Monday.
- II. Arjun left for Bangalore from Delhi on Friday.
- III. His mother met Arjun's sister on Wednesday.
- IV. Arjun met his sister on Monday.
- V. Arjun met his mother day after he met his sister but day before his mother met his sister.
- (A) All
- (B) Only II, III and V
- (C) Only I, III and IV
- (D) Only III, IV and V
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(D) It is clear from the statement V, that Arjun met his mother day after he met his sister but day before his mother met his sister. From statements III and IV it is clear that Arjun met his mother on Tuesday. Hence from statements III, IV and V it is clear that Arjun met his mother on Tuesday. Therefore, the correct answer is (D).

**Example 4.** How old was Ramesh as on 25.7.1994?

- Ramesh's son Akhil was fifteen years old as on 25.7.1994.
- II. Ramesh was married on 20.5.1970.
- III. Ramesh's brother Pratap is exactly five years younger than him.
- IV. Ramesh's wife Meena was born on 17.2.1945.
- V. Pratap was born on 5.3.1945.
- (A) Only III and V
- (B) Only I, II and IV
- (C) Only II, III and V

- (D) Only IV and V
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(A) From the statement V, 'Pratap was born on 5.3.1945' and from the statement III Pratap is exactly five years younger than Ramesh. Therefore, Ramesh was born on 5.3.1940. Thus his age can be calculated on 25.7.1994. Thus to know the answer of the given question statements, III and V are sufficient. Hence the answer is (A).

**Example 5.** Who is the tallest among the five friends?

- I. D is taller than A and C
- II. B is shorter than E but taller than D.
- III. There are two friends taller and two shorter than D.
- IV. A is shorter than D but taller than C.
- V. E is taller than B.
- (A) All
- (B) None
- (C) Only I and II
- (D) I and II or III, IV and V
- (E) Only III and V

**Answer with Explanation**-(D) From statement I, D > A and C

From statement II, E > B > DFrom statement III, >,> D>>From statement IV, D>A>Cand from statement V, E>B.

.. From statements III, IV and V

and from statements I and II

$$E > B > D > A$$
 and  $C$ 

From both positions, tallest person can be known

Hence the correct answer is (D).

**Example 6.** Seven persons are sitting in a circular path facing towards the centre. Who will be sitting just next to the right of A?

- I. C is sitting third to the right of G.
- II. F is sitting opposite to D.
- III. E is sitting second to the left of L.
- IV. C and D are neighbours of A.
- V. F is sitting second to the right of G.
- (A) All
- (B) None

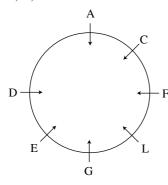
- (C) Only I, II, IV and V
- (D) Only IV
- (E) Only II, III and V

#### **Answer with Explanation**—(C)

Seven persons are—

A, C, F, G, D, E and L.

From I, II, IV and V.



**Example 7.** How many passengers are there in the bus?

- I. 30% passengers wear blue dress.
- II. No. of ladies and gents is equal.
- III. 40% of ladies are more educated than Gents.
- IV. Driver or Conductor is more educated than the remaining ladies.
- V. No. of passengers is equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the age of Driver.
- (A) None
- (B) Only III and V
- (C) Only II, III and V
- (D) All
- (E) Only I, III and IV

**Answer with Explanation**—(A) From the given statements the no. of passengers in the bus can not be determined.

### **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1-27). In each of the following questions two statements I and II are given. You have decide which of two statements are sufficient to answer the question.

Answer-

- (A) If only I is sufficient
- (B) If only II is sufficient

- (C) If I or II is sufficient
- (D) Both I and II are not sufficient
- (E) Both I and II are sufficient
- 1. At what time office work starts?
  - I. Some workers reach the office at 9:30 a.m.
  - II. Some workers leave the office at 4:30 p.m.
- 2. '297' means 'Tie Clip Button' in a code language. Which number means 'Button'?
  - I. '926' means 'Clip Your Tie'.
  - II. '175' means 'Hole and Button'.
- 3. What is the rank of Meena in the class?
  - I. There are 26 students.
  - II. 9 students secured marks less than Meena.
- 4. The value of a kit depend upon the no. of leaves in the kit. How many leaves are there in the kit?
  - I. Medium size kit values Rs. 850.
  - II. There are 55 leaves in smallest sized kit.
- 5. What is the distance between A and B?
  - I. Distance between A and B can be travelled be Train.
  - II. Railway time-table gives the distance between any two places.
- 6. Who is the shortest among Sudhir, Vijay and Ajay?
  - I. Ajay is taller than Sudhir.
  - II. Vijay is taller than Sudhir.
- 7. Chandra and Mauli's income is in the ratio of 4:3. What is the income of Chandra?
  - I. Mauli's income is 75% of Chandra's.
  - II. Mauli's income is Rs. 4500.
- 8. How many books are there on the table?
  - I. All the books on the table weigh 130 kg.
  - II. Table weighs 130 kg.
- 9. 'Lee Pee Teen' means 'Always Keep Smiling' in a certain code language. Which word represents Smiling?
  - Teen Luu Lee' means 'Always Keep Left'.
  - II. 'Dee Vee' means 'Rose Laugh'.
- 10. What is the present age of Anand?
  - I. Anand was born in September.
  - II. Vijay was 22 years old in Sept. 1993.

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- 11. On which day did Subhash leave in January for Germany?
  - I. Subhash has spent 10 years in Germany.
  - II. Anil leave for Germany on 15th February and he joined with Subhash 20 days later after the arrival of Subhash.
- 12. How is B related to A?
  - I. A is the sister of B.
  - II. D is the father of A and B.
- 13. On which day of the week did Robin got hurt?
  - I. After three days of getting hurt Robin was discharged on Saturday from the Hospital.
  - II. Robin was travelling on Monday by scooter.
- 14. In which year was Rahul born?
  - I. Rahul is 25 years younger to his mother.
  - II. Rahul's brother was born in 1964 and is 35 years younger to his mother.
- 15. What is the monthly income of Srikant?
  - I. Srikant's receives 15% more than Subodh while, Subodh receives 10% less than Prabhat.
  - II. Prabhat receives Rs. 2500 monthly income.
- 16. Who is the partner of C in a game of card when 4 people are playing?
  - I. A is sitting opposite to B.
  - II. C is left to B and D is right to B.
- 17. What is the value of x?
  - I. x = 5y + 4.
  - II. x 4y = 14.
- 18. What is the value of *y*?
  - I. x y = 5.
  - II. x + y = 15.
- 19. Are some Dogs Cats?
  - I. All Dogs are Cats.
  - II. All Cats are Deers.
- 20. Are some Deers not Kite?
  - I. Some Swine are Deers.
  - II. No Deer is Kite.
- 21. Is no Goat Rat?
  - I. All Cows are Rats.
  - II. No Cow is Grass-hopper.

- 22. Are some Kings poor?
  - I. All poors are Kings.
  - II. Some Kings are rich.
- 23. How many Hindi students got more than 40 marks?
  - I. 70% of total students got 40% marks.
  - II. 20% of the students securing 40% marks are Hindi students.
- 24. How many matches will A and B play?
  - I. A has already won two matches and he has won the series with the victory in third match.
  - II. Fourth match will be played next week.
- 25. How much money did Ram receive in prize?
  - I. Rs. 1500 were distributed among 10 people as prize.
  - II. Ram received  $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of the total income of the tournament.
- 26. Is Ram poor?
  - I. All boys are poor.
  - II. Ram is a boy.
- 27. Does Mental labour reduces weight?
  - I. Mental labour is more hazardous than Physical labour.
  - II. Mental labour destroys both strength and concentration.

**Directions**—(Q. 28–31) In each of the following questions three statements are given. You have to decide that whether the information given by these statements sufficient to answer the question.

- 28. What is the total monthly income of Jagat?
  - I. His income is Rs. 100 more than Raman's
  - II. Raman's income from other sources is Rs. 2000 which is Rs. 50 less than Jagat's income from other sources.
  - III. Raman's income is Rs. 1550.
  - (A) Only II
- (B) II and III
- (C) I and III
- (D) I and II
- (E) I, II and III
- 29. Four subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Maths and Biology were taught in four consecutive periods. Each period is of 1 hour duration and

first period started at 8:00 a.m. At what time did the Chemistry period started?

- I. Maths period finished at 10:00 a.m. and just before it was the Biology period.
- II. Physics period was the last.
- III. Chemistry period was just after Maths.
- (A) Only I
- (B) Only II
- (C) II and III
- (D) I and II
- (E) I and II or I and III
- 30. Sagar is shorter to Sarita and Seema is taller than Anupam. Who is the tallest?
  - I. Seema is taller than Sagar.
  - II. Sarita is taller than Seema.
  - III. Anupam is the shortest.
  - (A) Only III
- (B) I and II
- (C) Only II
- (D) I, II and III
- (E) None of these
- 31. 'XYZ' means 'We are friends' in a certain code language. Which word stands for 'We'?
  - I. 'PYN' means 'They are class-mates'.
  - II. 'ZMS' means 'We love them'.
  - III. 'FX' means 'Hallo Friends'.
  - (A) I and II (B) Only I or only II
  - (D) II and III (C) Only II

  - (E) None of these

# **Answers with Explanation**

- 1. (D)
- 2. (C) 297—Tie Clip Button. ...(i)

926—Clip your Tie. ...(ii)

175—Hole and Button. ...(iii)

From (i) and (ii)

29—Tie Clip

∴ 7—Button

From (i) and (iii)

7—Button

3. (E) Meena's Rank

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \text{Total} & \text{Students} \\ \text{students} & -\text{less than} \\ \text{Meena} \end{pmatrix} + 1$$
$$= (26 - 9) + 1$$
$$= 16 + 1 = 17$$

4. (D)

5. (E) From I it is formed that A and B both are railway station and by II. Distance can be known by the Railway Time-table.

Ajay > Sudhir ...(i)

From (i) and (ii)

Ajay and Vijay > Sudhir

7. (B) Chandra's income from II—

$$=\frac{4}{3} \times 4500 = \text{Rs.} 6000$$

- 8. (D)
- 9. (A) Lee Pee Teen Always Keep Smiling

Teen Luu Lee — Always Keep Left

...(ii)

Dee Pee — Rose Laugh. ...(iii)

From (i) and (ii)

Lee Teen — Always keep

Pee → Smiling

- 10. (D) 11. (D) 12. (D)
- 13. (A) From I—

Robin got hurt on Wednesday.

- 14. (E) Rahul's Brother was born in 1964.
  - His mother's birth year = 1964 35

= 1929.

Rahul's birth year = 1929 + 25= 1954.

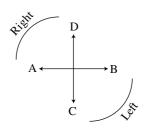
15. (E) Suboth's income

$$= 2500 - \frac{10}{100} \text{ of } 2500$$
$$= 2500 - 250 = \text{Rs. } 2250$$

Income of Srikant

$$= 2250 + \frac{15}{100} \text{ of } 2250$$
$$= 2250 + 337.50$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 2587.50$$

16. (E)



#### 180P | Reasoning T.

17. (E) Substituting the value from I and II—

$$5y + 4 - 4y = 14$$

$$\therefore y = 10$$

$$\therefore x = 5y + 4$$

$$= 5 \times 10 + 4 = 54$$

18. (E) 2x = 5 + 15 (From both I and II) x = 10

From II 
$$y = 15 - x = 15 - 10$$
  
 $\therefore y = 5$ 

- 19. (A) 20. (B) 21. (D) 22. (D) 23. (D)
- 24. (D) Three matches have to be won to win the series in the cases when 4 matches are to be played or when 5 matches are to be played. Thus, it can not be decided that how many matches are to be played between A and B.
- 25. (E) From I and II

Amount of Prize won by Ram

$$= \frac{1500}{10} = \text{Rs.} 150$$

- 26. (E) 27. (D)
- 28. (E) From II—

Jagat's income from other sources

From I and III

:. Jagat's total monthly income

$$= Rs. 3700$$

29. (E) Biology — 9:00 a.m. Maths — 10:00 a.m. From I

Physics — 11:00 a.m.} From II

Maths — 10:00 a.m. Chemistry — 11:00 a.m. From III

30. (C) Sarita > Sagar

Seema > Anupam

Now, we have to find that who is taller among Sarita and Seema.

From II only—

Sarita > Seema

Thus, Sarita is the tallest.

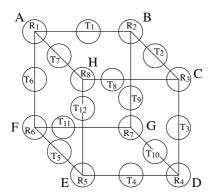
31. (C) XYZ—We are friends

PYN—They are class-mates I
ZMS—We love them II
FX—Hallo Friends III

From II only

We-Z.

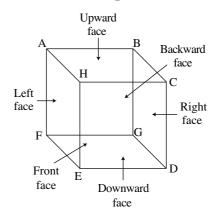
Cube is three dimensional figure having its length, breadth and height equal to each other. There are 6 faces, 8 corners and 12 edges in any cube.



Here 'Corners' are denoted by 'R' and edges by 'T'.

- Faces of the cube are as follows—
  - (A) ABCH
  - (B) AFEH
  - (C) AFGB
  - (D) HEDC
  - (E) FEDG
  - (F) BGDC
- Corners of the cube are as follows—
  - $(A) R_1$
- (B) R<sub>2</sub>
- (C) R<sub>3</sub>
- (D) R<sub>4</sub>
- $(E) R_5$
- $(F) R_6$
- (G) R<sub>7</sub>
- (H) R<sub>8</sub>
- Edges of the cube are as follows—
  - $(A) T_1$
- $(B) T_2$
- $(C) T_3$
- (D)  $T_4$
- $(E) T_5$
- $(F) T_6$
- $(G)\ T_7$
- $(H)~T_8$
- $(I) T_{o}$
- (J)  $T_{10}$
- $(K) T_{11}$
- (L)  $T_{12}$

# **Some other Important Facts**



Upward face — ABCH
Downward face — DEFG
Left face — AHEF
Right face — BCDG
Front face — CDEH
Backward face — ABGF

1. The four sides of a face joined to other faces are such that the other faces are called as adjacent faces of that face.

ABCH is the upward face of the cube. Here ABGF face is connected to the side AB; BCDG face is connected to the side BC; CHED face is connected to the CH face and AHEF face is connected to the AH side. Thus, these sides are adjacent or nearest faces of that face.

2. If any one side of a face is not connected to any other face then this other face is called as the opposite face of that face.

Thus, opposite face of upward face is the downward face, opposite face of right face is the left face and opposite face of the

backward face is the front face. This can be shown as—

		_
	Upward	
Left	Backward	Right
	Downward	
	Front	
	(I)	

		Upward	
Front	Left	Backward	Right
		Downward	
		(II)	•

	Front	
Left	Upward	Right
	Backward	
	Downward	
	(III)	_

	Upward			
Left	Backward	Right	Front	
	Downward			
(IV)				

**Example** (1)—How many cubes of 4 cm side can be formed from a cube of 16 cm side?

- (A) 27
- (B) 64
- (C) 216
- (D) 125
- (E) None of these

# Solution - (B)

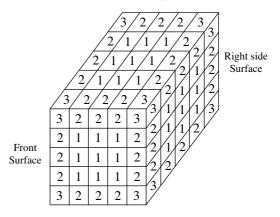
Number of cubes = 
$$\left(\frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}}\right)^3$$
  
=  $\left(\frac{16}{4}\right)^3 = (4)^3$ 

**Example** (2)—A big cube of 20 cm side having all of its sides green coloured is cut into small cubes of side 4 cm. How many such small cubes can be formed and how many small cubes will be such that having—

- (1) Only one coloured face
- (2) Only two coloured faces
- (3) Only three coloured faces
- (4) No coloured face.

#### Solution —

No. of small cubes = 
$$\left(\frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}}\right)^3$$
  
=  $\left(\frac{20}{4}\right)^3 = (5)^3$   
= 125



1. Cubes having only one coloured face

= 
$$(x-2)^2 \times \text{Number of faces}$$

where 
$$x = \frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}} = \frac{20}{4} = 5$$

$$= (5-2)^2 \times 6$$

$$= 9 \times 6$$

$$= 54$$

2. Cubes having only two faces coloured

= 
$$(x-2) \times \text{Number of edges}$$
  
=  $(5-2) \times 12$   
=  $3 \times 12$   
=  $36$ 

3. Cubes having only three faces coloured

$$= 8$$

(It is always 8 when the big cube is one coloured).

4. Cubes having no face coloured.

$$= (x-2)^3$$

$$= (5-2)^3 = (3)^3$$

$$= 27$$

It is very important to know about the numbers represented in the figure also. Hence 1,2 and 3 numbers are used. '1' represents those

small cubes having only one coloured face. '2' represents small cubes having only two coloured faces and '3' having three coloured faces. Cubes having no face coloured will not be visible from outside.

- 1. Cubes having only one coloured face—
  Only three faces have been represented in the figure. In each of the face '1' is used 9 times. Since, there are 6 faces in a cube thus, number of small cubes having only one coloured face = 6 × 9 = 54. It should be remembered that these cubes are neither connected to the corners nor to the edges.
- 2. Cubes having only two coloured faces—
  From the figure it is clear that to each edge of the big cube, five small cubes are connected and two out of them are situated at the corner of the big cube and these two have all the three faces coloured. Thus, to each edge three small cubes are connected such that there two faces are coloured. We know that total edges in a cube are 12. Thus, number of small cubes having only two coloured faces = 12 × 3 = 36.
- 3. Cubes having three coloured faces—From the figure it is clear that the small cubes having three coloured faces are situated at the corners of the big cube because at these corners only three faces of the big cube intersect each other.
- 4. Small cubes having no coloured faces—
  From the figure it is clear that after cutting the big cube into small cubes the number of cubes having one coloured face, having two coloured faces and having three coloured faces is known. Hence the remaining cubes will be such which have no coloured faces.

Since the total of number of small cubes having coloured faces = 54 + 36 + 8 = 98

 $\therefore$  Number of small cubes having no coloured faces = 125 - 98 = 27

If more than one colour is used then following points must be remembered—

1. Small cube having one coloured face—
Cubes having one face coloured are related to
the faces of the big cube only. Thus, it should
be known that how many times that how
many times that particular colour has been
used in the faces of the big cube. If this colour

is used n times then number of small cubes having one face coloured in n colour.

- =  $(x-2)^2$  × Number of *n* coloured faces.
- Small cubes having two face coloured— Cubes having two coloured faces are related to the edges of the big cube. There can be two conditions—
  - I. When both the faces have same colour— This is possible only when two faces of big cube having same colour are attached to the edge of the big cube. Thus, it should be known that to how many edges of the big cube two faces of it having same colour are attached. If that colour is *n* then, small cubes having two faces coloured in the same colour *n* 
    - =  $(x 2) \times$  Number of edges having two faces of same colour attached to it.
  - II. When both faces have different colours—There are two conditions in this case—
  - (a) Number of small cubes with two faces coloured whose one face is coloured with a specific colour =  $(x 2) \times$  Number of edges which are coloured with n colour.
  - (b) No. of small cubes with two faces coloured whose one face is colour with *n* colour and other face is coloured with *m* colour.

$$= (x-2) \times \text{No. of edges}$$

Where m and n are attached to one edge.

**Example (3)**—There are two cubes having different dimensions. Two opposite faces of a cube are red and rest of it are white. Two opposite faces of the other cube are yellow and rest of it are red. These two cubes are divided separately into 64 and 27 small cubes respectively. Now these small cubes are mixed together. On the basis of this data answer the following questions—

- 1. How many cubes have only one face coloured?
  - (A) 10
- (B) 14
- (C) 18
- (D) 12
- (E) 16
- 2. How many cubes will have two faces coloured in two different colours?
  - (A) 24
- (B) 16
- (C) 12
- (D) 28
- (E) 36

- 3. How many cubes will have three faces coloured in three different colours?
  - (A) 9
- (B) 6
- (C) 4
- (D) 0
- (E) 8
- 4. How many cubes will have two faces coloured in the same colour?
  - (A) 36
- (B) 24
- (C) 16
- (D) 18
- (E) 12

#### Solution (from Q. 1 to 4)—

#### 1. (D) For first big cube—

Number of small cubes having one face coloured in N colour

= 
$$(x-2)^2 \times \text{Number of faces}$$

= 
$$(4-2)^2 \times 2$$
 Here  $x = \sqrt[3]{64}$   
=  $(2)^2 \times 2 = 8$ 

(Here N denotes Red colour)

#### For Second big cube-

Number of small cubes having one face coloured in M colour

= 
$$(x-2)^2 \times \text{Number of faces}$$

= 
$$(3-2)^2 \times 4$$
 Here  $x = \sqrt[3]{27}$ 

$$= 1 \times 4 = 4$$

(Here M denotes Red colour)

Thus, total number of small cubes having one face coloured in the same colour

$$= 8 + 4 = 12$$

#### 2. (A) For first big cube—

Number of small cubes having two faces coloured in two different colours

$$= (x-2) \times \text{Number of edges}$$

$$= (4-2) \times 8$$

$$= 2 \times 8 = 16$$

#### For second big cube—

Number of small cubes having two faces coloured in two different colours

$$= (x-2) \times No.$$
 of edges

$$= (3-2) \times 8$$

$$= 1 \times 8 = 8$$

Thus, total number of cubes

$$= 16 + 8 = 24$$

Figure for first cube is as follows—

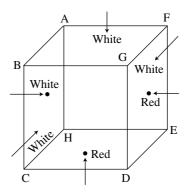
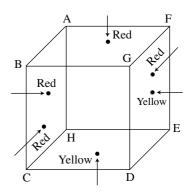
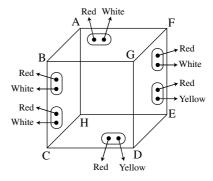


Figure for second cube is as follows—



The following block represents combination of both cubes—



.. Total number of cubes which have two faces coloured in two different colours

$$= 4 + 4$$

or, 
$$6 + 2 = 8$$

4.(E)Number of small cubes (for first big cube) having two faces coloured in the same colour

 $= (x-2) \times No.$  of edges  $= (4-2) \times 4$ 

 $= 2 \times 4 = 8$ 

Number of small cubes (for second big cube) having two faces coloured in the same colour

> $= (x-2) \times \text{no. of edges}$  $= (3-2) \times 4$  $= 1 \times 4 = 4$

Thus,

Total cubes = 8 + 4 = 12

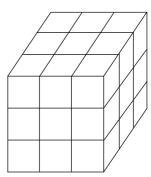
### **Exercise**

- 1. When a big cube of 20 cm side is divided into small cubes of 4 cm side then how many such small cubes can be formed?
  - (A) 8
- (B) 27
- (C) 64
- (D) 216
- (E) None of these
- 2. How many small cubes of 1.5 cm side can be formed from a cube of 6 cm side?
  - (A) 64
- (B) 16
- (C) 8
- (D) 9
- (E) None of these
- 3. A cube is divided into 27 small cubes of 3 cm side each. What will be the length of the side of big cube?
  - (A) 15 cm
- (B) 12 cm
- (C) 9 cm
- (D) 18 cm
- (E) 13 cm
- 4. A cube of 4 cm side is divided into 125 small cubes. What will be the length of the side of small cube?
  - (A) ·25 cm
- (B) ·8 cm
- (C) ·5 cm
- (D) 1 cm
- (E) None of these
- 5. A cube of length 5 cm, breadth 4 cm and height 3 cm is divided into small cubes. How many such small cubes can be formed?
  - (A) 30
- (B) 45
- (C) 50
- (D) 60
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 6-10) A big cube of side 18 cm is divided into small cubes of side 3 cm. Before dividing the cube it is coloured in green

- 6. How many cubes will be formed having only one face coloured?
  - (A) 120
- (B) 96
- (C) 90
  - (D) 108
- (E) None of these
- 7. How many cubes will be formed having only two faces coloured?
  - (A) 12
- (B) 36
- (C) 24
- (D) 48
- (E) None of these
- 8. How many cubes will be formed having three faces coloured?
  - (A) 8
- (B) 4
- (C) 6
- (D) 10
- (E) None of these
- 9. How many cubes will be formed having four faces coloured?
  - (A) 6
- (B) 4
- (C) 0
- (D) 8
- (E) None of these
- 10. How many cubes will be formed having no face coloured?
  - (A) 27
- (B) 60
- (C) 125
- (D) 216
- (E) None of these

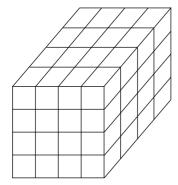
11.



In the above figure how many small cubes will be formed such that each face of these cubes is surrounded by a cube?

- (A) 2
- (B) 1
- (C) 4
- (D) 3
- (E) None of these

12.



In the above figure how many small cubes will be such that each face of these cubes is surrounded by atleast one cube?

- (A) 12
- (B) 16
- (C) 4
- (D) 8

(E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 13-17) Read the following data and answers the questions that follow—

- (i) A cuboid shaped wooden block has 6 cm length, 4 cm breadth and 1 cm height.
- (ii) Two sides measuring 4 cm × 1 cm are coloured in black
- (iii) Two sides measuring 6 cm × 1 cm are coloured in red
- (iv) Two sides measuring 6 cm × 4 cm are coloured in green.
- (v) The block is divided into 6 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 6 cm side) 4 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 4 cm side)
- 13. How many cubes having red, green and black colours on atleast one side of the cube will be formed?
  - (A) 16
- (B) 12
- (C) 10
- (D) 8
- (E) None of these
- 14. How many small cubes will be formed?
  - (A) 6
- (B) 12
- (C) 16
- (D) 24
- (E) None of these
- 15. How many cubes will remain if the cubes having black and green colour are removed?
  - (A) 4
- (B) 8
- (C) 12
- (D) 16
- (E) None of these

- 16. How many cubes will have green colour on two sides and rest of the four sides having no colour ?
  - (A) 12
- (B) 10
- (C) 8
- (D) 4
- (E) None of these
- 17. How many cubes will have 4 coloured sides and two non-coloured sides ?
  - (A) 8
- (B) 4
- (C) 16
- (D) 10
- (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 18–19) Two adjacent sides of a cube are coloured in red and two opposite sides to them are coloured in yellow and rest of the two sides are coloured in blue. The cube is divided into 64 small equal cubes.

- 18. How many small cubes will be formed having all the three colours?
  - (A) 4
- (B) 8
- (C) 12
- (D) 16
- (E) None of these
- 19. How many small cubes will be formed having one side yellow and one side red necessarily?
  - (A) 8
- (B) 48
- (C) 32
- (D) 16
- (E) None of these
- 20. A cube is divided into 64 equal small cubes. Before dividing the cube each face of it is coloured in different colours. How many small cubes will be formed having more than one colour?
  - (A) 32
- (B) 16
- (C) 8
- (D) 48
- (E) None of these

# **Answers With Explanation**

1. (E) Number of small cubes

 $= \frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cubes}}$ 

 $\therefore$  M =  $x^3$ 

$$= \left(\frac{20}{4}\right)^3 = (5)^3$$

= 125

2. (A) Number of small cubes

$$= \left(\frac{6}{1.5}\right)^3$$
$$= (4)^3 = 64$$

3. (C) 
$$x = \sqrt[3]{M}$$
  
 $= \sqrt[3]{27}$ 

 $x = \frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}}$ 

or, 
$$3 = \frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{3}$$

or, side of big cube = 9

4. (B)  $x = \sqrt[3]{M}$ =  $\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$ 

 $x = \frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}}$ 

or, 
$$5 = \frac{4}{\text{Side of small cube}}$$

or, Side of small cube

$$= \frac{4}{5}$$
$$= 0.8 \text{ cm}$$

- 5. (D) Number of cubes

= length × breadth × height  
= 
$$5 \times 4 \times 3 = 60$$

From 
$$6-10$$

Number of small cubes

$$= \left(\frac{18}{3}\right)^3 = (6)^3$$
$$= 216$$

6. (B) Small cubes having only one face coloured

=  $(x-2)^2 \times \text{Number of faces}$ =  $(6-2)^2 \times 6$ 

$$= (4)^2 \times 6$$

 $= 16 \times 6 = 96$ 

7. (D) Small cubes having only two faces coloured

=  $(x-2) \times \text{Number of edges}$ 

$$= (6-2) \times 12$$

 $= 4 \times 12$ 

= 48

- 8. (A)
- 9. (C) There are never four faces coloured in a cube cut from a big cube.
- 10. (E) Number of small cubes having no face coloured

$$= (x-2)^3$$

$$= (6-2)^3$$

$$= (4)^3 = 64$$

11. (B) Such cubes are compared to the small cubes having no face coloured. From the figure x = 3

 $\therefore$  Number of cubes =  $(x-2)^3$ 

$$= (3-2)^3$$

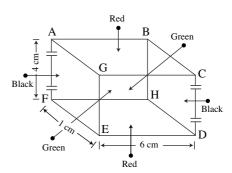
12. (D) Number of cubes =  $(x-2)^3$ 

$$= (4-2)^3 = 8$$

where

$$x = 4$$

#### For Answers 13 to 17



- 13. (D) Such cubes are related to the corners of the big cube since, number of corners in a cube is 8 thus, number of such small cubes is 8.
- 14. (D) Number of cubes = Length × Breadth × Height =  $6 \times 4 \times 1 = 24$
- 15. (E) Black and green colour are at 4 edges. Thus, number of remaining cubes

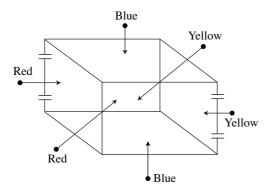
$$= 24 - 4 = 20$$

- 16. (C) Such cubes are related to the cubes having three faces coloured
  - : Number of cubes having three faces coloured = 8

Thus, no. of such cubes = 8.

17. (B) Only 4 cubes situated at the corners will have 4 coloured and 2 non-coloured sides.

For Answers 18 to 19



- 18. (B) Small cubes which have all the three colours are related to 8 corners.
- 19. (D) Red and yellow coloured faces are joined by 4 edges
  - ... Number of cubes having red and yellow coloured faces

= 
$$(x-2) \times \text{No. of edges}$$
  
=  $(4-2) \times 4$ 

$$= 2 \times 4 = 8$$

Number of cubes having three faces coloured will also have red and yellow colours = 8

Thus, total cubes = 8 + 8 = 16

20. (A) 
$$x$$
 for the present cube  $= \sqrt[3]{M}$   
 $= \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$ 

According to the statement the use of more than one colour will be effected only on those cubes whose two or more faces are coloured.

:. Total number of cubes whose two faces are coloured

= 
$$(x-2) \times \text{number of edges}$$
  
=  $(4-2) \times 12$   
=  $2 \times 12 = 24$ 

and total number of cubes whose three faces are coloured = 8

.. Total number of required cubes

$$= 24 + 8 = 32$$

**Directions**—Each of the question from 1 to 10 is based on the following informations—

There are six subjects for the annual examination of ninth class of an institution.

1. Mathematics (150 marks)

2. Social Science (150 marks)

3. Natural Science (150 marks)

4. English (100 marks)

5. Hindi (100 marks)

6. Sanskrit (50 marks)

On the basis of the following rules a student is promoted—

- (A) A student gets 40% marks in each subject.
- (B) A student fails in one subject by 15% marks but he gets at least 50% marks in total of all subjects.

- (C) A student fails in two subjects at the most by 10 marks in each but he gets 60% marks in total of all subjects.
- (D) A student fails in one subject at the most by 20 marks but he secures at least 60% in total of all subjects.
- (E) A student fails in one subject at the most by 30 marks but he secures at least 70% in total of all subjects.
- (F) A student fails at the most in three subjects but be gets 70% marks in total of all subjects and he fails in each of the three subjects at the most by 10 marks.
- (G) A student secures 75% in total of all subjects or more than this.

Marks of each student are given in the following table.

Find out which of the student is promoted and under which condition?

Students	Maths 150	Social Science 150	Natural Science 150	English 100	Hindi 100	Sanskrit 50	Total 700
P	85	95	120	55	65	20	440
Q	100	80	130	90	85	40	525
R	140	90	120	80	30	10	470
S	105	80	110	20	75	35	425
T	90	130	140	90	80	45	575
U	42	120	135	70	65	30	462
V	108	115	120	85	85	5	518
W	70	85	30	45	48	20	298
X	120	90	100	30	35	45	420
Y	100	65	60	80	85	8	398

#### 190P | Reasoning T.

#### 1. The student Y—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (A)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (A) or (C)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (B) or (C)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 2. The student P—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (A)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (B)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (F)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 3. The student S—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (B)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (C)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (E)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 4. The student W—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (G)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (B)
- (C) is not promoted
- (D) is promoted under the condition (F)
- (E) is promoted under the condition (C)

#### 5. The student Q—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (G)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (F)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (B)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 6. The student T—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (F)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (E)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (G)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 7. The student V—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (E)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (F)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (C)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 8. The student R—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (A)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (B)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (C)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 9. The student U—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (C)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (B)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (E)
- (E) is not promoted

#### 10. The student X—

- (A) is promoted under the condition (B)
- (B) is promoted under the condition (B) or (C)
- (C) is promoted under the condition (D)
- (D) is promoted under the condition (C)
- (E) is not promoted

**Directions**—From 11 to 20, each question is based on the following informations.

There are five heads to pass an examination. Each head has 100 marks. The heads are—

- 1. Question paper I
- 2. Question Paper II
- 3. Question paper III 4. Practicals
- 5. Sessional work

In this in order to pass, minimum 40% marks in each head are necessary except practicals. In order to pass there should be 50% in practicals. The candidates who fails, may reappear in next exami-nations. At that time he may claim for exemption in the head in which he got 10 marks more than minimum marks to pass. The candidate who fails in sessional work, will have to read the whole syllabus from the very beginning. Three grace marks may be given at the most in the three unsuccessful heads. A candidate who secures 50% of the total marks, may be given at the most 5 grace marks in one unsuccessful head. In exceptio-nal case the examiner of the board may give at the most 7 grace marks in one head. The candidate who has appeared with the exemption in one or more heads, has no right to get grace mark. A candidate who secures 75% or more marks of the total marks and passes the examination in one time will be considered to pass with distinction. The marks obtained by P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y are given in the following table.

Give Answer-

- (A) if the candidate is successful
- (C) if the candidate fails

- (B) if the candidate is passed with distinction
- (D) if the candidate is passed with grace marks
- (E) if matter to be referred to the examiner of board

# Marks secured in five heads (Ex— means exemption)

Q.N.	Candidate	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
11.	V	72	85	80	65	75	377
12.	P	62	75	80	44	70	331
13.	S	45	42	43	47	41	218
14.	W	40	42	45	52	33	212
15.	Q	60	90	85	55	80	370
16.	U	32	65	55	75	65	292
17.	R	90	30	42	85	75	322
18.	X	40	34	35	50	45	204
19.	Y	60	69	38	Ex.	Ex.	_
20.	T	50	55	90	85	75	355

**Directions**—(Q. 21–24) Read the following data to answer the questions that follow it—

There are different type of things kept in five identical boxes and on each box a label is pasted indicating the thing in that box. The things kept in the boxes and the label on the boxes are—

Things	Labels
Two pins	PP
Two balls	BB
Two clips	CC
One pin and one clip	PC
One ball and one clip	BC

A naughty boy interchanged these labels in such a way that none of the box has the correct label on it.

- 21. If label on the first box opened is PP and label on the second box opened is PC and one of the four things in these two boxes is a ball then which of the following is true?
  - (A) None of the remaining three will be a clip
  - (B) At least one of the three will be a clip
  - (C) Two pins will not be there in these three
  - (D) Two balls will not be there in these three
  - (E) Can not be determined
- 22. If a box opened has label BC and one of the thing in that box is a ball then—
  - (A) Second thing is not a ball
  - (B) Second thing is also a ball

- (C) Second box with BB label has one ball and one clip
- (D) Second thing may be ball or a clip
- (E) None of these
- 23. If a box with label PP has two clips and box with label CC has two pins and box with label BB has at least one ball then which of the following is definitely not true?
  - (A) In BC there are two balls
  - (B) In BB there is one clip
  - (C) In BC there are two balls
  - (D) In BC there is one pin and one clip
  - (E) In BB there is one ball and one clip
- 24. If it is being informed that in the box PC there is neither a pin nor a clip and in box PP there is no pin and in the box CC there is one clip and one ball then which of the following is true when only one of the remaining boxes is opened?
  - (A) There is at least one clip
  - (B) There is at least one pin
  - (C) There are two pins
  - (D) There is one clip and one pin
  - (E) None of these

**Directions**—(Q. 25–30) Use the following in the questions that follow it—

A" B	means	add B to A
A"B	means	subtract B from A

- A @ B means divide A by B A \* B means multiply A by B
- 25. Vivek buys a book for Rs. 20 and sells it for Rs. 25. What is his profit %? Which of the following will be used if N denotes the C.P. and M denotes, S.P?
  - (A)  $[\{M''(N)\} * (N) @ 100]$
  - (B)  $[{M (N) + (N) \times 100}]$
  - (C)  $[\{M'(N)\}\@(N)*100$
  - (D)  $[\{M''(N)\}\@\ (N)\@\ 100]$
  - (E) None of these
- 26. Ram gave Rs. 200 at 5% rate to his brother. In order to find that how much money will his brother return him back after 5 years which of the following will be used? Here Q denotes Principal, R denotes rate per cent and T denotes time.
  - (A)  $[\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} * 100' (Q)]$
  - (B)  $[\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} @ 100" (Q)]$
  - (C)  $[\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} @ 100'(Q)]$
  - (D)  $[\{(Q) @ (R) @ (T)\} * 100'(Q)]$
  - (E) None of these
- 27. Sarita's income is Rs. 100. She spends  $\frac{2}{5}$ th if

it on food,  $\frac{1}{4}$ th if it on cosmeties. How much money is left with her? To find the answer to this question which of the following is applicable. Here I denotes the income, F denotes the food and A denotes, the cosmetics.

(A) 
$$[\{(I)'\}((I*2)*5"(I*1)*4\}]$$

- (B)  $[\{(I)^{"} \{(I * 2) @ 5' (I * 1) @ 4\}]$
- (C)  $[\{(I)'\}(I * 2) @ 5'(I * 1) @ 4\}]$
- (D)  $[\{(I)' \{(I*2) @ 5" (I*1) @ 4\}]$
- (E) None of these
- 28. Four of the following five are equivalent. Find out the one which is not equal to them—
  - (A)  $a^2 + b^2 3ab b^2 + 2ab =$
  - (B)  $(a+b)^2 (a-b)^2 =$
  - (C)  $a^2 + b^2 4ab b^2 + 3ab =$
  - (D)  $(a+b)(a-b)+b^2-ab =$
  - (E)  $(a-b)^2 b^2 + ab =$
- 29. An odd no. is obtained on dividing 99 by 11. Which of the following is that no?
  - (A) 200 @ 50' 4 \* 2" 6
  - (B) 300 @ 60 \* 2" 3' 9
  - (C) 400 @ 100 \* 3' 3" 1
  - (D) 100 @ 10" 5 \* 1' 6
  - (E) None of these
- 30. Compound interest and simple interest are equal—
  - (i) For definite Principal
  - (ii) For definite rate
  - (iii) For definite time
  - (A) Only (i) and (ii) are ture
  - (B) All are true
  - (C) Can not be determined
  - (D) Only (i) and (iii) are true
  - (E) None of these

#### **Answers with Explanation**

#### For Answer 1 to 10

Condition used	Name	Maths %	Social Science %	Natural Science %	English %	Hindi %	Sanskrit %	Total %
A	P	56.6	63.2	80.0	55.0	65	40	62.8
G	Q	66.6	53.2	86.6	90.0	85	80	75
C	R	93.2	60.0	80.0	80.0	30	20	67.2
D	S	70.0	53.2	73.2	20.0	75	70	61.4
G	T	60.0	86.6	93.2	90.0	80	90	82.1
D	U	28.0	80.0	90.0	70.0	65	60	66
Е	V	72.6	76.6	80.0	85.0	85	10	74.1
Failed	W	46.6	56.6	20.0	45.0	48	40	42.5
C	X	80.0	60.0	66.6	30.0	35	90	60
Failed	Y	66.6	43.2	40.0	80.0	85	16	56.8

- 11. (B) He secures more than 75% marks.
- 12. (E) Since, he is failed by 6 marks thus he should be referred to the board.
- 13. (D) He will get a grace of three marks.
- 14. (C) Since he is fail in the sessional work thus, he will have to revise the whole syllabus and thus, he is fail.
- 15. (A) He is pass in all the subjects but secures less then 75% marks in the total.
- 16. (C) He is failed by 8 marks. He would have been granted a grace of 7 marks by the board but he is considered to be fail because a grace of 8 marks can not be granted.
- 17. (C) He is failed by 10 marks. So, a grace of 10 marks can not be granted.
- 18. (C)
- 19. (C) Though he is being exempted from one paper but still he is fail in head III. thus, he should be considered to be fail.
- 20. (A) He is pass in all the subjects but secures less than 75% marks.
- 21. (E) Things kept in the first box with label PP can be

Things kept in the second box with label PC can be—

Since, one of the four things in these two boxes is a ball therefore, one of these two boxes is—

Thus, the second box may be—

It is also possible that the two boxes are BB and BC. Therefore, nothing can be said and the second thing can not be determined.

- 22. (B) 23. (C)
- 24. (B) According to the question—

$$PC \rightarrow BB$$

$$PP \rightarrow CC$$

$$CC \rightarrow BC$$

Thus, in remaining boxes

$$BB \rightarrow PP, PC$$

$$BC \rightarrow PP, PC$$

Thus, there will be at least one pin.

25. (C) Profit % = 
$$\frac{(S.P. - C.P.)}{C.P.} \times 100$$
  
=  $\frac{(M - N)}{N} \times 100$   
=  $[\{(M)'(N)\} @ (N) * 100]$ 

26. (B) Amount = S. I. + P  
= 
$$\frac{Q \times R \times T}{100}$$
 + P  
=  $[\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} @ 100" Q]$ 

27. (D) Remaining money

= Income - 
$$\left[\frac{2}{5} \text{ of income} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ of income}\right]$$

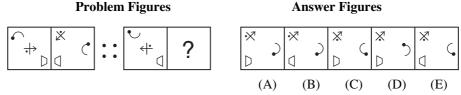
$$= I - \left[\frac{2}{5} \times I + \frac{1}{4} \times I\right]$$

$$= (I)' [\{(2 * I) @ 5" (I * 1) @ 4]$$

- 28. (B) 29. (D)
- 30. (C) S. I. and C.I. are equal for a definite principal at a definite rate for 1 year. Since, the time period has not been mentioned in the question thus, it can not be determined.

In this type of test there are two sets of figures. The figures on the left are problem figures and those on the right are Answer Figures. The problem figures are presented in two units. The first unit contains two figures and the second unit contains one figure and a question mark in place of the fourth figure. There is some relation in the two figures of the first unit of the problem figures. The same relationship also exists between the two figures of the second unit of the problem figures. The candidate has to find out which one of the Answer Figures should be in place of question mark.

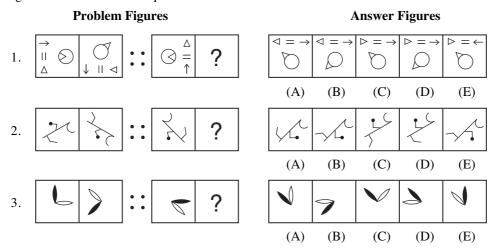
#### Example —



Answer with Explanation (D)—From fig. (1) to (2) the upper left design to the middle of the right after moving through 90° clockwise and reversing. The central design shifts to the upper left after moving through 135° clockwise. The lower right design shifts to lower left after reversing about vertical line. The same changes will take place if in fig. (3) to (4) if question mark is replaced by Answer fig. (D).

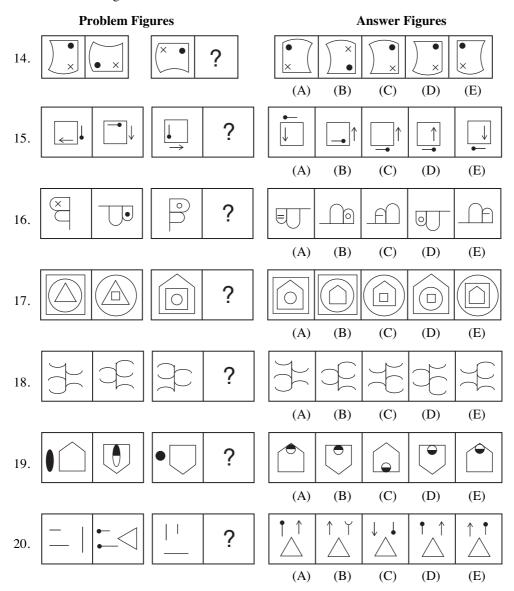
#### **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1 to 20) The second figure in the first unit of the problem figures bears a certain relationship to the first figure. Similarly one of the figures in the answer figures bears the same relationship to the first figure in the second unit of the problem figures. You are therefore, to locate the figure which would fit the question mark.



**Answer Figures** 

#### **Problem Figures** ? 4. (B) (D) (A) (C) (E) $\checkmark$ ¥ ? 5. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ? 6. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ? $\Diamond$ $\langle \diamond \rangle$ **\(\right)** $\Diamond$ 7. Δ Δ (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) С С ? +В (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) 10. (C) (A) (B) (D) (E) +□ 5 ↑ △ □ △ 5 ↑ + △S +↑ C + S ^ 1 △ C S ↑ ? 11. (C) (A) (B) (D) (E) ? 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ,5<sup>-</sup> ? 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



### **Answers With Explanation**

- 1. (B) From problem fig. (1) to (2) the circle moves through 135° clockwise and the triangle comes from inside to outside. Besides, all the remaining three designs shifts one place each anticlockwise and the arrow moves through 90° clockwise but the triangle moves through 90° anticlockwise.
- 2. (B) From problem fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 90° anticlockwise. After this the lower design shifts to the upper corner and upper design shifts to the bottom
- on the same side. After this the semicircle moves through 180°.
- 3. (A) From problem fig. (1) to (2) the complete design moves through 135° anticlockwise.
- 4. (E) From problem fig. (1) to (2) the whole design reverses after moving through 45° anti-clockwise and after this the arrow formed on one side comes inside from outside. Besides the upper two designs interchange their positions.
- 5. (C) From problem fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 90° anticlockwise and

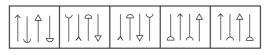
- the designs at the both ends interchange their positions but semicircle also reverses.
- (A) From fig. (1) to (2) the design moves through 180°. After this one dash is increased.
- 7. (D) From fig. (1) to (2) the inner design after moving through 45° clockwise becomes outer design while the outer design after reversing about horizontal lines becomes inner design.
- 8. (E) From fig. (1) to (2) all the three upper arcs and the lower right arc are reversed.
- 9. (D) From fig. (1) to (2) the upper right design shifts in the centre and the lower right design shifts to the lower left. The design from centre shift to upper left after moving through 90° clockwise. The lower left design shifts to upper right after reversing about the vertical line. The upper left design takes a new shape after to lower right.
- 10. (A) From fig. (1) to (2) the trapezium is enlarged after moving through 135° clockwise and shifts one side anticlockwise. The semicircle shifts inside the trapezium after moving through 135° clockwise. Besides the other design shifts one side to the right. Its lower horizontal lineshifts to the centre. Two dashes in the centre are added to this horizontal line. The lower two dashes are joined to the lower and of the vertical line.
- 11. (E) From figure (1) to (2) the upper design shifts to lower right, the lower right design to centre, the central design to middle right, the middle right design shifts to middle upper while a new design takes place in the upper right position.
- 12. (B) From fig. (1) to (2) the design moves through 90° clockwise and each of side

- designs made of straight lines moves through 180°.
- 13. (C) From fig. (1) to (2) the upper right design shifts one side clockwise and then blackened. The central design shifts to upper left and then reverses about vertical axis while the arrow shifts in the centre and then moves through 90° anticlockwise.
- 14. (C) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 90° clockwise and after this the inner designs interchange their positions.
- 15. (D) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 70° anticlockwise and then the inner and outer designs interchange their positions.
- 16. (E) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 90° clockwise and then reverses about the horizontal line while smaller curve becomes large and *vice-versa*. Besides, the inner design takes a new shape.
- 17. (B) From fig. (1) to (2) the central design becomes outer most, the outer most design becomes inner most and the inner most design shifts in the centre.
- 18. (C) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design reverses about the vertical axis and then all the arcs reverse at their places.
- 19. (A) From fig. (1) to (2) the pentagon moves through 180°. The outer design shifts inside this pentagon. Besides, half part of this inner design is whitened.
- 20. (E) From fig. (1) to (2) the vertical line which is one in number, is connected into a triangle. In rest two lines arrow is added to one end of the bigger line while a black dot is added to one end of the smaller line.

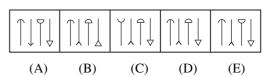
**Test I type**—In this type of questions, there are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures, while the other as 'Answer Figures'. Problem Figures are first and five in number. Answer Figures are after and five in number. They are indated by (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). The five, problem figures change from left to right in a specific order. The question is, if the figures continue to change in the same order, what should the sixth figure be? The candidate has to find out which one of the answer figures provides the answer.

#### Example—

#### **Problem Figures**



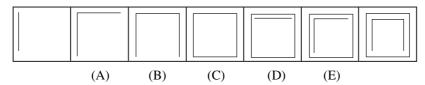
#### **Answer Figures**



**Answer with Explanation (E)**—From problem fig. (1) to (2) both the designs at the left interchange positions and reversed similarly both the designs at the right do so. Besides, the upper parts of the designs at the left are also reversed. From problem fig. (2) to (3) all the designs shift to the left one place while the extreme left design shifts to the extreme right. The same order is repeated.

**Test II type**—In this type of questions there are seven figures. Out of which extreme left and extreme right figures are unlettered and the remaining five figures are lettered as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). A series begins with the unlettered figure on the extreme left. One and only one of the five lettered figures does not fit into the series. The two unlettered figures fit into the series. The candidate has to take as many aspects into account as possible of the figures in the series and has to find out the one and only one of the five lettered figures which does not fit into the series.

#### Example -



**Answer with Explanation (D)**—In this question, the number of lines in the figures in the series goes on increasing by one from left to right. If we go by this aspect of number of lines only then there is no wrong figure in the series. But if we also consider the 'manner' in which the 'number of lines' in the figures in the series goes on increasing from left to right we come to know that the figure No. (D) does NOT fit into the series. Therefore (D) is the answer.

#### **Exercise**

**Directions**—(Q. 1 to 25) In each of the questions given below which of the five answer figures on the right should the problem figures on the left, if the sequence continued?

#### **Problem Figure Answer Figure** $= \bigcirc S$ x = 0 $= \bigcirc S$ $= \bigcirc S$ $= \bigcirc S$ $\star \times =$ $= \bigcirc S | \bigstar \times =$ x = 01. # S O $\square \triangle S$ $\times \square C$ T C S $\times$ T P ★ P S × ★ # $\times \bigstar \triangle$ $\triangle$ S O $\times \bigstar P$ (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) \* \* × ∆ × C × S □ = = × C × S □ △ △= C= S□× △ □ C □ S × □ C △ S △ □ × C S S C × $\times \square$ $\square$ S 2. × S (C) (D) (E) (A) (B) (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (C) (E) (A) (B) (D) □ (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) 1 $\overline{V}$ 6. 1 7 N Δ 1 (C) (A) (B) (D) (E) 7. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ∆ S C S C × S Δ × S C **★**△ S C S X SCX С 0 0 Δ Δ 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) □×0= =0x0 9. $\bigcirc = \square \times$ $=0x\Box$ $\times \bigcirc \square \bigcirc = \square \times \square = \bigcirc \times$ $\square \bigcirc \times =$ $x \square = 0$ $\square \times \bigcirc =$ (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

#### **Problem Figure Answer Figure** 0 0 X = Δ Δ С С Δ С Χ = Δ X 10. S S Δ X S $\Box$ X S Δ Δ Χ X (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ||1|| ~ 1 11. ĺ $\|$ $\parallel$ $\parallel$ $\parallel$ (C) (A) (B) (D) (E) 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) \* \* \* 1 () 9 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) $(\Box)$ 14. 0 0 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ×s| c 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) 16. 0 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) 17. $\langle \triangle$ (C) (A) (B) (D) (E) $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\cup$ $\cup$ )( ))18. (( (( ))(( ))) ⊌ ((( ))) $\mathbb{R}$ $\bigcup$ (B) (C) (D) (A) (E) 19.

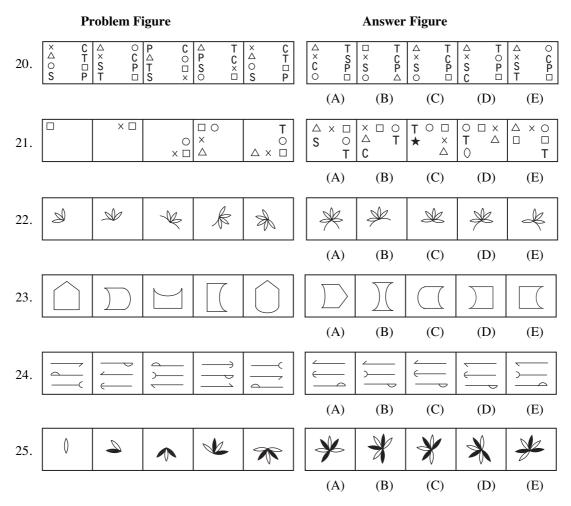
(A)

(B)

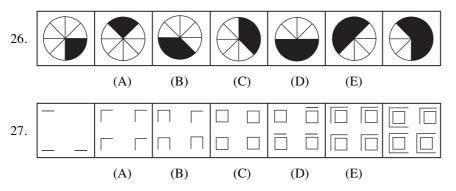
(C)

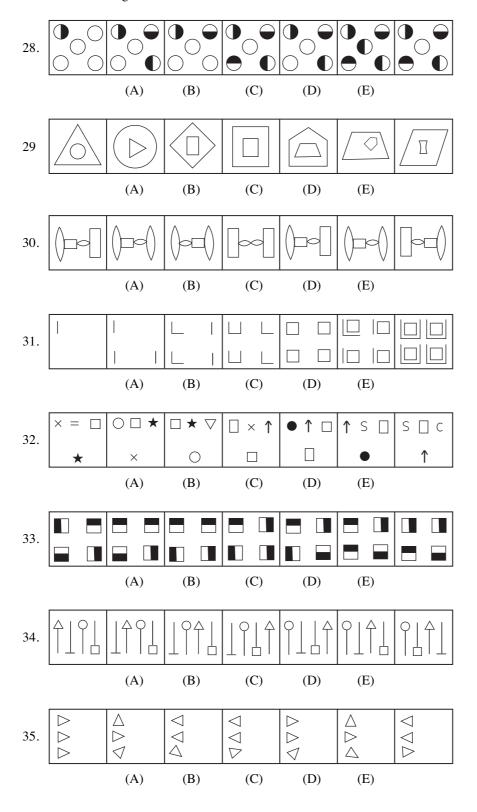
(D)

(E)

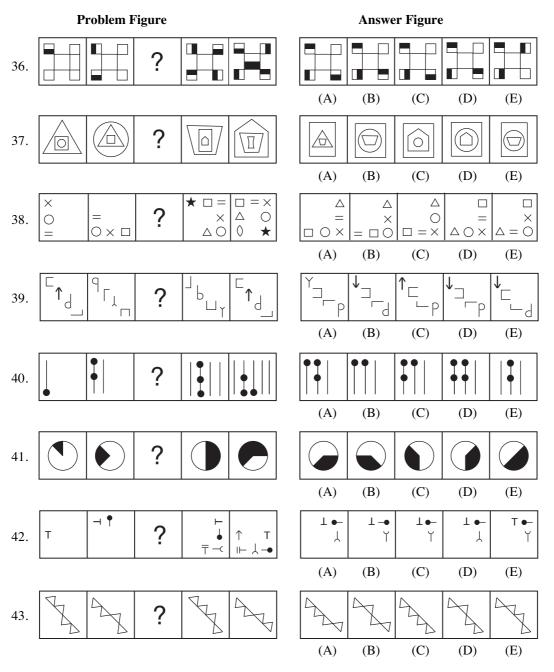


**Directions**—(Q. 26–35) In each of the following questions a series of figures starts from the unlettered design on the extreme left. One and only one design from the five lettered designs does not match the series. Two unlettered designs on the extreme right and left form part of the series taking into consideration maximum number of aspects, you have to decide which one and only one design from the five lettered designs does not match the series. The letter of that design is your answer.

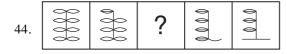




**Directions**—(Q. 36 to 45) In each of these questions there are two sets of figures. The figures on the left are Problem Figure (four figures and one question marked space) and those on the right are Answer Figures indicated by letters (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). A series is formed if one of the five Answer Figures is placed at the "question marked space". Figures form a series if they change from left to right according to some rule. The letter of the Answer Figure which should be placed in the question marked space is your answer. All the five figures *i.e.*, four Problem Figures and one Answer Figure placed in the question marked space should be considered as forming the series.



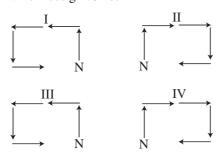
#### **Problem Figure**





#### **Answers With Explanation**

1. (B) In the every next figure, the designs are changing their positions like this and in place of N a new design comes—



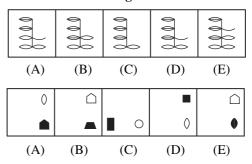
Changing sequence—

So the next change will be—



- 2.(C) In the every next figure, the two new similar designs come at the upper middle and at the centre of the figure and the design of upper middle slides half arm in the direction of anticlockwise. All the designs slide also half arm in the same direction.
- 3. (B) In the every next figure, the two arcs or half circles on the outside of four arms of the square reverse two by two. First of all left upper and left lower then left lower and right lower then right lower and right upper arcs reverse and this change continues similarly.
- 4. (D) In the every next figure, one line on left and one arc on right comes over the horizontal line and then lower the horizontal line respec-tively. The arc reverses every time

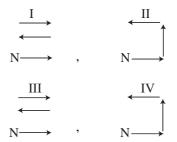
#### **Answer Figure**



in the next figure. So this change continues similarly.

5. (C) In the every next figure, the designs on the four arms of the main design swastik (♣) are changing their positions following type and on the place of N a new design comes—

Changing sequence—



So the next change will be like this—

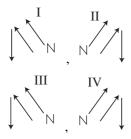


- 6. (A) From first figure to second, the smaller vertical line, among the designs formed on two lines out of four horizontally drawn straight lines, gets reversed and the triangle shown as ∠ reverses as √. Also from third figure to fourth, both of these designs overturn in the same order at their respective positions. So also from figure (5) to figure (6) the same sequence continues.
- 7. (E) From first figure to second, the designs on two vertical lines are seen overturned in a definite order. The design on the left line first turns 90° anticlockwise and then reverses.

The design on the rightward line exhibits only the reversal. The same order follows from third to fourth figure. So the same change in due order continues onward also.

**Second Method**—We see the following resemblance situated on vertical lines in question figure 1 and 5—

- (1) The design on the leftward vertical line is situated on the same place and in the same direction.
- (2) The direction of the design formed on the rightward vertical line is the same but the position changes from below to above. In the light of similarity seen in figures (1) and (5), the direction of the design of question figure (6) will be the same as that of the design of figure (2).
- 8. (E) In the every next figure, the designs are changing their positions following type and on the place of N a new design comes—
  Changing sequence—



So the next change will be like this—

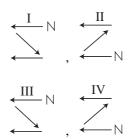


9. (A) In the second figure from first figure, the four designs of middle of the figure comes upper side and the two middle designs out of four designs change their positions mutually and rest of two designs change their positions mutually. In the third figure from second figure, the upper side four designs come at the lower side of the figure and the two left side designs change their positions mutually and rest of two right side designs change their positions mutually. This change continues similarly.

Second Method—Looking to their positions the designs of question figures (1) and (4) as well as the question figures (2) and (5) are alike. So the position of the designs of question figure (6) will be similar to that of question figure (3). Alongwith it the designs in the question figures (1) and (5) are arranged in the similar pattern. So the order of the designs of question figure (6) will follow the order of the designs of question figure (2).

10. (D) In the every next figure, the designs are changing their positions following type and on the place of N a new design comes—

Changing sequence—



So the next change will be like this—



- 11. (A) In the every next figure, the symbol of equal (=) is rotating itself 90° and sliding also 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 arms in the anticlockwise direction. The design ' $\P$ ' comes with three different form steppy step like this—(i) ' $\P$ ', (ii) ' $\P$ ', (iii) ' $\P$ ' and comes at the centre of the second, fourth and sixth figure.
- 12. (B) In the every next figure, the three changes become. First–the design '←' comes in the middle from upper side in the same way and then reverses and comes at lower side from middle then comes at upper side from the

lower side in the same way and this change continues similarly. Second—The design '———" reverses and comes at lower side from middle then reverses on the same place and comes at the upper side from lower side and this change continues similarly. Third—The design '———" reverses on the same place and comes at the upper side from lower side then comes on the other side in the same way from upper side to middle and this change continues similarly.

13. (D) In the figure (B) from (A), a new leaf comes at 45° in the anticlockwise direction and last leaf comes with colour. In the figure (C) from (B), both the leaves rotate 90° in the anticlockwise direction and a new without colour leaf comes at 45° opposite direction of the rotation of the two leaves. In the figure (D) from (C), the leaves rotate 45° in the anticlockwise direction and a new without colour leaf comes at 45° opposite direction of the rotation of the group of leaves. This change continues similarly one by one.

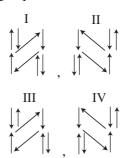
**Second Method**—In the figure (B) from (A), the leaf rotates 45° in the anticlockwise direction and a new leaf with colour comes at 45° opposite direction of rotation of the leaf. After this, in the every next figure the group of the leaves rotate 90°, 45°, 90° and 45° in the anticlockwise direction and a new uncoloured leaf comes at 45° opposite direction of the rotation of the group of leaves.

- 14. (E) In the figure (B) from (A), the two inside designs out of three change their places mutually and outside design comes new. In the figure (C) from (B), the inner most and the outer side designs change their places mutually and a new design comes in the middle out of three designs. This change continues similarly one by one.
- 15. (C) In the figure (B) from (A), the designs '=' and '●' change their places mutually and 'Δ' slides one part in the anti-clockwise direction with colour. In the figure (D) from (C), the

designs '=' and 'S' change their places mutually and ' $\Delta$ ' slides previously again. This change continues similarly.

**Second Method**—In the every next figure, the symbol of equal '=' slides one part in the clockwise direction and ' $\Delta$ ' triangle slides one part in the anticlockwise direction with colour and then without colour. The design of third part comes two times similarly and slides one part in the anticlockwise direction. This change continues similarly.

- 16. (D) In the figure (2) from (1), the middle design comes inside and inside design comes in the middle out of three designs and outside design becomes new. This change continues similarly.
- 17. (A) In the figure (2) from (1), the design '□' and '=' change their places mutually and design 'O' comes with new design 'Δ' after sliding one place in the clockwise direction. This sequence continues in between the designs in the same direction similarly.
- 18. (B) In the every next figure the arcs are increasing with two and one from sequence. The sequence of increasing of arcs in anticlockwise direction on every one arc distance and the arcs move 90° in the same direction after coming like this 'c'.
- 19. (C) In the figure (2) from (1), the outside designs of square slide one arm in the anticlockwise direction and reverse. This change continues similarly.
- 20. (E) In the every next figure, the designs change their places as follows—
  Changing sequence—



So the next change will be like this—



- 21. (A) In the every next figure, the square slides one, one, two, two and three arms step by step in the clockwise direction and a new design comes on the back of the square which comes forward next time and then comes back again and a new design comes every time on the back which comes forward. These changes continue on the back and forward of the square.
- 22. (D) In the every next figure the group of leaves moves 45°, 45°, 90°, 90° and 135° step by step in the clockwise direction and the half-half leaves come step by step on the back and then forward of the group.
- 23. (A) In the figure (2) from (1) the main design moves 90° in the clockwise direction and the shapes change of the both side upper and lower. In the figure (3) from (2) the main design moves 90° in the same direction and the right one side shape changes. In the figure (4) from (3), the main design moves similarly and no either side shapes change of the design. These changes continue with similar sequences.
- 24. (C) In the figure (4) from (2), the upper side design comes at middle, the middle design comes at lower side after reversing and the lower side design comes upper side after reversing. So in the next figure (6) from figure (4), the middle design comes at lower side, the lower side design reverses and then comes at upper side and the upper side design reverses and then comes at the middle.
- 25. (D) In the every next figure, the uncoloured leaf moves 45°, 135°, 135° and 225° respectively in the anticlockwise direction and every next time a coloured leaf comes forward of that leaf and then a coloured leaf comes back of that leaf. Now an uncoloured leaf comes forward of the group of the leaves and then a similar leaf comes back of the group of the leaves. So in the next figure a coloured leaf comes forward of that group of leaves.
- 26. (C) In the figure (A) from first figure, the coloured parts from eight part of the circle

- come forward like backward coloured parts in anticlockwise direction after leaving one part. In the figure (B) from (A) the coloured part come with one more coloured part after leaving one part in the same direction. These changes continue respectively.
- 27. (D) In the every next figure, the five and three lines come in every corner of the figure in anticlockwise direction.
- 28. (E) In the figure (B) from first figure, in the figure (D) from figure (B) and in the last figure from (D), the coloured part in the circles moves 90° in clockwise direction and in the every next circle of the same direction. This change continues in the figure (C) from (A) and figure (E) from (C) similarly.
- 29. (A) In the figure (C) from (B) and in the figure (E) from (D) the inside design comes outside with large shape and outside design comes inside with small shape after moving 45° in the clockwise direction. But in the figure (A) from first figure it does not follow.
- 30. (D) In the every next figure, the design from right converts like this □→0 and 0→□. This conversion starts from right in one, two and three sequence respectively in the every next figure.
- 31. (D) In each subsequent figures two, three, four, five, six and seven lines are increased respectively.
- 32. (C) In each subsequent figure each design shifts to its, next position anticlockwise and after it one of them takes a new shape. But in figure (C) two designs are taking new shape.
- 33. (E) From the extreme left fig. to fig. (A) the black part of the left upper square moves through 90° clockwise. From fig. (A) to (B) the black part of the lower left square moves through 90° clockwise. From fig. (B) to (C) the black part of the upper right square moves through 90° clockwise. From fig. (C) to (D) the black part of lower right squire moves through 90° clockwise. Hence from fig. (D) to (E) black part of upper left square must move through 90° clockwise but it is not so.
- 34. (E) In each subsequent figure the design which is at the left in unlettered figure interchanges its position with its next design.
- 35. (C) In each subsequent figure the upper triangle is moving through 90° and the middle

triangle is moving through 180° in alternate figures while the lower triangle is moving through 45° and 90° respectively.

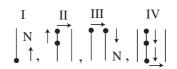
- 36. (C) In the every next figure, the colour comes in the lower part of the square of the main design from left upper side square to the anticlockwise direction. The coloured part of the left upper square moves 90° in the clockwise direction as well as the left lower side square's coloured part moves 90° in the anticlockwise direction. This change continues in the forward squares also.
- 37. (E) In the every next figure, the out side design comes at middle and the inside design comes at outside out of three different designs with this the inside design becomes new.
- 38. (A) In the every next figure, the first design from the anticlockwise direction comes half arm forward of the last design from the same direction and a new design comes half arm forward of the same design in the same direction and the last design comes on the place of second design from the same direction and the remainder designs slide half arm in the same direction and the same sequence.
- 39. (D) In the every next figure, the every design changes and moves in a certain sequence and the first design from upper side comes the lower side, the second design from upper side comes on the place of third, the third design comes on the place of first and the lowest design comes on the place of second from upper side. The design '[' moves 90° in the clockwise direction. The design '↑' comes like this '↓' and then comes like this '↓' and again come like this '↑'. The design ' ' changes like this d,9,P,b,d

The design '—' changes like—

$$\bot$$
,  $\lceil$ ,  $\lnot$ ,  $\bot$ ,  $\bot$ .

40. (B) In the every next figure, the one line increases. The black point slides on the lines as follows and the new black point come on the place of N—

Changing sequence—



- 41. (A) In each subsequent problem figure the whole design is moving through 45 and 90° respectively anticlockwise and  $\frac{1}{8}$ th part is blackened more.
- 42. (C) In each subsequent figure the design is shifting half side clockwise after moving through 90° clockwise. Addition to it one design is increased in vertical upright position. This new design also moves through 45°.
- 43. (B) Starting from the topmost triangle three triangles reverse in each subsequent figure.
- 44. (D) From problem fig. (1) to (2) one line is increasing but one ellipse is decreasing. From problem fig. (2) to (3) two lines are increasing but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ellipses are decreasing. The same order is repeated.
- 45. (C) In each subsequent figure white design is blackened after shifting two sides clockwise but the black design is whitened at its own place and takes a new shape.

# Numerical Aptitude Test

## **Percentage**

**Definition**—Per cent means for every hundred. Fifty per cent means fifty for every hundred. So a fraction whose denominator is 100, is called a percentage and the numerator of the fraction is known as the rate of percentage. It is generally written by %.

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** What is the fraction which is equivalent to 3/10 per cent?

**Sol.** 
$$\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{3}{1000}$$
 **Ans.**

**Example 2.** If the rate of sugar is increased by 20%, how much per cent must a householder reduce his consumption of sugar so as not to increase his expenditure?

**Sol.** The increased expenditure of sugar = 100 + 20 = 120.

But the householder wants to expend the same amount *i.e.* Rs. 100 in place in Rs. 120. Hence he has to reduce his expenditure by Rs. 20.

... On the expenditure of Rs. 120 the reduction amounts to Rs. 20.

$$\therefore \text{ On the expenditure of Rs. 100 the reduction } = \frac{20}{120} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{100}{6} \% = \frac{50}{3} \% = 16.67\%$$
Ans.

#### **EXERCISE 1**

- 1. A base ball team has lost 7 games and has won 13 games. What per cent of the games played did they win?
  - (A) 35
- (B) 65
- (C) 50
- (D) 30
- (E) None of these
- 2. 60% of 35 is what per cent of 400?
  - (A)  $5\frac{1}{4}$
- (B)  $10\frac{1}{2}$
- (C)  $12\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) 6
- (E) None of these

- 3. If 1 out of every 50 people who play a certain games win a prize, what per cent of people lose?
  - (A) 1%
- (B) 2%
- (C) 99%
- (D) 98%
- (E) None of these
- 4. The air consists of 79·2% of Nitrogen, 20·7% of Oxygen, 0·08% of other light gases and the remaining gas is Argon. Find out the volume of the air consisting one cubic metre of Argon.
  - (A) 500 cu. metre
- (B) 50 cu. metre
- (C) 5 cu. metre
- (D) 5000 cu. metre
- (E) None of these

#### 4A | Arithmetic

- 5. In an examination 49.3% of total students appeared, passed successfully. If the number of successful candidates are 23128 how many students appeared (approx.) in the exam?
  - (A) 46913
- (B) 45913
- (C) 47913
- (D) 46000
- (E) None of these
- 6. A tank is filled 10% in one hour and 8% of the water is emptied in the next hour. If it is repeated again, find the percentage of tank filled with water.
  - (A) 20%
- (B) 4%
- (C) 19·2%
- (D) 17.66%
- (E) None of these
- 7. If 20% of man's salary is paid as rent, 60% are his living expenses and 10% is paid in L.I.C. If he spends remaining Rs. 30 on the education of the children, find his salary.
  - (A) Rs. 300
- (B) Rs. 100/3
- (C) Rs. 3000
- (D) Rs. 900
- (E) None of these
- 8. A litre of water is evaporated from 6 litre of sugar solution containing 4% of sugar. Find the percentage of sugar in remaining solution.
  - (A)  $3\frac{1}{3}$
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) None of these
- 9. When the price of cloth were reduced by 25% the quantity of cloth sold increased by 20%. What was the effect on gross receipt of the shop?
  - (A) 5% increase
- (B) 5% decrease
- (C) No change
- (D) 10% increase
- (E) None of these
- 10. Chinmoy sold his radio set at 10% loss. If he had sold it for Rs. 45 more he would have made 5% profit. For how much did he sell the radio?
  - (A) Rs. 315
- (B) Rs. 270
- (C) Rs. 300
- (D) Rs. 345
- (E) None of these
- 11. At what rate the sum will be twice in 15
  - (A)  $13\frac{1}{2}\%$  (B)  $6\frac{2}{3}\%$

- (C) 5%
- (D) 10%
- (E) None of these
- 12. The sum of Rs. 725 is borrowed at the beginning of a year at interest. After 8 months have passed Rs.  $362\frac{1}{2}$  more is borrowed at a rate of interest double that which the former sum bears. At the end of the year, the sum of interest on both loans is Rs. 43.50. What is the first rate of interest per annum?
  - (A) 6%
- (B) 3.6%
- (C) 4·5%
- (D) 5%
- (E) None of these
- 13. The cost price of goods with a bankrupt is Rs. 25,500 and if the goods had realised in their full value, his creditors would have received 85 paise in the rupee. But 2/5 of the goods were sold at 17% and the remainder at 22% below their cost price. How many Paise in a rupee was received by the creditors?
  - (A) 82 paise
- (B) 68 paise
- (C) 67 paise
- (D) 65 paise
- (E) None of these
- 14. A carpenter undertakes to supply 2,000 tables at Rs. 17.25 each. He estimates that if 10% are defective which will be sold at 50%, then the profit will be 15% on his whole outlay. When the tables were supplied, 70% of the tables were found defective. What loss did carpenter incur?
  - (A) Rs. 7,800
- (B) Rs. 16,075
- (C) 4,666·25
- (D) Rs. 6,075
- (E) None of these
- 15. If Ramesh gets 10% more than Mohan, then Mohan gets.
  - (A) 10% less than Ramesh
  - (B) 10% more than Ramesh
  - (C)  $9\frac{1}{11}\%$  less than Ramesh
  - (D)  $9\frac{1}{11}\%$  more than Ramesh
  - (E) None of these
- 16. Out of a total population of 5,000 people in a village the men increased by 10% and woman by 15%. thus the total population becomes 5,600 in a year. Find how many men were there in the village.
  - (A) 2000
- (B) 3000

- (C) 4000 (D) 2500
- (E) None of these
- 17. The population of a town increases 10% per year. If at the end of 1974 the population was 8,000, find out the population at the end of 1977.
  - (A) 968
- (B) 9,680
- (C) 10,648
- (D) 880
- (E) None of these
- 18. In a mixed school 20% of the scholars are infants under 8, and the number of scholars above 8 is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the number of scholars of 8, and amounts to 48. Find the number of
  - scholars in the school. (A) 72
    - (B) 120
  - (C) 80
- (D) 150
- (E) None of these

- 19. A man's working hours a day were increased 20% and his wages per hour were increased by 15%. By how much per cent were his daily earning increased?
  - (A) 38%
  - (B) 35%
  - (C) 5%
  - (D) 40%
  - (E) None of these
- 20.  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  of a man's income is taken in tax and 12
  - $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the remainder is saved. This leaves Rs.
  - 4,053 to spend. What is the income?
  - (A) Rs. 5000
- (B) Rs. 4800
- (C) Rs. 6408
- (D) Rs. 4500
- (E) None of these

### CHAPTER-2

### **Profit and Loss**

Cost price (C.P.) is the price at which a particular article is bought.

Selling price (S.P.) is that price at which a particular article is sold.

Profit = 
$$S.P. - C.P.$$
 Loss =  $C.P. - S.P.$ 

The profit or loss percentage is always counted on the C.P.

Percentage of profit = 
$$\frac{\text{Actual Profit} \times 100}{\text{Cost Price}}$$
 %

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** Ram sold a cow for Rs. 136 at a loss of 15%. At what price should he have sold it to gain 15%?

**Sol.** Let the cost price be Rs. 100 then for 15% loss the S.P. = 85 and for 15% profit it should be Rs. 115.

Rs. 85 is the first S.P. then second S.P. = Rs. 115

$$\therefore \text{ Rs. } 136 \text{ is the first S.P. then second S.P.} = \frac{115 \times 136}{85} = \text{Rs. } 184$$
 Ans.

**Example 2.** A sells a radio to B at a gain of 10% and B sells it to C at a gain of 5%. If C pays Rs. 462 for it. what did it cost to A?

**Sol.** Let the cost price of A be Rs. 100

Then the cost price of B be Rs. 110

Selling price of B = 
$$\frac{105}{100} \times 110 = \text{Rs.} \frac{231}{2}$$
  
C.P. of C =  $\frac{231}{2}$ 

But the cost price of C as given = Rs. 462.

If the cost price of C is Rs.  $\frac{231}{2}$  then the C.P. of A = Rs. 100

If the cost price of C is Rs. 462 then the C.P. of A = 
$$\frac{100 \times 2 \times 462}{231}$$
 = Rs. 400 Ans.

**Example 3.** A dealer allows 10% discount on the list price of a certain article and yet makes a profit of Rs. 25% on each article. Find the cost price of the article when list price is Rs. 50.

**Sol.** Let the cost price of article be Rs. 100

∴ If S.P. is Rs.90 , list price = Rs. 100  
∴ S.P. is Rs. 125, list price = 
$$\frac{100 \times 125}{90} = \frac{1250}{9}$$
  
If list price is Rs.  $\frac{1250}{9}$  , then C. P. = Rs. 100  
If list price Rs. 50, then C.P. =  $\frac{100 \times 50 \times 9}{1250} = \text{Rs}$ . 36 Ans.

Example 4. A person purchases 90 clocks and sells 40 cloks at a gain of 10% and 50 clocks at a gain of 20%. Had he sold all of them at a uniform profit of 15% he would have got Rs. 40 less. Find the cost price of each clock.

**Sol.** Let the C.P. of each clock be Rs. 100.

By the profit of 10% S.P. of 40 clocks = 
$$110 \times 40 = \text{Rs.} 4,400$$
  
By the profit of 20% S.P. of 50 clocks =  $120 \times 50 = \text{Rs.} 6,000$   
Total S.P. = Rs. 4400 + Rs. 6,000 = Rs. 10,400  
C.P. of 90 clocks =  $90 \times 100 = \text{Rs.} 9000$   
By the profit of 15% S.P. of 90 clocks =  $90 \times 115 = \text{Rs.} 10,350$   
Difference = Rs. 10,400 - Rs. 10,350 = Rs. 50  
If the difference is Rs. 50 then C.P. = Rs. 100  
If the difference is Rs. 40 then C.P. =  $\frac{100 \times 40}{50} = \text{Rs.} 80$ 

Example 5. A man buys 5 horses and 10 cows for Rs. 1,600. He sells horses at a profit of 15% and cows at a loss of 10%. If his over all profit was Rs. 90, what was the cost price of a horse and a cow?

**Sol.** Let x be the cost price of a horse and y be the cost price of a cow

... C.P. of 5 horses = Rs. 
$$5x$$
 and C.P. of 10 cows = Rs.  $10y$   
Hence  $5x + 10y = 1,600$  ...(i)

Since the profit is 15% on the horses

Profit on the sale of Rs. 
$$5x = \frac{15 \times 5x}{100} = \text{Rs.} \frac{3x}{4}$$

Similarly loss on the cows is 10%

So loss on the sale of Rs. 
$$10y = \frac{10y \times 10}{100} = \text{Rs. } y$$

Again. (profit on the horses) – (Loss on cow) = Rs. 90

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{4} - y = 90$$

$$\therefore 3x - 4y = 360 \qquad \dots (ii)$$

#### **EXERCISE 2**

1.	A car costs a dealer Rs. 50,000. The dealer
	raised the price by Rs. 13,000 and then
	deducted $\frac{1}{7}$ of the new price. What percentage
	of the original cost was the car sold for?
	(A) 108%    (B) 00%

- (A) 108%
- 90%
- (C) 107%
- (D) 110%
- (E) None of these
- 2. If Mohan buys a chair at 75% of its value and sells it for 20% more than its value, his profit will be:
  - (A) 45%
- (B) 60%
- (C) 20%
- (D) 75%
- (E) None of these
- 3. 15% loss on selling price is what percentage loss on cost?
  - (A) 17.64%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 13·04%
- (E) None of these
- 4. How much per cent should a tradesman add on the price of his goods in order that he may make 10% profit afrer allowing a rebate to the customer 4% of the bill?
  - (A) 14%
- (B) 14·5%
- (C) 15%
- (D)  $14\frac{7}{12}\%$
- (E) None of these
- 5. If Ashok makes a profit of 25% on the selling price, what is his profit on cost price?
  - (A) 20%
- (B) 25%
- (C)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (D) 30%
- (E) None of these
- 6. If an harmonium is sold for Rs. 16 the percentage of loss is equal to its cost price. Find out the cost price of the harmonium.
  - (A) Rs. 80 and Rs. 20
  - (B) Rs. 25
  - (C) Rs. 40
  - (D) Rs. 50
  - (E) None of these
- 7. Mr. Ram runs a clothing store. His overhead expenses are 32% and his profits are 12% of

his sale. At what price should he sell a raincoat which costs him Rs. 10.50?

- (A) Rs. 13
- (B) Rs. 15·75
- (C) Rs. 12
- (D) Rs. 19
- (E) None of these
- 8. For cash payment a shopkeeper allows a discount of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  on the marked price of his goods. Under the conditions he makes profit of 17% on his outlay. what would be his gain per cent on his outlay, if he had not allowed any discount?
  - (A) 20%
- (B)  $14\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (C)  $19\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (D) 25%
- (E) None of these
- 9. A dishonest shopkeeper deceives by 15% at the time of purchase of the articles and also 15% at the time of the sale. Find out the percentage of profit.
  - (A) 30%
- (B) 15%
- (C) 33%
- (D)  $32\frac{1}{4}\%$
- (E) None of these
- 10. A milkman mixes some water to the milk and sells it at the purchase price earning 20% profit. Find out the weight of the water mixed in gm per kilogram of milk.
  - (A) 200 gm
- (B) 100 gm
- (C) 250 gm
- (D) 50 gm
- (E) None of these
- 11. If I loss 12% by selling oranges at 14 for a rupee, how many oranges for a rupee should I sell to gain 12%?
  - (A) 14
- (B) 11
- (C) 10
- (D) 12
- (E) None of these
- 12. A dealer makes his goods 30% above cost price, but makes a reduction of  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  on the marked price for ready money. Find his gain per cent.
  - (A)  $21\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (C)  $23\frac{3}{4}\%$  (D)  $26\frac{1}{7}\%$

- (E) None of these
- 13. A tradesman by means of a false balance defrauds to the extent of 10% in buying goods and also defrauds 10% in selling. What per cent does he gain on his outlay by his dishonesty?
  - (A) 10%
- (B) 11%
- (C) 20%
- (D) 21%
- (E) None of these
- 14. Mohan sells two horses for Rs. 1955 each. On one of them he gains 15% and on the other he losses 15%. Find his total gain or loss.
  - (A) gain of Rs. 90
- (B) loss of Rs. 90
- (C) No loss no profit (D) Profit of Rs. 150
- (E) None of these
- 15. A grocer mixes 26 kg. of tea which costs him Rs. 2.00 a kg. with 30 kg. of tea which costs Rs. 3.60 a kg. and sells the mixture at Rs. 3 a kg. What is his total percentage of gain?
  - (A) 8%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 10%
- (D) No profit no loss
- (E) None of these
- 16. A shopkeeper estimates his profit at  $22 \frac{1}{2}\%$  of the cost price. If his sale in one week were of Rs. 392, how much of this was his profit?
  - (A) 72
- (B) 70
- (C) 18·2
- (D) 88·2
- (E) None of these
- 17. A house was sold for Rs. 12,600 at a profit of 5% on the cost price. What per cent would have been gained if it had been sold for Rs. 13,000?

- (A) 20%
- (B) 9%
- (C) 10%
- (D)  $8\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (E) None of these
- 18. A farmer bought a cow for a certain sum and sold it at a loss of 15% of the cost price. If he received Rs. 90 more he would have gained 7½% on the cost price. How much did the cow cost him?
  - (A) Rs. 440
- (B) 400
- (C) Rs. 1,200
- (D) 600
- (E) None of these
- 19. One type writer marked for sale at Rs. 480. Dealer allows discount of 10% and yet makes profit of 8%. What should his gain be if no discount were allowed?
  - (A) Rs. 80
- (B) Rs. 38·4
- (C) Rs. 20
- (D) Rs. 48
- (E) None of these
- 20. A draper buys 100 shawls for Rs. 2,450. He sells 76 of them at Rs. 35 each, and the rest at half of that price. How much does he gain? What is his gain per cent on the cost price?
  - (A) Rs. 630,  $25\frac{5}{7}\%$
  - (B) Rs. 50,  $26\frac{26}{49}\%$
  - (C) Rs. 730,  $29\frac{39}{49}\%$
  - (D) Rs. 832,  $29\frac{1}{4}\%$
  - (E) None of these

# **Ratio and Proportion**

A ratio can exist only between two quantities of the same kind.

A ratio is obtained by dividing one quantity by the other of same kind. The result obtained is an abstract number (quantity without any unit) integer or fraction.

When two ratios are equal we say it is proportion.

If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$  it means  $\frac{a}{b}$  is in proportion with  $\frac{c}{d}$  and can be written as a:b::c:d where a and d are known as extremes and b and c are known as means.

If four quantities are in proportion then the product of means is equal to the product of extremes.

#### PROPORTIONAL DIVISION

The process by which a quantity may be divided into parts which bear a given ratio to one another, is called proportional division and the parts are known as proportional parts.

**For example**—Divide quantity y in the ratio a:b:c then

First part = 
$$\frac{a}{(a+b+c)} \times y$$
.  
Second part =  $\frac{b}{(a+b+c)} \times y$ .  
Third part =  $\frac{c}{(a+b+c)} \times y$ .

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** Find out the two quantities whose difference is 30 and the ratio between them is 5/11.

**Sol.** The difference of quantities which are in the ratio 5 : 11 is 6. To make the difference 30, we should multiply them by 5.

Therefore, 
$$5: 11 = 5 \times 5: 11 \times 5 = 25: 55$$
 Ans.

**Example 2.** A factory employs skilled workers, unskilled workers and clerks in the ratio 8:5:1 and the wages of a skilled worker, an unskilled worker and a clerk are in the ratio 5:2:3 when 20 unskilled workers are employed the total daily wages fall amount to Rs. 318. Find out the daily wages paid to each category of employees.

**Sol.** Number of skilled worker: unskilled worker: clerks = 8:5:1 and the ratio of their respective wages = 5:2:3

Hence the amount will be paid in the ratio

$$8 \times 5 : 5 \times 2 : 3 \times 1 = 40 : 10 : 3$$

Hence total amount distributed among unskilled workers

$$= \frac{318}{(40+10+3)} \times 10 = \text{Rs.} 60$$

But the number of unskilled workers is 20, so the daily wages of unskilled worker

$$=\frac{60}{20}$$
 = Rs. 3.

The wages of a skilled worker, an unskilled worker and a clerk are in the ratio = 5 : 2: 3

Multiplying the ratio by 5/2 and 3/2 we get = 7.50:3:4.50

So if an unskilled worker gets Rs. 3 a day then a skilled worker gets Rs. 7.50 per day a clerk Rs. 4.50 a day.

Ans.

**Example 3.** Two numbers are in the ratio of 11 : 13. If 12 be subtracted from each, the remainders are in the ratio of 7 : 9. Find out the numbers.

**Sol.** Since the numbers are in the ratio of 11:13. Let the numbers be 11x and 13x.. Now if 12 is subtracted from each, the numbers become (11x - 12) and (13x - 12). As they are in the ratio of 7:9

$$\therefore (11x - 12) : (13x - 12) : : 7 : 9$$

$$(11x - 12)9 = (13x - 12)7$$

$$99x - 108 = 91x - 84$$

$$8x = 24 \text{ or } x = 3$$

Therefore the numbers are

Ans.

#### COMPOUND PROPORTION

These problems shall contain three or more different kinds of quantities involving two or more problems or simple proportion.

Rule—(a) Select all the quantities given in the problem such as man, work, hour and day etc.

(b) Put all the quantities in one line keeping the required quantity to the right hand side.

 $11 \times 3 = 33$  and  $13 \times 3 = 39$ .

- (c) Without considering the quantities in (a) write I, II, III, IV.
- (d) Below III put the last quantity in which the answer is wanted. Below IV put x. Put a sign: of ratio between III and IV and a sign: of proportion between II and III.
- (e) Now find out by careful inspection whether the quantities to be found out is greater or less than the third term.

If greater put the lesser of the two as the first term; if less, put the greater of the two as first term and the other as second term.

Divide the product of all the terms below II and III by the product of all the two as below I.

**Example 4.** If 3 men and 4 boys complete a work in 7 days and 2 men and 3 boys do the same work in 10 days. in how many days will 3 men and 8 boys complete the same work?

**Sol.** 3 men + 4 boys complete a work in 7 days

2 men + 3 boys complete a work in 10 days

Therefore 
$$\frac{3 \text{ men } + 4 \text{ boys}}{2 \text{ men } + 3 \text{ boys}} = \frac{10}{7}$$
 (because there is inverse proportion in men and days)  
 $21 \text{ men } + 28 \text{ boys} = 20 \text{ men } + 30 \text{ boys}$   
 $1 \text{ man} = 2 \text{ boys}$ 

As there is inverse proportion in boys and days.

$$\frac{10}{14} = \frac{x}{7}$$
$$x = 5 \text{ days}$$

Ans.

**Example 5.** The cost of lighting 200 bulbs for 6 days for 4 hours every day is Rs. 40. How many bulbs can be lighted for 15 days for 3 hours every day at the cost of Rs. 48?

Sol.	Days	Hours	I	Rs.		Bulbs	
	6 ↑	4 ↑		40		200	
	15	3		48 ↓		$x \downarrow$	
	I	II		III		IV	
	15	6					
	3	: 4	::	200	:	X	
	40	48					
<i>:</i> .		$x = \frac{6 \times 4}{15}$	$\frac{\times 48 \times 200}{\times 3 \times 40} = 12$	28 bulbs.			Ans.

#### **EXERCISE 3**

- 1. Find out the ratio whose value is 2/3 and the antecedent is 18.
  - (A) 18:27
- (B) 2:3
- (C) 20:30
- (D) 180:270
- (E) None of these
- 2.  $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{5}{6} : : \frac{8}{7}$ : what number ?
  - (A) 17/14
- (B) 10/7
- (C) 5/3
- (D) 13/14
- (E) None of these
- 3. A: B = 2: 3, B: C = 4: 5, C: D = 6: 7 find the ratio of A and D.
  - (A) 4:13
- (B) 16:35
- (C) 7:24
- (D) 8:22
- (E) None of these
- 4. Two equal glasses are respectively 1/3 and 1/4 full of milk. They are then filled up with water and the contents are mixed in a tumbler. Find the ratio of milk and water in the tumbler.
  - (A) 1:5
- (B) 7:17

- (C) 3:9
- (D) 2:5
- (E) None of these
- 5. If in 30 litre mixture of milk and water the ratio of milk and water is 7:3, find out the quantity of water to mix in order to make this ratio 3:7.
  - (A) 40 litre
- (B) 10 litre
- (C) 30 litre
- (D) 20 litre
- (E) None of these
- 6. In a bag there are coins of 25 paisa, 10 paisa and 5 paisa in the ratio 1:2:3. If there are in all Rs. 30, how many 5 paisa coins ae there?
  - (A) 50
- (B) 100
- (C) 150
- (D) 200
- (E) None of these
- 7. Shyam has a sister who is half of his age. When Shyam double, what will be the ratio of his age to his sister's age?
  - (A) 6/5
- (B) 4/3
- (C) 5/2
- (D) 3/2
- (E) None of these

(B) 2/9

(D) 1/6

(A) 1/3 (C) 5/18

(E) None of these

8.	On a certain railway the first and second class fares are 7 paisa and 3 paisa per kilometre respectively. A man who travelled 100 km. spent Rs. 3·40 in going part of distance by first class and the in second class. How many kilometres did he travel in first class?  (A) 30 km  (B) 48·5 km	15.	<ul> <li>(C) Rs. 480, 400, 300</li> <li>(D) Rs. 470, 420, 290</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>A, B and C purchased the mangoes in a ratio</li> <li>5:3:2. If the difference of mangoes of A and C is 60, find out the total number of mangoes purchased by them.</li> </ul>
9.	<ul> <li>(C) 90 km</li> <li>(D) 51.5 km</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>Ratio of A's age to B's first equal to 4: 3. A will be 26 years old after 6 years, how old is B now?</li> <li>(A) 10½ years</li> <li>(B) 21 years</li> <li>(C) 12 years</li> <li>(D) 15 years</li> </ul>	16.	(A) 200 (B) 150 (C) 250 (D) 300 (E) None of these A company makes a profit of Rs. 450. Out of this 20% is paid for taxes and the rest be divided among its partners A, B and C in proportion of $1:1\frac{1}{2}:2$ . Find the share of each.
10.	(E) None of these 25 men with 10 boys can do in 6 days as much work as 21 men with 30 boys can do in 5 days. How many boys must help 40 men to do the same work in 4 days?  (A) 5 boys (B) 40 boys (C) 20 boys (D) 10 boys (E) None of these	17.	(A) 120, 80, 160 (B) 160, 80, 120 (C) 80, 120, 160 (D) 120, 160, 80 (E) None of these A garrison of 2,200 men has provision for 16 weeks at the rate of 45 gm. per day per man. How many men must leave so that the same provision may last for 24 weeks at 33 gm. per
11.	A contractor took a contract for building 12 kilometre road in 15 days and empolyed 100 labours on the work. After 9 days he found that only 5 kilometre road had been constructed. How many more labours should be employed to ensure that the work may be completed with in the given time?  (A) 120 (B) 90 (C) 110 (D) 100 (E) None of these	18.	day per man?  (A) 200 (B) 1125  (C) 2000 (D) 250  (E) None of these  If 5 men can do a piece of work in 20 days, in how many days will 10 men and 5 boys do the same work if 1 man does as much work as 2 boys?  (A) 8 (B) 10
12.	What number has 5 to 1 ratio to the number 10?  (A) 42 (B) 55 (C) 50 (D) 62 (E) None of these	19.	(C) 12 (D) 36 (E) None of these In 21 cows eat as much as 15 oxen, how many cows will eat as much as 25 oxen? (A) 30 (B) 35
13.	15 men do a work in 20 days. In how many days will 20 men do the full work?  (A) 30 days (B) 15 days (C) 40 days (D) 20 days (E) None of these	20.	<ul> <li>(C) 25</li> <li>(D) 36</li> <li>(E) None of these</li> <li>There are three containers of equal capacity.</li> <li>First container is half full, the second is one third full and the third is empty. If all the</li> </ul>
14.	Three persons start business and make profit of Rs. 1180. If their capitals are as $\frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{8}$ ,		water in the containers is divided equally among the containers, what part of the third container will be full?

how should the profit be divided?

(A) Rs. 500, 380, 300

(B) Rs. 490, 390, 300

### CHAPTER-4

### **Partnership**

**Definition**—Partnership is a method by which two or more persons put their money together in order to carry on a certain business and divide the profit or loss according to their capital and time. These persons are known as partners.

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** A, B and C enter into partnership. A contributes one-third of the capital while B contributes as much as A and C together contribute. If the profit at the end of the year amounts to Rs. 840 what would each receive?

Sol. As A contributes one-third of the capital

A's profit = 
$$\frac{840}{3}$$
 = Rs. 280

Now as B contributes as much as A and C

Hence

Profit of C = 840 - 420 - 280 = Rs. 140.

Ans.

**Example 2.** A is working and B is a sleeping partner in a business. A puts in Rs. 5,000 and B puts in Rs. 6,000. A receives  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the profit for managing the business and the rest is divided in proportion of their capitals. What does each get out of a profit of Rs. 880?

Sol. The amount which A receives for managing

$$= 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of Rs. } 880 = \frac{25}{2 \times 100} \times 880 = \text{Rs. } 110$$
The amount left =  $880 - 110 = \text{Rs. } 770$ 
The amount left is to be divided in the ratio =  $5,000:6,000 = 5:6$ 
Out of the amount left, A's share =  $\frac{5}{11} \times 770 = \text{Rs. } 350$ 
Out of the amount left, B's share =  $\frac{6}{11} \times 770 = \text{Rs. } 420$ 

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Total share received by A} = 110 + 350 = \text{Rs. } 460$$
and share received by B = Rs.  $420$ 
Ans.

#### **EXERCISE 4**

- 1. 40 cattle can graze a grassland for 60 days. The number of cattle that will graze a grassland 2 times as large in 40 days is:
  - (A) 120
- (B) 20
- (C) 90
- (D) 80
- (E) None of these
- 2. Three men A, B and C subscribe Rs. 4,700 for a business. A subscribes Rs. 700 more than B and B Rs. 300 more than C. How much will each receive out of the profit of Rs. 846?
  - (A) Rs. 270, 396, 180
  - (B) Rs. 396, 180, 270
  - (C) Rs. 396, 270, 180
  - (D) 296, 370, 180
  - (E) None of these
- 3. A starts business with a capital of Rs. 1,400. Five months later B joins and further two months later C joins them. What amount of capital is put in by B and C, if at the end of the year their shares of profit are as 4:3:2?
  - (A) Rs. 1,800, 1,680
  - (B) Rs. 1,680, 1,800
  - (C) Rs. 1,700, 1,780
  - (D) Rs. 1,780, 1,700
  - (E) None of these
- 4. A and B enter into partnership with capitals as 5:6. At the end of 8 months A withdraws. If they receive profit in the ratio of 5:9 find how long B's capital was used.
  - (A) 4 months
- (B) 8 months
- (C) 12 months
- (D) 6 months
- (E) None of these
- 5. A and B enter into partnership. A supplies whole of the capital amounting to Rs. 45,000 with the condidtion that the profits are to be equally divided and that B pays A interest on half of the capital at 10% per annum but receives Rs. 120 per month for carrying on the concern. Find total yearly profit, when B's income is one half of A's income.
  - (A) Rs. 7,150
- (B) Rs. 3,060
- (C) Rs. 9,180
- (D) Rs. 1,440
- (E) None of these

- 6. Two partners invest Rs. 12,500 and 8,500 respectively in their business and arrange that 60% of the profit should be divided equally between them and the remaining profit treated as interest on the capital. If one partner's sahre is Rs. 300 more than that of the other, find the whole amount of the profit.
  - (A) Rs. 4,000
- (B) 5,000
- (C) Rs. 3,837·50
- (D) Rs. 3,937·50
- (E) None of these
- 7. Hari and Ram enter into a partnership with capital of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively. The total profit was Rs. 8,000. Hari had put his capital for 4 months and he received Rs. 5,000 as his profit. For how many months had Ram put his capital?
  - (A) 6 months
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 9 months
- (D) 12 months
- (E) None of these
- 8. A grazes 10 sheep for 3 weeks. B grazes 15 sheep for 4 weeks in a field. How should they divide a rent for Rs. 60?
  - (A) 1:2
- (B) 3:4
- (C) 2:1
- (D) Rs. 40: 20
- (E) None of these
- A, B and C rent a piece of ground for Rs. 60·50 A puts in 5 sheep for 4 1/2 months,
  B, 8 sheep for 5 months, and C, 9 sheeps for 6 1/2 months. What share of rent must each pay ?
  - (A) Rs. 11·25, 20, 29·25
  - (B) Rs. 20·35, 21·50, 10·75
  - (C) Rs. 30·20, 10·50
  - (D) Rs. 21, 32, 7.50
  - (E) None of these
- 10. A, B and C invested Rs. 500, 630 and 700. If A gets Rs. 75 as profit, what will C get?
  - (A) Rs.  $57\frac{3}{4}\%$
- (B) Rs. 105
- (C) Rs. 90
- (D) Rs. 126
- (E) None of these

# CHAPTER-5

# **Average**

To find average of any number of quantities of the same kind is to add all the items together and then divide the sum by the number of items.

Average = 
$$\frac{\text{Sum of all items}}{\text{No. of items}}$$

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** A batsman has a certain average runs for 16 innings. In the 17th inning he made a score of 85 runs thereby his average is increased by 3. What is his average after 17th inning?

**Sol.** The average for 17th inning has been increased by 3. The total increase in the runs for 17th inning  $17 \times 3 = 51$ 

But the batsman scores 85. Average runs in his 16th innings = 85 - 51 = 34. Hence the average of runs after 17th inning = 34 + 3 = 37

**Example 2.** A man has 7 children. When their average age was 12 years, the child who was 6 years of age, died. What was the average age of surviving children 5 years after the death of the above child?

**Sol.** Average age of 7 children = 12 years

Total age of 7 children =  $12 \times 7$ 

= 84 years

Total age of 6 children after the death of a child aged 6 years = 84 - 6 = 78

Hence the average age of the surviving children =  $\frac{78}{6}$  = 13 years

After 5 yrs. = 13 + 5 = 18 years

Ans.

Ans.

- 1. The average of the following five numbers is 8. Find the missing number in 7, 5, ? 3, 12.
  - (A) 14
- (B) 8
- (C) 13
- (D) 12
- (E) None of these
- 2. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 kg that of A and B is 40 kg and of B and C is 43 kg. What is the weight of B?
  - (A) 17 kg
- (B) 26 kg

- (C) 20 kg (D) 31 kg
- (E) None of these
- 3. The average of the first three numbers is double of the fourth number. If the average of all the four numbers is 12, find the 4th number.
  - (A) 16
- (B) 48/7
- (C) 20
- (D) 18
- (E) None of these

- 4. Anil took 4 tests during first year. His average on them was 76. He took 3 tests during the second year. His average on them was 81. What was his over all average for both years?
  - (A) 542/7
- (B) 539/7
- (C) 536/7
- (D) 547/7
- (E) None of these
- 5. A cyclist rides 24 km at 16 km per hour and a further 36 km at 15 km per hour. Find his average speed for the journey.
  - (A) 15.38 km per hour
  - (B) 16 km per hour
  - (C) 15.5 km per hour
  - (D) 16.38 km per hour
  - (E) None of these
- 6. A certain factory employed 600 men and 400 women and the average wage was Rs. 2.55 per day. If a woman got 50 p. less than a man, what were their daily wages?
  - (A) Man Rs. 2.75, woman Rs. 2.25
  - (B) Man Rs. 3·25, woman Rs. 2·75
  - (C) Man Rs. 3, woman Rs. 2.50
  - (D) Man Rs. 2·50 woman Rs. 2
  - (E) None of these
- 7. If a train maintains an average speed of 40 km an hour it arrives at its destination punctually. if however the average speed is 35 kn an hour it arrives 15 minutes late. Find the length of the journey in km.

- (A) 40
- (B) 70
- (C) 30
- (D) 80
- (E) None of these
- 8. The average weight of three men A, B, C is 84 km and fourth man D joins them the average weight of the four becomes 80 km. If E whose wt. is 3 kg more than D replaces A, then the average wt. of B, C, D and E becomes 79 kg. Find the weight of A.
  - (A) 75 kg
- (B) 80 kg
- (C) 70 kg
- (D) 85 kg
- (E) None of these
- 9. A man walks from P to Q at the rate of 5 km an hour and returns from Q to P at the rate of 3 km an hour. What is the average rate in km per hour for the whole journey?
  - (A) 4
- (B) 15/4
- (C) 1/4
- (D) 9/2
- (E) None of these
- 10. A ship 40 km from shore springs a leak which admits  $3\frac{3}{4}$  quintals of water in 12 minutes. 60 quintals would suffice to sink the ship, But its pump can throw out 12 quintals of water in one hour. Find the average rate of sailing so that it may reach the shore just it begins to sink.
  - (A) 4 km/h
- (B) 4.5 km/h
- (C) 5 km/h
- (D) 6 km/h
- (E) None of these

# CHAPTER-6

# Simple Interest

Interest is the money paid for the use of money borrowed.

The sum borrowed is called the principal. The sum of interest and principal is called the amount.

If the interest is paid as it falls due, it is called the simple interest (S. I.)

If P is the principal, R is the rate, T is time and S. I. the simple interest, then

S.I. = 
$$\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$
  $P = \frac{S.I. \times 100}{R \times T}$   $R = \frac{S.I. \times 100}{P \times T}$   $R = \frac{S.I. \times 100}{P \times R}$ 

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** A sum of money amounts to Rs. 944 in 3 years at a simple interest. If the rate of interest be raised by 25% the sum amounts to 980 during the same period. Find the sum and the rate of interest.

Sol. 
$$\therefore$$
 Rs. 980 – Rs. 944 = 36.  
 $\therefore$  25% of interest = Rs. 36  
 $\therefore$  100% =  $\frac{36 \times 100}{25}$   
= Rs. 144  
Hence the interest of three years = Rs. 144.  
Therefore, Principal = 944 – 144 = Rs. 800  
Rate =  $\frac{144 \times 100}{800 \times 3} = 6\%$ 

**Example 2.** Mahajan lends out Rs. 9 on the condition that the loan is payable in 10 months by 10 equal instalmets of Re. 1. Find the rate per cent per annum.

**Sol.** Let the interest be Rs. x per month per rupee.

.. Interest on Rs. 9 for 1 month = 9xInterest on Rs. 8 for 1 month = 8xInterest on Rs. 7 for 1 month = 7xInterest on Rs. 6 for 1 month = 6xInterest on Rs. 5 for 1 month = 5xInterest on Rs. 4 for 1 month = 4xInterest on Rs. 3 for 1 month = 3x Interest on Rs. 2 for 1 month = 2x

Interest on Rs. 1 for 1 month = 1x

Hence

Total interest = 45x

But according to the problem this must be Re. 1

$$45x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{45}$$

Interest for 1 month on Re. 1 =  $\frac{1}{45}$ 

Interest for 12 month on Rs. 100 =  $\frac{100 \times 12}{45}$  %

$$= \frac{80}{3}\% = 26\frac{2}{3}\%.$$

Ans.

**Example 3.** A man deposits Rs. 5,600 in a bank at  $\frac{3}{4}$  % annual interest. After 6 months he withdraws Rs. 3,200 together with interest and after 6 months he withdraws the remaining money. How much does he get as interest?

**Sol.** S.I. or Rs. 5,600 for 6 months = 
$$\frac{5,600 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15/4}{100}$$
 = Rs. 105

He withdraw Rs. 3,200 together with interest, the remaining amount

$$= 5600 - 3200 = Rs. 2400$$

S.I. on Rs. 2,400 at the rate of 15/4 for  $\frac{1}{2}$  years

$$= \frac{2400 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15/4}{100} = \text{Rs.} 45$$

Total interest = 45 + 105= Rs. 150.

Ans.

- 1. What must will amount to Rs. 720 in 2 years 6 months at 5% per annum simple interest?
  - (A) Rs. 540
- (B) Rs. 640
- (C) Rs. 600
- (D) Rs. 700
- (E) None of these
- 2. A certain sum given on simple interest became double in 20 yrs. In how many years will it be four times?
  - (A) 40 years
- (B) 20 years
- (C) 60 years
- (D) 80 years
- (E) None of these
- 3. Find out the capital required to earn a monthly interest of Rs. 600 per month as 6% simple interest.
  - (A) Rs. 1,00,000

- (B) Rs. 1,20,000
- (C) Rs. 1,10,000
- (D) Rs. 1,30,000
- (E) None of these
- 4. A man derives his income from an investment of Rs. 2,000 at a certain rate of interest and Rs. 1,600 at 2% higher. The whole interest in 3 yrs. is Rs. 960. Find the rate of interest.
  - (A)  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (B)  $8\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (C) 8%
- (D)  $8\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (E) None of these
- 5. A sum of Rs. 1,550 was lent partly at 5% and partly at 8% simple interest. The total interest

received after 3 yrs. was Rs. 300. The ratio of money lent at 5% to 8% is :

- (A) 5:8
- (B) 8:5
- (C) 31:6
- (D) 16:15
- (E) None of these
- 6. Rs. 793 is divided into three parts as such that their amount after 2, 3, amd 4 yrs. may be equal, the rate of interest being 5%. Find ratio between these parts.
  - (A) 10:15:20
  - (B)  $\frac{1}{110}$ :  $\frac{1}{115}$ :  $\frac{1}{120}$
  - (C)  $\frac{1}{10}$ :  $\frac{1}{15}$ :  $\frac{1}{20}$
  - (D) 110:115:120
  - (E) None of these
- 7. A trader marks two prices on his goods one for the cash payment and the other at the credit of 1 month. What will be the ratio between the two prices if the rate of simple interest is 4% per annum?
  - (A) 25:26
- (B) 300:301

- (C) 12:13
- (D) 20:21
- (E) None of these
- 8. A man buys a house and pays Rs. 8,000 cash and Rs. 9,600 at 5 years credit at 4% per annum simple interest. Find the cash price of the house.
  - (A) Rs. 16,000
- (B) Rs. 17,600
- (C) Rs. 9,600
- (D) Rs. 15,000
- (E) None of these
- 9. Find the simple interest on Rs. 600 from 3rd March to 15th May of a year at 6% p.a.
  - (A) Rs. 3.60
- (B) Rs. 10·80
- (C) Rs. 14·40
- (D) Rs. 7·20
- (E) None of these
- 10. A sum of Rs. 2,600 is lent in two parts so that the interest on the first part for a period of 3 years at 5% may be equal to the interest on the second part for 6 years at 4%. The second part is equal to:
  - (A) Rs. 1,600
- (B) Rs. 1,300
- (C) Rs. 1,000
- (D) Rs. 1,200
- (E) None of these

# **Compound Interest**

Money is said to be lent at compound interest (C.I.) if the interest is not paid as soon as falls due, but is added to the Principal after a fixed period, so that the amount at the end of period becomes the principal for the next period. If A is the amount, C.I. is the compound interest, P is the principal, R is the rate, and t is the time, then

$$A = P \left( 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^{t}$$

$$C. I. = P \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^{t} - 1 \right]$$

Note: 1. If intrest is paid half yearly; time is doubled, and the rate is halved.

2. Compound interest for one year is equal to the simple interest for one year.

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** The simple interest on certain sum of money for 3 years at 4% is Rs. 303·60. Find the compound interest on the same sum for the same period at the same rate?

**Sol.** : S.I. = Rs. 
$$303.60$$
, R =  $4\%$ ,  $t = 3$  years.

$$P = \frac{303 \cdot 60 \times 100}{4 \times 3} = \text{Rs. } 2530$$

$$\therefore \qquad C. I. = P \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^t - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2530 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2530 \left[ \left( \frac{26}{25} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2530 \left[ \frac{17576 - 15625}{15675} \right]$$

$$= 2530 \left[ \frac{1951}{15625} \right]$$

$$= Rs. 315 \cdot 90$$

Ans.

**Example 2.** A sum of money put out at compound interest amounts in one year to Rs. 4050 and in three years to Rs. 4723·92. Find the original sum and the rate of interest.

Sol. 
$$4723.92 = P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^3$$
 ...(i) and  $4050 = P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)$  ...(ii)

Dividing (i) by (ii)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4723 \cdot 92}{4050} = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{472392}{405000} = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 4 \times 9 \times 9 \times 27 \times 27}{2 \times 25 \times 81 \times 10 \times 10} = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^{2}$$

Taking the square root of both sides

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 9 \times 27}{5 \times 9 \times 10} = 1 + \frac{R}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{27}{25} = 1 + \frac{R}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{25} = \frac{R}{100}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{2 \times 100}{25} = 8\%$$

Putting the value of R in equation (ii), we get,

$$\Rightarrow 4050 = P\left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)$$

$$= P \times \frac{27}{25}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{4050 \times 25}{27}$$

$$= Rs. 3750$$

**Example 3.** A sum of Rs. 13040 is borrowed at  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  per annum. Compound interest is to be repaid in two equal yearly instalments. Find the amount of each instalment.

Ans.

**Sol.** Let yearly instalment be Rs. *x* 

Now the amount in 1 year at the rate of  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ 

$$= 13040 \left( 1 + \frac{15}{4 \times 100} \right)$$
$$= Rs. 13529$$

 $\therefore$  Remaining money after the payment of 1 instalment = (Rs. 13529 – x)

Amount of (Rs. 13529 – x) in one year at the rate of interest of  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ 

$$= (13529 - x) \left( 1 + \frac{15}{4 \times 100} \right)$$
$$= (13529 - x) \frac{83}{80}$$

Now 
$$\frac{83}{80}(13529 - x) = x \Rightarrow (80 + 83)x = 83 \times 13529 \Rightarrow x = \frac{83 \times 13529}{163}$$

 $\therefore \qquad x = \text{Rs. 6889.} \qquad \text{Ans.}$ 

- 1. Kamal borrows Rs. 500 from a bank. If the bank charges interest at 6% per annum, how much amount shall he pay after 2 years?
  - (A) Rs. 560·00
- (B) Rs. 561·80
- (C) Rs. 572·70
- (D) Rs. 512·40
- (E) None of these
- 2. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles itself in 4 years. In how many years will it amount to 8 times?
  - (A) 6 years
- (B) 8 years
- (C) 12 years
- (D) 10 years
- (E) None of these
- 3. Find the compound interest of Rs. 10,000 in 9 months at 4% per annum interest payable quarterly.
  - (A) Rs. 300
- (B) Rs. 310
- (C) Rs. 303
- (D) Rs. 303·01
- (E) None of these
- 4. Some money was lent on 4% C.I. If the difference in interest of second and the first year is Rs. 88, find out the sum.
  - (A) Rs. 50,000
  - (B) Rs. 60,000
  - (C) Rs. 65,000
  - (D) Rs. 55,000
  - (E) None of these

- 5. The population of a town is 50,000. It decreases by 20 per thousand per year. Find out the population after 2 years.
  - (A) 46,000
- (B) 46,200
- (C) 48,020
- (D) 48,320
- (E) None of these
- 6. If the population of a town at present is 10648 and the rate of increment is 10% per year. What was the population before 3 years?
  - (A) 10,000
- (B) 9,000
- (C) 11,000
- (D) 8,000
- (E) None of these
- 7. A father left a will of Rs. 16,400 for his two sons aged 17 and 18 years. They must get equal amounts when they are 20 years at 5% compound interest. Find the present share of the younger son.
  - (A) Rs. 8,000
- (B) Rs. 8,400
- (C) Rs. 8,200
- (D) Rs. 10,000
- (E) None of these
- 8. The compound interest on a sum of money for 2 years is Rs. 410 and the simple interest on the same sum for the same period and at the same rate is Rs. 400. Find the rate of interest.
  - (A) 4%
- (B) 3%
- (C) 5%
- (D) 6%
- (E) None of these

# CHAPTER-8

# **Discount, Stock and Shares**

**Discount** is the general term applied to the rebate made in the amount of a bill in consideration of a cash payment.

**True discount and present worth**—Let the rate of interest be 5% per annum then Rs. 100 put out to interest will amount to Rs. 105 in a year.

Now suppose A has to pay Rs. 105 at the end of a year and if B accepts Rs. 100 as present payment of Rs. 105 due after a year, then a reduction of Rs. 5 is made in consideration of cash payment is called the *true discount* on Rs. 105 and 100 is called the *present worth*.

- (i) The sum due = present worth + True discount.
- (ii) True discount = Interest on present worth.

**Shares**—To start with the industries big capital is needed. Then the capital is divided into large number of equal shares and the public is asked to buy one or more shares of the company and become its share holder.

The profit of the company after a certain period is divided among the share holders in proportion to the share held by them. These profits. are called *Dividends*.

If a share of Rs. 10 fetched Rs. 10 cash the share is said to be *at par*. If share of Rs. 10 standing at Rs. 9 is said to be at *1 discount or 1 below par* and the share of Rs. 10 standing at Rs. 11 is at *1 premium or 1 above par*.

**Stock**—The capital of the company is known as **Stock**.

Stock can be sold or purchased like shares.

- A Rs. 400 note drawn upon 12th Aug. 1962 for 90 days is deposited at the bank on 17th Sept. 1962. The bank charges a 6½% discount. What will be the amount received by the depositor? (A year may be taken of 360 days).
  - (A) Rs. 395·20
- (B) Rs. 396·10
- (C) Rs. 397·40
- (D) Rs. 394·95
- (E) None of these

- 2. What is the cash value of Rs. 4500 stock at Rs. 86.75?
  - (A) Rs. 4000·50
- (B) Rs. 3900·25
- (C) Rs. 3903·75
- (D) Rs. 3894·25
- (E) None of these
- 3. A man invested Rs. 14400 in the hundred rupees shares of a company at 20% premium. If the company declares 5% dividend at the end of the year how much does he get?
  - (A) 720
- (B) 600

- (C) 500
- (D) 650
- (E) None of these
- 4. How much income shall be received by investing Rs. 1,260 in 3% stock at 84?
  - (A) Rs. 50
- (B) Rs. 55
- (C) Rs. 40
- (D) Rs. 45
- (E) None of these
- 5. A man invests Rs. 27000 partly in 6% stock at Rs. 126 and partial in 5% stock at Rs. 120. If his income is the same from both stocks find the two investments.
  - (A) 1300 and 1400
  - (B) 1250 and 1450
  - (C) 12600 and 14400
  - (D) 1360 and 1340
  - (E) None of these
- 6. I invest Rs. 12,805 in the 4% stock at Rs.

 $98\frac{1}{4}\%$ . When they have risen to Rs.  $102\frac{5}{8}\%$ , I

sell and reinvest the proceeds at Rs.  $105\frac{5}{8}\%$  in

- $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ . Find the change in my income (Brockerage being 25 paisa per share).
- (A) Rs. 47 increase (B) Rs. 50 increase
- (C) Rs. 48 increase (D) Rs. 45 increase
- (E) None of these
- 7. A person finds that if he invests his money in the  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  stock at Rs. 96, his income will be greater by Rs. 100 than if he invests in the 4% stock at Rs. 88. Find the money which he invests.
  - (A) Rs. 35,200
- (B) Rs. 1,05,600
- (C) Rs. 70,400
- (D) Rs. 17,600
- (E) None of these
- 8. If the rate of dividend is 5%, find the income by purchasing 20 shares of Rs. 50 each at Rs. 50
  - (A) Rs. 60
- (B) Rs. 50
- (C) Rs. 40
- (D) Rs. 30
- (E) None of these

# CHAPTER-9

# **Work and Time**

In each of the questions related to work and time, first of all the work done in 1 day is calculated. Then time taken to do total work is calculated by dividing 1 by the work done in one day. In other words.

Work done in 1 day =  $\frac{1}{\text{Total number of days rquired to complete the work}}$ 

and total number of days required to complete the work =  $\frac{1}{\text{work done in 1 day}}$ 

If a person completes a work in 10 days, then his work for 1 day =  $\frac{1}{10}$  and if a person does

 $\frac{1}{10}$  work in one day, then he will complete the whole work in  $1 \div \frac{1}{10} = 10$  days.

*Note* -1. If A completes a work in x days and B in y days then ratio of works done by in 1 day will be y:x.

2. If A does twice of the work done by B, then the ratio between the works done by A and B will be 2:1.

If the number of days to complete the work is less than the number of people required to complete the work will be more. In other words the ratio in which the number of people will increase, the number of days decreased will be in the ratio. For example, if 5 people complete a work in 4 days, then number of days required by 1 person to complete will be  $4 \times 5 = 20$  days.

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** 16 boys take 12 days to complete a work while 12 men do the same work in 8 days 16 men began to work. After 3 days 6 men left but 4 boys joined them. In how many days will be the remaining work be completed?

**Sol.** 16 boys do in 12 days 1 work

$$\therefore \qquad 1 \text{ boy will do in 1 day } = \frac{1}{16 \times 12} = \frac{1}{192}$$
Similarly 1 man will do in 1 day =  $\frac{1}{12 \times 8} = \frac{1}{96}$ 

$$\frac{\text{Work of 1 boy}}{\text{Work of 1 man}} = \frac{\frac{1}{192}}{\frac{1}{96}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Work of 2 boys = Work of 1 man

$$\therefore$$
 (16 – 6) men + 4 boys = 10 men + 2 men = 12 men

Ans.

and work done by 16 men in 3 days = 
$$\frac{1}{96} \times 16 \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Remaining work} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore 12 \text{ men do } \frac{1}{2} \text{ work in } = \frac{8 \times 12 \times 1}{12 \times 2} = 4 \text{ days} \mathbf{Ans.}$$

**Example 2.** 16 men can do a piece of work in 16 dyas. 4 days after they started the work, 8 more men joined them. How many days will they now take to complete the remaining work?

**Sol.** Work done by 16 men in 16 days = 1

... Work done by 16 men in 4 days 
$$=$$
  $\frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$ 

Remaining work  $=$   $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ 

Total no. of men now  $=$   $16 + 8 = 24$ 
 $\therefore$  16 men do 1 work in  $=$  6 days

$$\therefore \qquad 24 \text{ men do } \frac{3}{4} \text{ work in } = \frac{16 \times 16 \times 3}{24 \times 4} = 8 \text{ days}$$

**Example 3.** Ramesh can do a work in 20 days. He worked alone for 10 days. Remaining work was completed with the help of Dinesh in 2 days. In how many days will the work be completed by both together?

Sol. Work of Ramesh for 1 day = 
$$\frac{1}{20}$$
  
.: Workd of Ramesh for 10 dyas =  $\frac{1}{20} \times 10 = \frac{1}{2}$   
Remaining work =  $1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\therefore$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$  work is done by (Ramesh + Dinesh) = 2 days

$$\therefore$$
 1 work is done by (Ramesh + Dinesh) =  $2 \times 2 = 4$  days

**Example 4.** A water tank is filled by a pipe P alone in 30 minutes and by pipe Q alone in 40 minutes. Pipe R can empty the same tank in 25 minutes. If all the three pipes are opened together, how long will they take to fill the tank?

Sol. Part of tank filled by P in 1 minute 
$$= \frac{1}{30}$$

Part of tank filled by Q in 1 minute  $= \frac{1}{40}$ 

Part emptied by R in 1 minute  $= \frac{1}{25}$ 

Tank filled by  $(P + Q + R)$  in 1 minute  $= \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{20 + 15 - 24}{600} = \frac{11}{600}$ 
 $\frac{11}{600}$  part is filled in  $= 1$  minute

Full tank is filled in  $= \frac{600}{11} = 54 \frac{6}{11}$  minutes

Ans.

**Example 5.** Sohan completes  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the work daily. If Sohan and Deepak together complete the work in 6 days, then in how many days will Deepak alone take to complete the work?

Work of Sohan for 1 day =  $\frac{1}{10}$ Sol. work of (Sohan + Deepak) for 1 day =  $\frac{1}{6}$ Work of Deepak for 1 day =  $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{15}$  $\frac{1}{15}$  work is done by Deepak in =1 day 1 work is done by Deepak in = 15 days Ans. **EXERCISE 9** (C) 3 hours (D) 2 hours 1. 14 persons can complete a work in 16 days. (E) None of these 8 persons started the work 12 days after they started the work 8 more persons joined them. 6. Ganesh, Ram and Sohan together can do a work in 16 dyas. If Ganesh and Ram together How many days will they take to complete can do the same work in 24 days then, how the remaining work? long will take Sohan alone to do the same (A) 12 work? (D) 5 (C) 9 (B) 24 days (A) 42 days (E) None of these 36 days (D) 48 days (C) 2. 15 men can complete a work in 10 days while None of these (E) 20 boys can complete the same work in 15 7. A and B together can do a work in 8 days. If days. How many days will 10 men and 10 A alone can do it in 12 days, then in how boys together take to complete the same many days can B alone do it? work? (A) 12 (A) 10 (B) 8 (C) 24 (D) 28 (C) 12 (D) 9 (E) None of these (E) None of these 8. A and B together can do a work in 24 days. B 3. 14 workers can make 1400 toys in 5 days. One day after they strated the work 14 more alone does its  $\frac{1}{3}$  part in 12 days. How long workers joined them. How many days will will A alone take to do the remaining work? they take to complete the remaining work? (A) 48 (B) 36 (A) 2 (C) 24 (D) 72 (D)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ (C) 4 (E) None of these 9. Ram, Dilip and Shekhar can complete a work (E) None of these in 20 days. If Ram and Dilip together can 4. 14 men can complete a work in 12 days. 4 complete the same work in 30 days, then how days after they started the work, 2 more men long will Shekhar take to complete it? joined them. How many days will they take to (A) 60 (B) 62 complete the remaining work? (C) 40 (D) 56 (A) 9 (B) 5 (E) None of these (C) 6 (D) 7 10. A and B separately can complete a work in 6 (E) None of these days and 3 days respectively. If they work 5. Rohan and Sunil separately can complete a together, then in how many days will they work in 8 hours and 4 hours respectively. complete the work. How much time will they take when working (A) 4 (B) 3 (C) (D) 5 (A)  $2\frac{2}{3}$  hours (B)  $1\frac{1}{3}$  hours (E) None of these

# **Speed, Time and Distance**

## **Main Formulae**

1. Distance = Speed × Time 2. Speed =  $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$  3. Time =  $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$ 

*Note*—While using the formulae given above, main consideration is of their units.

- (i) If distance is given in kilometre, then speed should be in km/hr and time in hours.
- (ii) If distance is given in metre, then speed should be in m/sec and time in seconds.
- (iii) If speed is given in km/hr, then in order to convert it, in m/sec, it is multiplied by  $\frac{5}{18}$ .

**For example,** 18 km/hr = 18 ×  $\frac{5}{18}$  = 5 m/sec

(iv) If speed is given in m/sec, then in order to convert it, in km/hr, it is multiplied by  $\frac{18}{5}$ .

**For example,**  $10 \text{ m/sec} = 10 \times \frac{18}{5} = 36 \text{ km/hr}$ 

# Relative speed

- (i) If two trains are going in the same direction, then their relative speed is equal to the difference of their speeds.
- (ii) If two trains are going in opposite direction, then their relative speed is equal to the sum of their speeds.

**Ratio**—(i) If the ratio between the speeds of two moving objects be a:b, then the ratio between the times in covering the same distance will be b:a.

(ii) If two objects A and B moving in opposite directions from two different place and reach at the common place in  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  hours respectively

Then  $\frac{\text{Speed of A}}{\text{Speed of B}} = \sqrt{\frac{t_2}{t_1}}$  *i.e.*, speed is inversely proportional to time.

### Average speed

If a moving object travels from A to B at the speed of x km/hr and from B to A at the speed of y km/hr, then

Its average speed for the whole journey =  $\frac{2xy}{(x+y)}$  km/hr.

# Some Instructions in concern with train

1. When a train is clearing a pole or a man, then distance covered by the train is equal to its length.

- 2. When a train passes a platform or a bridge or a tunnel, then distance covered is equal to the sum of its length and the length of the platform or bridge or tunnel.
- 3. When a moving train crosses another train, then distance covered is equal to the sum of the lengths of both the trains.
- 4.  $x_1$  metre long train is moving with  $y_1$  metre/sec and  $x_2$  metre long another train is moving with  $y_2$  metre/sec.
  - (i) If both the trains are running in the same direction then time taken by fast train to cross the slow train

$$= \frac{x_1 + x_2}{y_1 \sim y_2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Sum of the lengths of both trains}}{\text{Difference of their speeds}}$$

(ii) If the trains are running in opposite directions then time taken to pass one another

$$= \frac{x_1 + x_2}{y_1 + y_2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Sum of the lengths of both trains}}{\text{Some of their speeds}}$$

**Example**—A train 100 metre long is running at the speed of 21 km/hr and another train 150 metre long is running at the speed of 36 km/hr in the same direction. How long will the faster train take to pass the first train?

Sol.: Sum of the lengths of both the trains = 
$$x_1 + x_2 = 100 + 150$$
  
=  $250 \text{ m}$   
Difference of their speeds =  $y_1 \sim y_2 = 21 \sim 36$   
=  $15 \text{ km/hr}$   
=  $15 \times \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/sec}$   
=  $\frac{25}{6} \text{ m/sec}$   
 $\therefore$  Required time =  $\frac{250}{25} = 60 \text{ seconds}$  Ans.

### **Question with office concern**

A person walking at x km/hr reaches his office  $t_1$  minutes late. If he walks at y km/hr, he reaches there  $t_2$  minutes earlier, then

The distance of the office from his house =  $\frac{x \times y}{y - x} \times \frac{t_1 + t_2}{60}$  km.

**Example**—A person walking at  $\frac{1}{2}$  km/hr, reaches his office 6 minutes late. If he walks  $3\frac{1}{2}$  km/hr, he reaches there 6 minutes earlier. How far is the office from his house?

Sol.: Required distance 
$$= \frac{2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{6 + 6}{60} \text{ km}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}}{1} \times \frac{12}{60} \text{ km}$$
$$= \frac{35}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{4} \text{ km} = 1\frac{3}{4} \text{ km}$$
Ans.

Ans.

# **Boats and Stream**

- (i) If a boat or a swimmer moves against the stream, then it is called **upstream** and if it moves in the direction of stream, then it is called **Downstream**.
- (ii) When the speed of a boat or a swimmer is given, then we mean, the speed of the boat or swimmer in still water.

#### Main Formulae

If the speed of a swimmer or a boat be x km/hr and the speed of the stream by y km/hr, then

(i) Speed of the boat or swimmer in down stream = u km/hr

$$= (x + y) \text{ km/hr}$$

(ii) Speed of the boat or swimmer in upstream = v km/hr

$$= (x - y) \text{ km/hr}$$

(iii) Speed of the boat or swimmer in still water =  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Speed of the boat upstream + speed of the

$$= \frac{1}{2}(u+v)$$

(iv) Speed of the stream =  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Speed of boat downstream – speed of boat

$$= \frac{1}{2}(u-v)$$

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** A car takes 5 hours to cover a distance of 300 km. How much should the speed in km/hr be maintained to cover the same distance in  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the previous time ?

**Sol.** Distance = 
$$300 \text{ km}$$

Time = 
$$\frac{4}{5}$$
 of 5 = 4 hours

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Required speed } = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{300}{4}$$

**Example 2.** Lakshman covers a distance of 6 km in 45 minutes. If he covers half the distance in  $\frac{2}{3}$  rd of the time then, what speed should he maintain to cover the remaining distance in remaining time?

**Sol.** Total distance = 6 km

Total time = 45 minutes

 $\therefore$  Time taken to cover the distance of 3 km =  $45 \times \frac{2}{3} = 30$  minutes

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Remaining time} = 45 - 30 = 15 \text{ minutes}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \text{ hour}$$

and remaining distance = 
$$6 - 3 = 3 \text{ km}$$
  

$$\therefore \text{Required speed} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{4}} = 12 \text{ km/hr}$$
Ans.

**Example 3.** A man coveres a distance of 160 km at 64 km/hr and next 160 km at 80 km/hr. What is his average speed for his whole journey of 320 km?

Sol. Total time = 
$$\frac{160}{64} + \frac{160}{80}$$
  
=  $4.5$  hours  
and total distance =  $160 + 160$   
=  $320$  km  
 $\therefore$  Average speed =  $\frac{320}{4.5} = 71.11$  km/hr Ans.

#### **Short cut Method:**

Average speed = 
$$\frac{2 \times \text{First speed} \times \text{Second speed}}{(\text{First speed} + \text{Second speed})}$$
$$= \frac{2 \times 64 \times 80}{(64 + 80)}$$
$$= \frac{10240}{144}$$
$$= 71.11 \text{ km/hr}$$

Ans.

**Example 4.** What will be the length of the train P when it is running at 60 km/hr and crosses another train Q running in opposite direction, in 18 seconds? In order to answer this question which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient?

- (a) Length of the train Q is 80 metre
- (b) Speed of the train Q is 90 km/hr

Sol. Both statements (a) and (b) together are necessary

The trains are running in opposite directions

If the length of the train P be x metre.

Then 
$$x + 80 = \frac{125}{3} \times 18$$
  
⇒  $x + 80 = 750$   
∴  $x = 750 - 80 = 670 \text{ m}$  Ans.

**Example 5.** A boat takes 3 hour to go from P to Q downstream and from Q to P upstream. What is the speed of the boat in still water? To know the answer of this question, the knowledge of which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient?

- (a) The distance between P and Q is 6 km.
- (b) The speed of the river is 2 km/hr.

**Sol.** Both statements (a) and (b) together are necessary to the question.

Let the speed of the boat in still water be x km/hr.

.. Speed of the boat down stream = 
$$(x + 2)$$
 km/hr  
and speed of the boat upstream =  $(x - 2)$  km/hr  
.. 
$$3 = \frac{6}{x + 2} + \frac{6}{x - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{x + 2} + \frac{1}{x - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x - 2 + x + 2}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = x^2 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$$

Now *x* can be calculated.

Ans.

### **EXERCISE 10**

- A railway train crosses another train which is running in opposite direction with speed of 80 km/hr, in 12 seconds. To find the speed of the first train, the knowledge of which of the two statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient?
  - (a) Length of the first train.
  - (b) Length of the second train.
  - (A) Either (a) or (b) alone is sufficient
  - (B) Only (b) is sufficient
  - (C) (a) and (b) both together are needed
  - (D) (a) and (b) together is also not sufficient
  - (E) Only (a) alone is sufficient
- 2. A boat takes 3 hour to go from P to Q downstream and from Q to P upstream. What is the speed of the boat in still water? To know the answer of this question the knowledge of which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient?
  - (a) The speed of the current is 1 km/hr.
  - (b) The distance between P and Q is 4 km.
  - (A) (a) and (b) together are not sufficient
  - (B) (a) and (b) together are needed
  - (C) (a) alone is sufficient
  - (D) (b) alone is sufficient
  - (E) Either (a) or (b) is sufficient

- 3. A train running with a uniform speed crosses a platform in 20 seconds. To determine the speed of the train, the knowledge of which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient?
  - (a) Length of the train
  - (b) Length of the platform
  - (A) Only (a) is sufficient
  - (B) Only (b) is sufficient
  - (C) Either (a) or (b) is sufficient

 $x = (2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}) = 2(1 \pm \sqrt{2})$ 

- (D) (a) and (b) together are also not sufficient
- (E) (a) and (b) both together are necessary
- 4. A train is running at the speed of 84 km per hour. If it passes a man walking in opposite direction at the speed of 6 km/hr in 4 seconds, what is the length of the train in metre?
  - (A) 75
- (B) 180
- (C) 200
- (D) 150
- (E) None of these
- 5. If a 100 metre long train which is moving at 50 km. per hour, crosses another train which is 120 metre long and moving in opposite direction in 6 seconds, what is the speed of the second train?
  - (A) 132 km/hr
- (B) 83 km/hr
- (C) 60 km/hr
- (D) 50 km/hr
- (E) None of these

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- 6. A train running at a speed of 120 km/hr crosses another train running in opposite direction in 9 seconds. To find out the length of the first train, the knowledge of which of the statements (P) and (Q) is/are sufficient?
  - (P) Speed of the second train
  - (Q) Length of the second train
  - (A) Only (P) is sufficient
  - (B) (Q) alone is sufficient
  - (C) Either (P) or (Q) is sufficient
  - (D) (P) and (Q) together are also not sufficient
  - (E) (P) and (Q) together are necessary
- 7. A boat travels from P to Q along the current and from Q to P against the current in 3 hours. If the speed of the boat in still water is 4 km/hr then, what is the distance between P and O?
  - (A) 8 km
- (B) 6 km
- (C) 12 km
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 8. A train running at 90 km/hr crosses a pole in 10 seconds. What is the length of the train?

- (A) 250 m
- (B) 150 m
- (C) 900 m
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 9. Train A, crosses another train B running in opposite direction in 9 seconds. What is the speed of the train A? To know the answer of this question the knowledge of which of the following statement is/are sufficient?
  - (i) Speed of the train B
  - (ii) Length of the train A
  - (iii) Length of the train B
  - (A) (i) alone is sufficient
  - (B) (ii) and (iii) together are necessary
  - (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) together are necessary
  - (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) together are not sufficient
  - (E) (i) and (ii) are sufficient?
- 10. 150 metre long train takes 10 seconds to pass a man who is going in the same direction at the speed of 2 km/hr. What is the speed of the train?
  - (A) 52 km/hr
- (B) 56 km/hr
- (C) 84 km/hr
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

# **Unitary Method**

The method in which the value of a unit is first found is called the Unitary Method. Therefore, in solving any question by this method the value of 1 unit is first found and then the value of those units is found which is to be found.

The following points are to be kept in mind while solving the questions by this method:

- 1. The term in which the answer is to be calculated, is always put to the right hand side.
- 2. The term to the right hand side is never put in the denominator.
- 3. If on reducing to the unit, a smaller result is expected, then the right hand term is divided by the left hand term.
- 4. If on reducing to the unit, a greater result is expected, then the right hand term is multiplied by the left hand term.

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** The price of one dozen pens is Rs. 540. What will be the price of 319 such pens?

Sol. 
$$\therefore$$
 Price of 12 pens = Rs. 540  
 $\Rightarrow$  Price of 1 pen =  $\frac{540}{12}$   
 $\therefore$  Price of 319 pens =  $\frac{540 \times 319}{12}$  = Rs. 14355

Ans.

**Example 2.** A chair costs Rs. 341 and a table costs Rs. 852. What will be the approximate cost of 5 dozens of chairs and 4 dozens of tables?

```
Sol. 5 \text{ dozens} = 12 \times 5 = 60

and 4 \text{ dozen} = 12 \times 4 = 48

\therefore Cost of 1 chair = Rs. 341

\Rightarrow Cost of 60 chairs = 341 \times 60 = Rs. 20460

and cost of 1 table = Rs. 852

\Rightarrow Cost of 48 tables = 852 \times 48 = Rs. 40896

\therefore Cost of 5 dozens of chairs and 4 dozens of tables

= 20460 + 40896 = Rs. 61356
```

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**Example 3.** A tank can be filled by 20 buckets each of capacity 13·5 litre. If the capacity of each bucket be 9 litre, how many bucket will fill the same tank?

**Sol.** To fill the tank the number of buckets each of capacity 13.5 litre required is 20.

⇒ To fill the tank the number of buckets each of capacity 1 litre required is

$$= 20 \times 13.5$$

:. To fill the tank the number of buckets each of capacity 9 litre required is

$$=\frac{20 \times 13.5}{9} = 30 \text{ buckets.}$$
 Ans.

**Example 4.** If 4 men or 7 women do a work in 60 days, in how many days will 8 men and 7 women finish the same work?

Sol. : Work of 4 men = work of 7 women

: Work of 1 man = work of  $\frac{7}{4}$  women

: Work of 8 men = work of  $\frac{7}{4} \times 8 = 14$  women

: Work of 8 men and 7 women = work of (14 + 7) = 21 women

: 7 women complete the work in 60 days.  $\Rightarrow$  1 woman complete the work in  $(60 \times 7)$  days.

 $\therefore$  21 women will complete the work in  $=\frac{60 \times 7}{21} = 20$  days

Ans.

- 1. If the weight of 13 metre long rod is 23·4 kg, what is the weight of 6 metre long rod?
  - (A) 7.2 kg
- (B) 10·8 kg
- (C) 12·4 kg
- (D) 18·0 kg
- (E) None of these
- 2. If the cost of three dozens mangoes is Rs. 245, what will be the approximate cost of 353 mangoes?
  - (A) Rs. 2,200
- (B) Rs. 2,000
- (C) Rs. 2,400
- (D) Rs. 2,600
- (E) None of these
- 3. If the cost of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of kg is Rs. 0.60, then what is the cost of 200 gm.
  - (A) 42 paise
- (B) 48 paise
- (C) 40 paise
- (D) 50 paise
- (E) None of these
- 4. The cost of 2 tables is equal to the cost of 5 chairs. If the difference of the cost of one table and one chair is Rs. 1,200, then the cost of one chair is ?
  - (A) Rs. 500
- (B) Rs. 400
- (C) Rs. 800
- (D) Rs. 600
- (E) None of these
- 5. When a 192 metre long rod is cut down into small pieces of length 3·2 metre each. Then how many pieces are available?
  - (A) 52
- (B) 68
- (C) 62
- (D) 58
- (E) None of these

- 6. 357 mangoes cost Rs. 1517·25, then what is the cost of 49 dozen of mangoes?
  - (A) Rs. 2,500
- (B) Rs. 2,600
- (C) Rs. 3,000
- (D) Rs. 2,200
- (E) None of these
- 7. Cost of 7000 bricks is Rs. 5740. Cost of luggage to carry the bricks to the building place is Rs. 805. What is the cost at per thousand bricks?
  - (A) Rs. 900
- (B) Rs. 800
- (C) Rs. 935
- (D) Rs. 750
- (E) None of these
- 8. Five dozen toys are packed in a box and 98 boxes are kept in one tempo. How many tempoes can lift 2,9400 toys in one round?
  - (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 6
- (E) None of these
- 9. Cost of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th dozen of bananas is Rs. 2·38, then what is the approximate cost of 42 dozen of bananas?
  - (A) Rs. 430
- (B) Rs. 540
- (C) Rs. 380
- (D) Rs. 400
- (E) None of these
- 10. Cost of 1 chair is Rs. 214 and cost of one table, is Rs. 937, then what is the approximate cost of 6 dozen chairs and 4 dozen tables?
  - (A) Rs. 60,000
- (B) 58,000
- (C) 55,000
- (D) 62,000
- (E) None of these

# **Problems Based on Ages**

Generally problems based on ages are asked in all competitive examinations. These questions are solved with the help of Algebra. Therefore, the knowledge of equations is essential for this. But simple formulae are also helpful in solving some problems.

### **Essential points:**

- 1. If the present age of A is x years, the age of A, n years ago was (x n) years and the age of A after n years will be (x + n) years.
- 2. The present ages of A and B are x years and y years respectively. If the age of A is 3 times the age of B, then the equation will be as follows:

$$x = 3y$$
 or, 
$$x - 3y = 0$$

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** The ratio between the present ages of Naveen and Prabhat is 4:5. If after 5 years the ratio of the present age of Prabhat and the age of Prabhat at that time is 7:8, what will be the ratio between the present age of Naveen and Naveen's age after 4 years?

**Sol.** Let the present age of Naveen be 4x years

∴ Present age of Prabhat = 
$$5x$$
 years

∴  $\frac{5x}{5x+5} = \frac{7}{8}$ 

⇒  $40x = 35x + 35$ 

⇒  $40x - 35x = 35$ 

⇒  $5x = 35$ 

∴  $x = 7$ 

∴ Present age of Naveen =  $4 \times 7 = 28$  years.

and age of Naveen after 4 years =  $28 + 4 = 32$  years

∴ Reqd. ratio =  $\frac{28}{32} = 7 : 8$ 

Ans.

**Example 2.** Pushpa was married 6 years ago. Her present age is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times of the age at the time of her marriage. Her son's age is  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of her present age. What is the present age of her son?

**Sol.** Let the present age of Pushpa be *x* years

$$x = (x-6)\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 5x-30$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30$$

$$\therefore \text{ Her son's age } = \frac{x}{10} = \frac{30}{10} = 3 \text{ years}$$
Ans.

**Example 3.** Atul is 30 years younger than his uncle today. 5 years ago Atul was  $\frac{1}{4}$ th as old as his uncle. How old will Atul's uncle be 5 years from today?

**Sol.** Let the present age of the uncle be *x* years

∴ Atul's present age = 
$$(x - 30)$$
 years  
and uncle's age 5 years ago =  $(x - 5)$  years  
∴ Atul's age 5 years ago =  $(x - 30 - 5)$  years =  $(x - 35)$  years  
∴  $(x - 5)\frac{1}{4} = x - 35$   
⇒  $4x - 140 = x - 5$   
⇒  $4x - x = -5 + 140$   
⇒  $3x = 135$   
∴  $x = \frac{135}{3} = 45$  years  
∴ Age of uncle after 5 years =  $45 + 5 = 50$  years

**Example 4.** Age of Satish who is 40 years old, is  $\frac{4}{7}$  times of Madan and Madan is older than Ajay by 50 years. If Vijay's age is just between the age of Ramesh and Ajay and Ramesh is 30 years old, what is age of Vijay?

**Example 5.** If from the present age of Guljar 6 years is subtracted and the remainder is divided by 18, the result is the present age of his grandson Anup. If Anup is 2 years younger to Mahesh and Mahesh at present is 5 years old, what is the present age of Guljar?

**Sol.** Let the present ages of Guljar and Anup be x years and y years respectively.

According to the first condition

$$\frac{x-6}{18} = y$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = 18y + 6 \qquad \dots (1)$$

According to the second condition

$$y = 5-2$$

$$y = 3$$

$$x = 6+54=60$$
...(2)

.. The present age of Guljar is 60 years.

Ans.

Ans.

# **EXERCISE 12**

- 1. The ratio between the present ages of Sudhir and Madan is 4:5. If after five years the ratio of their ages becomes 5:6, what is the present age of Sudhir?
  - (A) 18 years
- (B) 20 years
- (C) 22 years
- (D) 21 years
- (E) None of these
- 2. 5 years ago, the age of Lata was two times the age of Arun. 10 years hence from today the age of Lata will be  $\frac{4}{3}$  times the age of Arun.

What is the present age of Lata?

- (A) 20 years
- (B) 22 years
- (C) 24 years
- (D) 18 years
- (E) None of these
- 3. The ratio between the present ages of Kunal and Ganesh is 3:5. If 4 years hence Kunal will be younger than Ganesh by 12 years, what is the present age of Kunal?
  - (A) 17 years
- (B) 19 years
- (C) 22 years
- (D) 16 years
- (E) None of these
- 4. If a son is younger than his father by 25 years and the father was 45 years old 4 years ago, what will be the total age of the father and son after 5 years?
  - (A) 82 years
- (B) 88 years
- (C) 83 years
- (D) 78 years
- (E) None of these
- 5. The sum of the ages of Yogesh, Prakash and Sameer is 93 years. 10 years ago the ratio of their ages was 2:3:4. What is the present age of Sameer?
  - (A) 32 years
- (B) 24 years
- (C) 34 years
- (D) 42 years
- (E) None of these
- 6. After 6 years Pradhan's age will be  $\frac{3}{7}$  times the age of his father. 10 years ago the ratio in

the age of Pradhan and his father was 1:5. What is the present age of Pradhan's father?

- (A) 40 years
- (B) 50 years
- (C) 56 years
- (D) Data is inadequate
- (E) None of these
- 7. The age ratio in the ages of A and B, 1 year ago was 3: 4. While it will be 5: 6 after 1 year. What is the present age of B?
  - (A) 3 years
  - (B) 4 years
  - (C) 6 years
  - (D) Data is inadequate
  - (E) None of these
- 8. The ratio in the ages of Vimal and Aruna is 3:5 and the sum of their ages is 80 years. What will be the ratio in their ages after 10 years?
  - (A) 3:2
- (B) 3:5
- (C) 2:3
- (D) 1:2
- (E) None of these
- 9. The age of Sushil 6 years ago was three times the age of Snehal. 6 years hence the age of Sushil would be  $\frac{5}{3}$  times that of Snehal. What is the present age of Snehal.
  - (A) 14 years
- (B) 22 years
- (C) 18 years
- (D) 21 years
- (E) None of these
- 10. The ratio in the present ages of Ramesh and Jayesh is 3: 2. Four years ago Ramesh's age was more than Jayesh's age by 6 years. What is the present age of Jayesh?
  - (A) 18 years
  - (B) 12 years
  - (C) 6 years
  - (D) Data is inadequate
  - (E) None of these

# CHAPTER-13

# **Problems Based on Fraction**

**Fraction**—The relation to represent some part of the body to the whole body is known *Fraction*.

For Example  $-\frac{4}{5}$  means 4 parts taken out of 5 equal parts of body.

One-quarter part of the body =  $\frac{1}{4}$  of it

One-third part of the body  $=\frac{1}{3}$  of it

Half part of the body  $=\frac{1}{2}$  of it

Three-fourth part of the body =  $\frac{3}{4}$  of it

Whole part of the body = 1 of it

One-seventh part of the body =  $\frac{1}{7}$  of it

and One-fifth part of the body  $=\frac{1}{5}$  of it

Numerator — The upper part of a fraction is known as numerator of the fraction.

**Denominator**—The lower part of a fraction is known as denominator of the fraction.

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** Prakash gave one-fourth of his money to Sameer in turn gave half of what he received to Jayesh. If the difference between the money left with Prakash and the money received by Jayesh is of Rs. 500, what did Sameer get from prakash?

**Sol.** Let the money initially with Prakash be Rs. x

 $\therefore$  Money received by Sameer from Prakash = Rs.  $\frac{x}{4}$ 

and money received by Jayesh =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x}{4}$ 

= Rs.  $\frac{x}{8}$ 

 $\therefore \qquad \text{Money left with Prakash} = x - \frac{x}{4}$ 

= Rs.  $\frac{3x}{4}$ 

$$\frac{3x}{4} - \frac{x}{8} = 500$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{8} = 500$$

$$\therefore x = 500 \times \frac{8}{5}$$

$$= Rs. 800$$

$$\therefore \text{ Money received by Sameer from Prakash } = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$= \frac{800}{4}$$

$$= Rs. 200 \text{ Ans.}$$

**Example 2.** Prashant gave 30% of his money to Tarun. Tarun in turn gave  $\frac{2}{3}$  rd of what he received to Jayesh. Jayesh gave Rs. 100 from the money he received to a taxi driver, then he is left with Rs. 300. What was the money with Prashant initially?

**Sol.** Let the money initially with Prashant be Rs. x.

∴ Money received by Tarun from Prashant = 
$$30\%$$
 of  $x$ 

$$= Rs. \frac{3x}{10}$$
and money received by Jayesh from Tarun =  $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3x}{10}$ 

$$= Rs. \frac{x}{5}$$
∴ 
$$\frac{x}{5} - 100 = 300$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{5} = 300 + 100$$

$$= 400$$
∴ 
$$x = 400 \times 5$$

$$= Rs. 2000$$
Ans.

**Example 3.**  $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the money of Nikhil is equal to  $\frac{1}{6}$ th part of the money of Yogesh. If total sum of money of both is equal to Rs. 600 then. What is the difference of their money?

**Sol.** Let the money with Nikhil be Rs. *x* 

**Example 4.** 70 cm long wire is cut into two parts such that first part is equal to  $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the second part. What is the length of the small wire?

**Sol.** Let the length of the second part be x cm

∴ Length of the first part 
$$= \frac{2x}{5}$$
 cm  
∴  $x + \frac{2x}{5} = 70$   
⇒  $\frac{7x}{5} = 70$   
∴  $x = \frac{70 \times 5}{7} = 50$   
∴ Length of the small wire  $= 70 - 50$ 

= 20 cm

**Example 5.** In an office there are 114 tables and 129 chairs. If  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the tables and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the chairs are broken, how many people work in the office when each person requires one table and one chair?

re broken, how many people work in the office when each person requires one table and one cha

Sol. No. of tables broken =  $\frac{1}{6} \times 114 = 19$ and no. of chairs broken =  $\frac{1}{3} \times 129 = 43$ 

... No. of tables in working order = 114 - 19 = 95 and no. of chairs in working order = 129 - 43 = 86

: 1 chair and 1 table are required by each person

:. Reqd. number of working persons = 86

Ans.

Ans.

- 1. A tank is filled with  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of it with water. If 5 litre of water is added to it, the tank is filled with  $\frac{4}{5}$  part of it. What is the capacity of the tank?
  - (A) 100 litre
- (B) 120 litre
- (C) 50 litre
- (D) 110 litre
- (E) None of these
- 2. 1/3 part of the marks obtained by Gauri in History are equal to the marks obtained by her in Geography. If her total marks in these both subjects are equal to 160, how many marks did she get in Geography?
  - (A) 50
- (B) 62
- (C) 45
- (D) 40
- (E) None of these

- 3. Arun buys a shirt for Rs. 180. He buys a kurta whose cost is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the cost of the shirt and also a saree whose cost is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times of the cost of the shirt for his wife. How much did he spend for all these items?
  - (A) Rs. 450
- (B) Rs. 500
- (C) Rs. 600
- (D) Rs. 380
- (E) None of these
- 4. Out of 150 donors,  $\frac{1}{3}$  are men and remaining are women. Each male donor donates Rs. 2,000 per year and each female donor donates  $\frac{1}{5}$  of that amount. What is the total yearly collection through donations?
  - (A) Rs. 1,50,000
- (B) Rs. 1,50,250

- (C) Rs. 1,40,350 (D)
  - (D) Rs. 1,40,200
- (E) None of these
- 5. A 63 cm long wire is to cut into two pieces such that one piece will be  $\frac{2}{5}$  as long as the other. How many centimetre will the shorter piece be?
  - (A) 16 cm
- (B) 45 cm
- (C) 22 cm
- (D) 18 cm
- (E) None of these
- 6. The width of a rectangular hall is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of its length. If the area of the hall is 300 sq. m, what is the difference between its length and breadth?
  - (A) 4 m
- (B) 5 m
- (C) 15 m
- (D) 8 m
- (E) None of these
- 7. Prabodh gave a portion of his money to Subodh. Subodh in turn gave one-third of what he received to Amal and Amal gave one-half of what he received to Prabir. If Prabir got Rs. 5, how much money did Prabodh have?
  - (A) Rs. 520
  - (B) Rs. 480
  - (C) Rs. 660
  - (D) Data is inadequate
  - (E) None of these

- 8.  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the girls and  $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of the boys participated in a social camp. Which part of the total students of the college took part?
  - (A)  $\frac{13}{40}$
  - (B)  $\frac{13}{80}$
  - (C)  $\frac{2}{13}$
  - (D) Data is inadequate
  - (E) None of these
- 9. One-fifth of Gopal's expenditure is equal to one-half of his savings. If his monthly income is Rs. 5,600 how much amount does he save per month?
  - (A) Rs. 1,350
- (B) Rs. 1,500
- (C) Rs. 1.680
- (D) Rs. 1,400
- (E) None of these
- 10. Ragni gave  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of her money to Jaya and Jaya gave  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of that money to Savita. If Savita got Rs. 450 from Jaya, then how much money Jaya get from Ragni?
  - (A) Rs. 1,800
  - (B) Rs. 2,000
  - (C) Rs. 1,860
  - (D) Data is inadequate
  - (E) None of these

# CHAPTER-14

# **Problems Based on Numbers**

To solve the questions based on numbers, the number is to be written in algebraic form. For the example let the number be x.

The numerator of a fraction is written in the following form—

Three-fourth of a number =  $x \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3x}{4}$ .

Two-third of a number =  $x \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2x}{3}$ .

Double of a number = 2x.

Thrice of a number = 3x.

20% of a number =  $\frac{x \times 20}{100} = \frac{x}{5}$ 

120% of a number = 
$$\frac{120x}{100} = \frac{6x}{5}$$
.

30% of 
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 of one-third of a number =  $x \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{30}{100}$ .

Three consecutive odd numbers are x, (x + 2) and (x + 4), or (x - 2), x and (x + 2), where x is an odd number.

Similarly three consecutive even numbers are x, (x + 2) and (x + 4) or (x - 2), x and (x + 2) where xis an even number.

#### Main Formulae:

(i) 
$$(x-y)^2 = (x+y)^2 - 4xy$$

(ii) 
$$(x + y)^2 = (x - y)^2 + 4xy$$

(i) 
$$(x-y)^2 = (x+y)^2 - 4xy$$
  
(iii)  $(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ 

(ii) 
$$(x + y)^2 = (x - y)^2 + 4xy$$
  
(iv)  $(x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$  and

(v) 
$$xy = \frac{1}{4} [(x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2]$$

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** The difference between the middle number of three consecutive odd numbers and the middle number of three consecutive even numbers is 7. What will be the difference between the total of these odd numbers and the total of those three even numbers?

**Sol.** Let three consecutive odd numbers be x, x + 2 and x + 4 and let three consecutive even numbers by y, y + 2 and y + 4

$$(x+2) - (y+2) = 7$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad x - y = 7$$

Sum of three consecutive odd numbers = 
$$x + x + 2 + x + 4$$
  
=  $3x + 6$ 

and sum of three consecutive even numbers 
$$= y + y + 2 + y + 4 = 3y + 6$$
  
 $\therefore$  Reqd. difference  $= (3x + 6) - (3y + 6) = 3x - 3y$   
 $= 3(x - y) = 3 \times 7 = 21$  Ans.

#### **Short-cut Method:**

Let three consecutive odd numbers be y - 2, y and y + 2 respectively

Total of these odd numbers = 3y

Let three consecutive even numbers be x - 2, x and x + 2 respectively

 $\therefore$  Total of these even numbers = 3x

x - y = 7

 $\therefore \qquad 3x - 3y = 21 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{Ans.}$ 

**Example 2.** When 40% of first number is added to the second number the second number becomes 1·2 times of itself. What is the ratio between the first and second numbers?

**Sol.** Let the first and second numbers be x and y respectively.

$$x \times \frac{40}{100} + y = 1.2y$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{2}{5} \times x = 1.2y - y$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 2x = 0.2y \times 5 = y$$

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \qquad x: y = 1:2$$
Ans.

**Example 3.** The difference of two numbers of two digit each is 24 while the sum of these two numbers is 102. What is the larger number?

Sol. : Larger number = 
$$\frac{\text{Sum of two numbers} + \text{Difference of two numbers}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{102 + 24}{2} = \frac{126}{2} = 63$$
Ans.

**Example 4.** The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 28 more than the average of these three numbers. What is the first of these three numbers?

**Sol.** Let the three consecutive even numbers be x, (x + 2) and (x + 4)

$$x + (x + 2) + (x + 4) = \frac{x + (x + 2) + (x + 4)}{3} + 28$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x + 6) \times 3 = 3x + 6 + 84$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x + 18 = 3x + 90$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 72$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{72}{6} = 12$$
Ans.

**Example 5.** The product of two numbers is 24 times the difference of these two numbers. If the sum of these numbers is 14, what is the larger number?

**Sol.** Let the larger number be x and the smaller be y

$$xy = 24(x - y) \qquad \dots (1)$$

and 
$$x + y = 14$$
 ...(2)

But 
$$(x-y)^2 = (x+y)^2 - 4xy$$

⇒ 
$$(x-y)^2 = (14)^2 - 96(x-y)$$
  
⇒  $(x-y)^2 + 96(x-y) - 196 = 0$   
⇒  $(x-y)^2 + 98(x-y) - 2(x-y) - 196 = 0$   
⇒  $(x-y)[x-y+98] - 2[x-y+98] = 0$   
∴  $(x-y) = 2 \text{ or } -98$   
When  $x+y = 14$   
and  $x-y = 2$   
∴  $x = 8$ 

	:		x = 8	
	Hence the larger number is 8		Ans.	
	EXERCISE 14			
1.	The sum of three consecutive add numbers is 20 more than the first number of these. What is the middle number?  (A) 7 (B) 8 (C) 12 (D) 9	6.	If one-third of a number is 10 more than one-fourth of the same number, what is 60% of that number?  (A) 144  (B) 24  (C) 18  (D) 72	
2.	(E) None of these The sum of three numbers is 174. The ratio of second number to the third number is 9:16 and the ratio of first to the third number is 1:4. What is the second number?  (A) 52	7.	and the number obtained by interchanging its digits is 63. What is the difference between its digits?	
	(B) 45 (C) 54 (D) Data is inadequate	0	(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8 (E) None of these	
3.	(E) None of these When 30% of one number is added to second number, the second number increases by one- fifth. What is the ratio of the first number to	8.	If the difference between the digits of a two digit number is 3 and the product of the digits is 18, what is the sum of the digits of that number?	
	the second number?  (A) 5:6 (B) 3:2 (C) 2:3 (D) 1:2		(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 7 (D) 6 (E) None of these	
4.	(E) None of these The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the position of the digits is 45. What is the diffe- rence between the digits of that number?	9.	If the sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 9 and the difference of those digits is 3, what is the product of the digits of the same number?	
	(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7 (E) None of these		(A) 9 (B) 36 (C) 18 (D) 72 (E) None of these	
5.	If on subtracting 28 from a number, the remainder is one-third of the number. What is	10.	If one-fourth of $\frac{3}{5}$ of two-third of number is	
	50% of the number?		34, what is 20% of the number?	
	(A) 23 (B) 24		(A) 68 (B) 36	
	(C) 22 (D) 36 (E) None of these		(C) 86 (D) 63 (E) None of these	

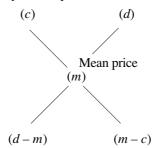
(E) None of these

# **Alligation**

**Rule of alligation**—If two different things, one of which is cheaper than the other, are mixed in a certain ratio to obtain a new mixture, the C.P. of the unit value of this new mixture is called the **average price** or **mean price**.

 $\therefore \frac{\text{Quantity of cheaper}}{\text{Quantity of dearer}} = \frac{\text{(C.P. of dearer)} - \text{(Mean Price)}}{\text{(Mean price)} - \text{(C.P. of cheaper)}}$ 

⇒ C.P. of unit quantity of cheaper C.P. of unit quantity of dearer



Cheaper quantity: dearer quantity

$$= (d-m): (m-c)$$

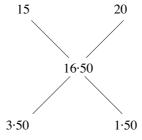
### **Some other Important Formulae**

1. In what ratio should two commodities of Rs. A per kg and Rs. B per kg respectively be mixed so that the resulting mixture may cost Rs. C per kg?

Reqd. ratio = 
$$\frac{C \sim B}{C \sim A}$$
  
=  $\frac{Mean price \sim Second price}{Mean price \sim First price}$ 

**Example**—A tea merchant blends two types of tea costing Rs. 15 per kg and Rs. 20 per kg each repectively. In what ratio should these two types of tea be mixed so that the resulting mixture may cost Rs. 16·50 per kg?

Sol.:



$$\therefore \qquad \text{Reqd. ratio} = \frac{3.50}{1.50}$$

$$= \frac{35}{15}$$

$$= 7:3$$
**Ans.**

2. When water is mixed in milk or any liquid in such a way that the resulting mixture may give a profit of x% when sold at the C.P. of the milk of liquid only then the ratio of water and milk is given by—

Water: Milk = 
$$x : 100$$

**Example**—In what ratio should water be mixed in the spirit so that there is a gain of  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$  when the resulting mixture is sold at the C.P. of the spirit only?

Sol.: Water: Spirit = 
$$16\frac{2}{3}$$
: 100  
=  $\frac{50}{3}$ : 100  
= 1:6 Ans.

### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** 21 litre of a mixture of 95% purity is obtained when two solutions are mixed. If the purity of one solution be 90% and of the purity of other be 97%, then how much solution of purity 97% is taken?

Sol. Ratio in solution of 90% and 97% = 
$$\frac{97-95}{95-90}$$
  
=  $\frac{2}{5} = 2:5$   
Reqd. quantity of second solution =  $\frac{5 \times 21}{(2+5)}$   
= 15 litre Ans.

**Example 2.** 9 litre are drawn from a cask full of water and it is then filled with milk. 9 litre of mixture are drawn and the cask is again filled with milk. The quantity of water now left in the cask is to that of the milk in at is as 16:9. How much mixture does the cask hold?

**Sol.** Let there be *x* litre of mixture in the cask

$$\frac{\text{Water left in the cask after 2 operations}}{\text{Whole quantity of milk in the cask}} = \left(\frac{x-9}{x}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{(16+9)} = \left(\frac{x-9}{x}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = \frac{x-9}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 5x-45$$
∴  $x = 45$  litre

Ans.

**Example 3.** A mixture of 20 kg of sprit and water contains 10% of water. How much water must be added to make 25% of the resulting mixture?

Sol. Quantity of water to be added

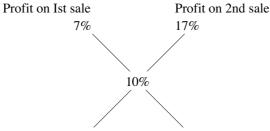
$$= \frac{\text{(Value of reqd. \% - value of present \%)}}{\text{(100\% - value of reqd. \%)}} \times \text{Quantity of solution}$$

$$= \frac{(25 - 10)}{(100 - 25)} \times 20$$

$$= \frac{15 \times 20}{75} = 4 \text{ kg}$$
Ans.

**Example 4.** A trader had 100 kg of Sugar. Some part of it he sold at 7% of profit and the rest at 17% of profit. If he got 10% of profit in all, then how much did he sell at 17% of profit?

Sol.



 $\therefore$  Quantity of first sugar : Quantity of Second sugar = 7:3

7%

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Quantity of 2nd sugar sold } = \frac{3 \times 100}{10} = 30 \text{ kg.} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

**Example 5.** In 60 litre of adultrated milk the ratio of milk and water is 2 : 1. How much water should be added in it so that the ratio of milk and water be 1 : 2.

Sol. Quantity of water to be added = 
$$\frac{\text{Reqd. ratio} - \text{Present ratio}}{1 - \text{reqd. ratio}} \times \text{Quantity of mixture}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\frac{2}{1+2} - \frac{1}{2+1}}{1 - \frac{2}{1+2}}\right) \times 60$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} \times 60 = 60 \text{ litre}$$
Ans.

- 1. A trader bought 50 kg of wheat of Rs. 7 per kg. and 20 kg. of wheat at Rs. 8 per kg. He mixed the two and sold the mixture at Rs. 10 per kg What is his profit?
  - (A) Rs. 510
- (B) Rs. 700
- (C) Rs. 190
- (D) Rs. 290
- (E) None of these

- 2. Alok bought 30 kg of rice at Rs. 8·50 per kg and 20 kg of rice at Rs. 8·00 per kg. If he has to make a 20% profit, at approximately what rate per kg should he sell the rice?
  - (A) Rs. 9.00
- (B) Rs. 12·00
- (C) Rs. 8·50
- (D) Rs. 8:00
- (E) None of these

### 50A | Arithmetic

- 3. A trader bought 20 kg of wheat at Rs. 6.50 per kg and 30 kg of wheat at Rs. 7 per kg. He sold the mixture at a profit of Rs. 60. At what price did he sell per kg of the mixture of wheat?
  - (A) Rs. 6.80
- (B) Rs. 7·00
- (C) Rs. 8.00
- (D) Rs. 60·00
- (E) None of these
- 4. How much water should be added to 175 litre of milk at Rs. 8·00 per litre so as to have a mixture worth Rs. 7·00 per litre?
  - (A) 27 litre
- (B) 35 litre
- (C) 25 litre
- (D) 24 litre
- (E) None of these
- 5. How much wheat at Rs. 4·00 a kg should be mixed with 42 kg of wheat at Rs. 6·00 a kg so as to have a mixture worth Rs. 4·80 a kg?
  - (A) 63 kg
- (B) 53 kg
- (C) 52 kg
- (D) 60 kg
- (E) None of these
- 6. Two alloys of gold and copper are prepared by mixing in the ratio of 7:2 and 7:11. A third alloy is made after mixing the equal quantities of two alloys. The ratio of gold and copper is third alloy is:
  - (A) 7:12
- (B) 14:13
- (C) 7:5
- (D) 2:11
- (E) None of these
- 7. A man buys milk at a certain price and after mixing it with water sells it again at the same

- price. How many ml of water he mixes in a litre of milk if he makes a profit of 20%?
- (A) 200 ml
- (B) 250 ml
- (C) 150 ml
- (D) 20 ml
- (E) None of these
- 8. A mixture of 40 litres of milk and water contains 10% of water. How much water must be added to make the water 20% of the resulting mixture?
  - (A) 10 litre
- (B) 7 litre
- (C) 5 litre
- (D) 3 litre
- (E) None of these
- 9. Pure gyee costs Rs. 100 per kg. After adulterating it with vegetable oil costing Rs. 50 per kg, a shopkeeper sells the mixture at Rs. 96 per kg, thereby making a profit of 20%. In what ratio does be mix the two?
  - (A) 1:2
- (B) 3:2
- (C) 3:1
- (D) 2:3
- (E) None of these
- 10. By mixing two qualities of pulses in the ratio2: 3 and selling the mixture at the rate ofRs. 22 per kg, a shopkeeper makes a profit of10%. If the cost of the smaller quantity beRs. 14 per kg, the cost per kg of the larger quantity is:
  - (A) Rs. 23
- (B) Rs. 24
- (C) Rs. 25
- (D) Rs. 26
- (E) None of these

# Area

### **Main Formulae:**

- 1. Area of the rectangle =  $length \times breadth$
- 2. Area of square = (side of the square)<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Diagonal)<sup>2</sup>
- 3. Area of four walls of a room =  $2 \times \text{height (length + breadth)}$
- 4. Area of right angled triangle =  $\frac{1}{2}$  × base × height
- 5. Area of isosceles right angled triangle =  $=\frac{1}{2}$  (side)<sup>2</sup>
- 6. Area of an equilateral triangle =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (side)<sup>2</sup>
- 7. Area of scalene triangle =  $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ Where s = half of the sum of all the three sides and a, b, & c are the three sides of the triangle.
- 8. Area of parallelogram = base  $\times$  height
- 9. Area of rhombus =  $\frac{1}{2}$  × (product of the diagonals)
- 10. Area of trapezium  $=\frac{1}{2} \times \text{(sum of parallel sides)} \times \text{perpendicular distance between them.}$
- 11. Whole surface of cube =  $6(\text{side})^2$
- 12. Whole surface of cuboid =  $2(l \times b + l \times h + b \times h)$
- 13. Area of circle =  $\pi$ (radius)<sup>2</sup>
- 14. Area of angular ring =  $\pi(r_1^2 r_2^2)$  where  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are external and internal radii respectively.

### **Units of Measuring Length:**

1 milimetre = 0.001 metre

1 centimetre = 0.01 metre = 10 milimetre 1 decimetre = 0.1 metre = 10 centimetre

1 metre = 10 decimetre 1 decametre = 10 metre

1 hectometre = 10 decametre = 100 metre 1 kilometre = 10 hectometre = 1000 metre

### **Units of Measuring Area:**

1 are = 100 sq. metre 1 hectare = 10000 sq. metre 1 sq. metre = 100 sq. decimetre 1 sq. decimetre = 100 sq. centimetre 1 sq. centimetre = 100 sq. milimetre

#### **EXAMPLES**

**Example 1.** A rectangular field of 60 metre length and 40 metre wide is to be surrounded by a road 5 metre wide. If the cost of making 1 sq. metre road is Rs. 500, what would be the cost of the entire road.

Sol. Area of the road = Area of EFGH – Area of ABCD = 
$$70 \text{ m}$$
 F =  $70 \times 50 - 60 \times 40$  =  $3500 - 2400 = 1100 \text{ m}^2$  If the cost of making 1 sq. metre is Rs. 500  $\therefore$  The cost of making 1100 m<sup>2</sup> =  $500 \times 1100$  = Rs. 5,50,000 Ans. H

**Short-cut Method:** 

Area of the road =  $2 \times \text{width of the road} [(l+b) + 2 \times \text{width of the road}]$ 

$$= 2 \times 5[(60 + 40) + 2 \times 5] = 10[100 + 10] = 1100 \text{ m}^2$$

Ans.

Cost of entire road =  $1100 \times 500 = Rs.550000$ Ans.

**Example 2.** In numerical value the perimeter of a rectangular field is 1040 less than its area. If the breadth is doubled, in numerical value the perimeter becomes 2200 less than its area. What is the numerical value of the length of the field?

**Sol.** Let the length and breadth of the field be x and y respectively

and 
$$2xy - 2(x + 2y) = 2200$$
 ...(ii)

On solving the equations (i) and (ii)

Ans. x = 60

**Example 3.** The length of a rectangular plot is 75% of its breadth. If the perimeter of the plot be 1050 m, what is its area?

**Sol.** Let the breadth of the plot be x m

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Length} = \frac{75}{100} \times x = \frac{3x}{4} \,\text{m}$$

$$\therefore 1050 = 2\left(x + \frac{3x}{4}\right)$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = 300 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$x = 300 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Area of the plot} = 300 \times \frac{3 \times 300}{4} = 67500 \text{ m}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

**Example 4.** The length of a plot is 4 times of its breadth. If a play ground of area 1200 m<sup>2</sup>, occupies  $\frac{1}{3}$  area of the plot, what is the length of the plot?

**Sol.** Let the breadth of the plot be *x* metre

$$\therefore$$
 Length of the plot =  $4x$  metre

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Area of the plot} = 4x \times x = 4x^2$$

But area of the plot is  $3 \times 1200$ 

$$4x^2 = 3600$$

$$x^{2} = \frac{3600}{4} = 900$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x = 30$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Length of the plot} = 4 \times 30 = 120 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

**Example 5.** If the length of a rectangular plot is increased by 40%, by what per cent should its width be increased so that its area may increase by 75%?

**Sol.** Let the increase in width be x%

∴ % Increase in area = 
$$\frac{(100 + \% \text{ increase in length}) \times (100 + \% \text{ increase in breadth})}{100} - 100$$

⇒  $75 = \frac{(100 + 40) \times (100 + x)}{100} - 100$ 

⇒  $75 + 100 = \frac{140 \times (100 + x)}{100}$ 

⇒  $\frac{175 \times 100}{140} = 100 + x$ 

⇒  $125 = 100 + x$ 

∴  $x = 125 - 100 = 25$ 

Ans.

# **EXERCISE 16**

- 1. If the length and breadth of a rectangular plot are increased by 50% and 20% respectively, how many times will be the new area of the old area?
  - (A)  $1\frac{4}{5}$
- (B) 2
- (C)  $3\frac{2}{5}$
- (D)  $4\frac{1}{5}$
- (E) None of these
- 2. The area of a square is equal to the area of a rectangle. The side of the square is 6 cm and the breadth of the rectangle is 2 cm less than the side of the square. What is the length of the rectangle?
  - (A) 10 cm
- (B) 8 cm
- (C) 6 cm
- (D) 9 cm
- (E) None of these
- 3. The length of a rectangular plot is 30% more than its breadth. If the area of the plot be  $20.8 \text{ m}^2$ , what is the length of the plot?
  - (A) 5·2 m
- (B) 6.8 m
- (C) 5.8 m
- (D) 5 m
- (E) None of these
- 4. If the area of a rectangular plot is increased by 30% while its breadth remains unaltered, what will be the ratio between the area of

such formed figure and the area of the original figure?

- (A) 1:3
- (B) 10:13
- (C) 3:1
- (D) 4:7
- (E) None of these
- 5. Area of a square is equal to the area of a circle. If the radius of the circle is 14 cm, what is the app. length of a square?
  - (A) 20 cm
- (B) 25 cm
- (C) 15 cm
- (D) 30 cm
- (E) None of these
- 6. The breadth of a rectangular field is 75% of its length. If the diagonal of the field is 100 m, what it the area of the field?
  - (A)  $4500 \text{ m}^2$
- (B)  $4200 \text{ m}^2$
- (C)  $4550 \text{ m}^2$
- (D) 4800 m<sup>2</sup>
- (E) None of these
- 7. A rectangular plot is 50 m long and 20 m broad. Inside it there is a path of 7 m wide all round it. What is the area of the path?
  - (A) 216 sq. m
- (B) 1000 sq. m
- (C) 1216 sq. m
- (D) 784 sq. m
- (E) None of these

# 54A | Arithmetic

- 8. The length of a rectangular field is 50% more than its breadth. If the cost of fencing at Rs. 60 per metre is Rs. 12000, what is the length of the field?
  - (A) 60 m
- (B) 40 m
- (C) 80 m
- (D) 20 m
- (E) None of these
- 9. The length and breadth of a plot are 35 m and 16 m respectively. If the rate of fencing is Rs. 7 per metre, what is cost of its fencing?

- (A) Rs. 3920
- (B) Rs. 602
- (C) Rs. 714
- (D) Rs. 357
- (E) None of these
- 10. Area of a rectangular field is 5732 m<sup>2</sup>. If its length is 60% more than its breadth, what is its app. breadth?
  - (A) 90 m
- (B) 30 m
- (C) 80 m
- (D) 60 m
- (E) None of these

# **Interpretation of Data**

These types of questions are provided along with the table or graph. Some questions related to these tables or graphs are given below them. Each question is followed by a number of possible answers. The candidate has to find out the correct answer from the possible answers. In order to find out the correct answer, the candidate should study the given table or graph carefully. The given examples will illustrate the idea clearly.

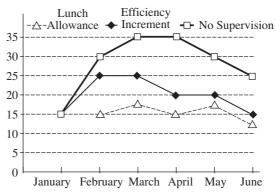
#### **EXAMPLES**

#### Example 1.

**Directions (Q. 1–5):** Study the following graph to answer the given questions—

The graph depicts the impact on production when three groups of employees were given three different types of incentive schemes during the period **February to June.** 

# Impact of Incentives on Production of Items (Number of items in '000)



- 1. The approximate impact (*i.e.*, increase in production) of 'No Supervision' from Jan. to February was approximately what per cent to that of 'Efficiency Increment' on production?
  - (A) 110
- (B) 260
- (C) 320
- (D) 95

- (E) None of these
- 2. For which of the following pairs of months the total production of all the three groups together is exactly the same ?
  - (A) January & June (B) February & April (C) March & April (D) February & March
  - (E) None of these
- 3. Which of the following is the increase in average production after 'No Supervision' scheme was introduced from February ?
  - (A) 16,000
- (B) 10,000
- (C) 20,000
- (D) 31,000

#### 56A | Arithmetic

- 4. Which of the incentives showed the most dramatic impact in June?
  - (A) No supervision

- (B) All the three
- (C) Lunch Allowance & No supervision
- (D) Lunch Allowance
- (E) Efficiency Increment & No supervision
- 5. How many items were produced after the introduction of 'Efficiency Increment' by that group till June?
  - (A) 1,20,000
- (B) 1,00,000
- (C) 1,05,000
- (D) 1,50,000

(E) None of these

#### **Solution:**

1. (E) Increase from Jan, to Feb. in 'No Supervision'.

$$= 30 - 15 = 15$$
 thousand

Increase from Jan, to Feb. in 'Efficiency Increment'

$$= 25 - 15 = 10$$
 thousand

*:*.

Reqd. percentage = 
$$\frac{15}{10} \times 100\% = 150\%$$

Ans.

2. (B) Total production of all the three groups in Feb.

$$= 15 + 25 + 30 = 70$$
 thousand

and total production of all the three groups in April

$$= 15 + 20 + 35 = 70$$
 thousand

Ans.

3. (E) Production in Feb. in 'No supervision' = 30 thousand

and average production in 'No supervision' from Feb. to June

$$= \frac{30 + 35 + 35 + 30 + 25}{5} = 31 \text{ thousand}$$

Reqd. increase = 
$$31 - 30 = 1$$
 thousand

Ans.

- 4.(B) : In the month of June the decrease of each is 5000
- 5. (C) Total production from Feb. to June in

'Efficiency Increment' = 
$$(25 + 25 + 20 + 20 + 15)$$
 thousand = 1,05,000

Ans.

# Example 2.

**Directions** (Q. 6–10): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions based on it.

#### **Types of Toys**

Production (in thousand) of Five Different Types of Toys and Percentage defect over the years.										
	A		В		C		D		E	
Year	Production	% Defect								
1991	76	5	58	11	39	5	59	9	28	8
1992	82	6	46	9	37	9	62	8	36	4
1993	65	8	49	8	45	6	47	12	42	15
1994	70	12	52	12	42	13	54	4	31	9
1995	85	9	64	14	38	11	57	7	49	11
1996	80	11	54	10	40	8	68	5	38	7
	458		323		241		347		224	

- 6. What was the total number of defective B type toys in 1995 and defective D types toys in 1993?
  - (A) 13290
- (B) 14600
- (C) 11120
- (D) 14260

- (E) None of these
- 7. The average production in the given years of which of the following types of the toys was highest?
  - (A) B
- (B) E
- (C) A
- (D) C

(D) 44790

9.		ong the given ye lowest?	ars in w	which years, the	e averag	e percentag	ge defect of a	all the five types of	of toys
	(A)	1992	(B)	1995	(C	) 1993	(D)	1996	
		None of these	. ,		`		· /		
10.			ence in t	he numebr of d	efect-fr	ee B type to	vs between 1	1992 and 1993?	
		3220		7700		) 2730	•	3860	
		None of these			`		, ,		
	Solu	tion :							
6.	(B)	No. of defectiv	e B type	e of toys in 199	5 + No.	of defective	e D type toys	s in 1993.	
				$= \frac{64000}{100}$	× 14 × 4	$\frac{7000 \times 12}{100}$			
				= 8960 +	5640 =	14600			Ans.
7.	(C)	Average produ	ction of	'A' type of toy	$vs = \frac{C}{C}$	16 + 82 + 65	5 + 70 + 85 + 6	$\times 80) \times 1000$	
					L	لـ	$= \left[458 \times \frac{10}{6}\right]$	J	
		Average produ	ction of	'B' type of toy	rs = (5)	58 + 46 + 49	9 + 52 + 64 +	$1.54) \times \frac{1000}{60}$	
						$23 \times \frac{1000}{6}$			
		Average produ	ction of	'C' type of toy			5 + 42 + 38 +	$(40) \times \frac{1000}{6}$	
						$41 \times \frac{1000}{6}$		1000	
		Average produ	ction of	'D' type of toy		4000	7 + 54 + 57 +	$(-68) \times \frac{1000}{6}$	
						$47 \times \frac{1000}{6}$		1000	
		Average produ	ction of	'E' type of toy		1000	2 + 31 + 49 +	$(38) \times \frac{1000}{6}$	
					= 22	$24 \times \frac{1000}{6}$			
		Hence it is clea	r from a	above that the a	verage	production of	of 'A' type o	f toys was maxim	ım. <b>Ans.</b>
8.	(D)	Total number of	of defect	free toys in the	e year 1	994.			
		$= \left[ \frac{70 \times (100 - 100)}{100} \right]$	12) + 5	$\frac{2(100-12)}{100}$ +	42(100 100	$\frac{-13}{1} + \frac{54(1)}{1}$	$\frac{100-4)}{100} + \frac{31}{100}$	$\left[\frac{1(100-9)}{100}\right] \times 1000$	
		$= [(70 \times 88) +$	$(52 \times 88)$	$(3) + (42 \times 87) +$	- (54 × 9	6) + (31 × 9	$[91)] \times \frac{1000}{100}$		
		$= [6160 + 4576]$ $= 22395 \times 10 =$			1] × 10				
		Average = $\frac{223}{5}$							<b>A</b> =
		Average = $\frac{1}{5}$	= 4	4790					Ans.

8. What was the average number of defect free toys of all type in 1994?

(C) 38700

(B) 42790

(A) 45680

9. (A) Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1991

$$= (5 + 11 + 5 + 9 + 8) \times \frac{1}{5} = 38 \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1992

$$= (6+9+9+8+4) \times \frac{1}{5} = 36 \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1993

= 
$$(8 + 8 + 6 + 12 + 15) \times \frac{1}{5} = 49 \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1994

= 
$$(12 + 12 + 13 + 4 + 9)\frac{1}{5} = 50 \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1995

= 
$$(9 + 14 + 11 + 7 + 11) \times \frac{1}{5} = 52 \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1996

= 
$$(11 + 10 + 8 + 5 + 7) \times \frac{1}{5} = 41 \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Hence, average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1992 was minimum. Ans.

10. (A) Reqd. difference = 
$$\left[\frac{46(100 - 9)}{100} \sim \frac{49(100 - 8)}{100}\right] \times 1000$$
  
=  $\left[46 \times 91 \sim 49 \times 92\right] \times \frac{1000}{100}$   
=  $(4186 \sim 4508) \times 10 = +3220$ 

Example 3.

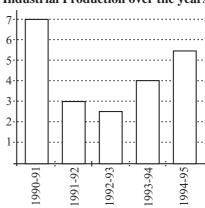
**Directions (Q. 11–15) :** Study the following graph and answer each of the questions from 11 to 15 on the basis of it.

# Percentage Increase in India's Agriculture Production over the years

# 

# Percentage Increase in India's Industrial Production over the years

Ans.



- 11. In which of the following years the total percentage increase in Agriculture and Industrial production is maximum?
  - (A) 1990-91
- (B) 1991-92
- (C) 1992-93
- (D) 1993-94

Ans.

12.		e difference in the Indu t was the Industrial prod			n 1991-92 and 1	1992-9	3 is of Rs. 50,000 crore	Э
		Rs. 100000 crore (B)	Rs. 250000 crore	(C)	Rs. 200000 cro	re(D)	Data insufficient	
		None of these						
13.			the rate of percent	age ii	ncrease in agricu	ılture <sub>l</sub>	production is thrice that	1
	-	previous year ?						
		1992-93		` ′	1991-92			
	` ′	1991-92 and 1992-93		(D)	1994-95			
	` /	None of these						
14.		hich of the given years Industrial production is		veen	the rates of perc	entage	increase of Agriculture	Э
	(A)	1992-93 (B)	1993-94	(C)	1990-91	(D)	1994-95	
	(E)	None of these						
15.		combined percentage in actly equal to percentage	•	-		-	ear 1990-91 and 1994-99 ear?	5
	(A)	1991-92 (B)	1994-95	(C)	1990-91	(D)	1993-94	
	(E)	None of these						
	Solu	tion:						
11.	(A)	Total per cent increase	e for 1990-91 in Agr	ricultı	are and Industria	l prod	uction	
		-	=	= 4+	7 = 11%	_		
		Total per cent increase	e for 1991-92 in Agr	ricultı	ire and Industria	l prod	uction	
		-	=	= 2+	3 = 5%	_		
		Total per cent increase	e for 1992-93 in Agr	ricultu	re and Industria	l prod	uction	
			=	= 6+	2.5 = 8.5%			
		Total per cent increase	e for 1993-94 in Agr	ricultu	re and Industria	l prod	uction	
		-	=	= 5+	4 = 9%	_		
		Total per cent increase	e for 1994-95 in Ag	ricultı	re and Industria	l prod	uction	
		•	-		5.5 = 8.5%	•		
	<i>:</i> .	The highest per cent in	ncrease in 1990-91.				Ans.	
12.	(E)	∵ (3% – 2:	5%) = $0.5%$ = Rs.	50,00	00 crore			
		<i>∴</i>	$3\% = \frac{50000 \times 3}{0.5} =$	= Rs. 3	3,00,000 crore		Ans.	
13.	(A)	It is clear from the gr than previous year in		centa	ge increase in ag	gricult	ure production in thrice Ans.	
14.	(B)	Diffe	erence in 1992-93 =	= 6-	2.5 = 3.5			
		Diffe	erence in 1993-94 =	= 5 –	4 = 1			
		Diffe	erence in 1990-91 =	= 7 –	4 = 3			
	and	diffe	rence in 1994-95 =	= 5.5	-3 = 2.5			
	<i>:</i> .	The minimum differen	nce is in 1993-94				Ans.	
15.	(C)	The combined percent 1994-95 = 4% + 3% =	•	gricul	ture production	durin	g the year 1990-91 and	l

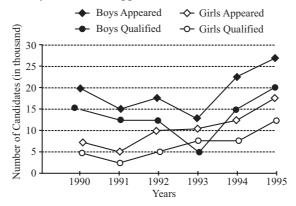
and the percentage increase of Industrial production during the year 1990-91 = 7%.

#### 60A | Arithmetic

#### Example 4.

**Directions (Q. 16–20):** Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below-

Number of Candidates (Boys and Girls) Appeared and Qualified in an examination over the years.



- 16. What was the approximate percentage of boys qualified to appeared in 1992?
  - (A) 35
- (B) 70
- (C) 80
- (D) 65

- (E) None of these
- 17. The total number of girls qualified in 1991 and 1992 together was exactly equal to the total number of girls appeared in which of the following years—
  - (A) 1994
- (B) 1995
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1990

- (E) None of these
- 18. What was the percentage increase in the number of boys qualified from 1993 to 1994?
  - (A) 50%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 100%
- (D) 200%

- (E) None of these
- 19. What was difference between the total number of boys and girls appeared in 1993 and the total number of boys and girls appeared in 1991?
  - (A) 5000

- (C) 7500
- (D) 10000

- (E) None of these
- 20. In which of the following year was the percentage of girls qualified to appeared the highest among the given years?
  - (A) 1991
- (B) 1993

(B) 2500

- (C) 1994
- (D) 1992

(E) None of these

#### **Solution:**

16. (B) The approximate percentage of boys qualified to appeared in 1992.

$$= \frac{12.5}{17.5} \times 100\% = 71.43\% \approx 70\%$$
 Ans.

17. (D) The total number of girls qualified in 1991 and 92.

$$= 2500 + 5000 = 7500$$

= Total number of girls appeared is 1990

Ans.

18. (D) The percentage increase in the number of boys qualified from 1993 to 1994

$$= (15 - 5) \times 1000 = 10000$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Percentage increase } = \frac{10000}{5000} \times 100\% = 200\%$$
 **Ans.**

19. (B) Difference between the total number of boys and girls appeared is 1993 and the total number of boys and girls appeared in 1991  $= [(12.5 + 10) - (15 + 5)] \times 1000$ 

$$= (22.5 - 20) \times 1000 = 2.5 \times 1000$$
$$= 2500$$

= 2500

Ans.

20. (B) The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1990 =  $\frac{5.0}{7.5} \times 100 = 66.66\%$ 

 $=\frac{2.5}{5} \times 100 = 50\%$ The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1991

 $=\frac{5}{10} \times 100 = 50\%$ The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1992

 $=\frac{7.5}{10}\times100=75\%$ The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1993

The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1994 =  $\frac{7.5}{12.5} \times 100 = 60\%$ 

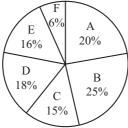
The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1995  $=\frac{12.5}{17.5} \times 100 = 71.43\%$ 

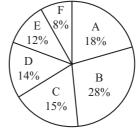
Hence in the year 1993 the percentage of girls qualified to appeared was maximum. Ans.

#### Example 5.

**Directions (Q. 21–25)**: Study the graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it-

# Percentage of workers of various types in two years in an organisation





Total number of workers 1600

Total number of workers 1800.

- 21. The number of which type of workers decreased from 1995 to 1996?
  - (A) A, D and E
- (B) D and E
- (C) Only D
- (D) Only E
- (E) None of these
- 22. If in 1996, 176 workers of A type are extra appointed, then approximately what will be new

(C) 25

(D) 35

(A) 20 (E) None of these

percentage of A type workers?

- 23. How many per cent is the number of C type of workers in 1996 of the number of workers of B type of workers in 1995?
  - (A) 90%
- (B) 18%

(B) 30

- (C) 45%
- (D) 36%

- (E) None of these
- 24. What is the difference between the number of D type workers in 1995 and the number of A type workers in 1996?
  - (A) 0
- (B) 18
- (C) 54
- (D) 36

# 62A | Arithmetic

25. What is the difference between the number of C type workers between 1995 and 1996?

(E) None of these

#### **Solution:**

21. (B) No. of A type of workers in 1995 = 
$$1600 \times \frac{20}{100} = 320$$

No. of A type of workers in 1996 = 
$$1800 \times \frac{18}{100} = 324$$

No. of B type of workers in 1995 = 
$$1600 \times \frac{25}{100} = 400$$

No. of B type of workers in 1996 = 
$$1800 \times \frac{28}{100} = 504$$

No. of C type of workers in 1995 = 
$$1600 \times \frac{15}{100} = 240$$

No. of C type of workers in 1996 = 
$$1800 \times \frac{20}{100} = 360$$

No. of D type of workers in 1995 = 
$$1600 \times \frac{18}{100} = 288$$

No. of D type of workers in 1996 = 
$$1800 \times \frac{14}{100} = 252$$

No. of E type of workers in 1995 = 
$$1600 \times \frac{16}{100} = 256$$

No. of E type of workers in 1996 = 
$$1800 \times \frac{12}{100} = 216$$

No. of F type of workers in 1995 = 
$$1600 \times \frac{6}{100} = 96$$

No. of F type of workers in 1996 = 
$$1800 \times \frac{8}{100} = 144$$

Hence, from 1995 to 1996 the number of D and E type of workers have decreased.

Total workers including new workers 
$$= 324 + 176$$

Total number of workers in 1996 = 1800 + 176

$$\therefore$$
 Required new percentage of A type of workers =  $\frac{500}{1976} \times 100\%$ 

Ans.

Ans.

23. (A) : Required percentage = 
$$\frac{360}{400} \times 100\% = 90\%$$

24. (D) 
$$\therefore$$
 Required difference =  $324 - 288 = 36$ 

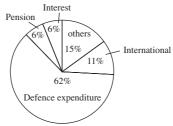
25. (C) 
$$\therefore$$
 Required difference =  $360 - 240 = 120$ 

# **EXERCISE 17**

**Directions** (Q. 1–5): Two pie chart are given below. One of them represents the income of a state while the other, its expenditure. Study these charts carefully and find out the correct answer of each question.

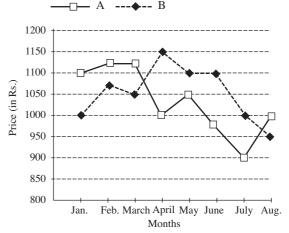


- 1. In chart of income, what is the sectorial angle of market tax ?
  - (A) 150°
- (B) 135°
- (C) 119°
- (D) 105°
- (E) None of these
- 2. What is the ratio between the total expenditure of defence & pension and the total expenditure on the rest?
  - (A) 3:2
- (B) 2:1
- (C) 3:1
- (D) 5:4
- (E) None of these
- 3. If in a certain year the income from custom duty to the State is Rs. 25,000 then what is income of the state for that year?
  - (A) Rs. 3,00,000
- (B) Rs. 3,75,000
- (C) Rs. 4,50,000
- (D) Rs. 6,25,000
- (E) None of these
- 4. If the income and expenditure of the State are equal, then what is the rate of interest paid by the State?
  - (A) 33·3% per annum
  - (B) 25% per annum
  - (C) 6% per annum
  - (D) 10% per annum
  - (E) None of these
- 5. The expenditure on International is how many per cent of the other total expenditure?
  - (A) 11·00%
- (B) 22·37%
- (C) 19·81%
- (D) 12·36%
- (E) None of these



#### Expenditure

**Directions (Q. 6–10) :** Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it—



- 6. In which of the following pairs of months was the prices of commodity A same ?
  - (A) January-March (B) May-June
  - (C) July-August
- (D) April-August
- (E) None of these
- 7. What was the price difference in average price between commodity A and B in the month of April ?
  - (A) Rs. 250
- (B) Rs. 150
- (C) Rs. 100
- (D) Rs. 90
- (E) None of these
- 8. What was the difference in average price between commodity A and B from April to August?
  - (A) Rs. 86
- (B) Rs. 76
- (C) Rs. 95
- (D) Rs. 85
- (E) None of these

- 9. What was the percentage increase in price of commodity B from January to April?
  - (A) 15%
- (B) 10%
- (C) 13%
- (D) 9%
- (E) None of these
- 10. What was the approximate percentage decrease in the price of commodity A from March to April ?
  - (A) 1%
- (B) 9%
- (C) 14%
- (D) 12%
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 11–15):** Read the following table and answer the questions given below it.

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1993
- (E) None of these
- 15. In the year 1992, commission earned by salesman D was approximately what per cent of commission earned by A?
  - (A) 18
- (B) 21
- (C) 52
- (D) 17
- (E) None of these

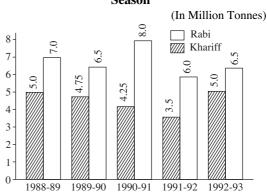
#### Yearly Commission Earned by Five Salesman

Year Salesman	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
A	27,350	28,500	25,200	29,800	24,600	27,000
В	26,850	27,900	27,400	28,000	28,500	29,000
C	26,200	27,800	28,200	29,100	29,400	30,000
D	27,850	30,040	29,800	30,060	29,800	32,000
E	28,640	29,000	28,750	30,000	29,750	29,700
Total	1,36,890	1,43,240	1,39,240	1,46,960	1,42,050	1,47,700

- 11. In which year commission earned by the salesman C show the highest increase are that of the preceding year?
  - (A) 1989
- (B) 1990
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1992
- (E) None of these
- 12. In the year 1991 the commission of B was approximately what per cent of the total commission earned by five salesman in that year?
  - (A) 20
- (B) 98
- (C) 80
- (D) 90
- (E) None of these
- 13. Which salesman's commission in 1991 show the highest increase over that in 1988?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) D
- (D) C
- (E) None of these
- 14. In which of the following year was the difference between the highest and lowest commission earned by any salesman maximum?

**Directions (Q. 16–20):** Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below—

# Production of Pulses in Rabi and Khariff Season



- 16. What was the average of Khariff production of the given years?
  - (A) 4 million tonnes
  - (B) 5 million tonnes
  - (C) 4.5 million tonnes
  - (D) 5.5 million tonnes
  - (E) None of these

- 17. What was the percentage decrease in Rabi production from 1990-91 to 1991-92?
  - (A)  $33\frac{1}{3}$
- (B)  $66\frac{2}{3}$
- (C) 75
- (D) 40
- (E) None of these
- 18. The difference between the Rabi and Khariff production was minimum in which of the following years?
  - (A) 1988-89
- (B) 1990-91
- (C) 1992-93
- (D) 1991-92
- (E) None of these
- 19. What is the difference between the Rabi production in 1990-91 and the average Rabi production of the given years?
  - (A) 2.5 million tonnes
  - (B) 20 lakh tonnes
  - (C) 1 million tonnes
  - (D) 15 lakh tonnes
  - (E) None of these
- 20. The Khariff production was approximately what percentage of Rabi production in 1989-1990 ?
  - (A) 80%
- (B) 120%
- (C) 60%
- (D) 75%
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 21–24) :** Study the following tables and answer the questions below it.

# Production of Fertilizers by six major production units of India in million tonnes

Month	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
April	310	180	169	137	140	120
May	318	179	177	162	140	122
June	320	160	188	173	135	130
July	326	167	187	180	146	130
August	327	150	185	178	145	128

- 21. In the month of June, how many of the given units have a share of more than 25% of the total production of fertilizers?
  - (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Data inadequates
- (E) None of these
- 22. What was the approximate percentage increase in fertilizers production in unit V in august, over that in May ?
  - (A) 4·5%
- (B) 3.5%
- (C) 2·0%
- (D) 36%
- (E) None of these

- 23. In which month does unit No. II have a contribution of approximately 15% in the total fertilizers production?
  - (A) April
- (B) May
- (C) June
- (D) July
- (E) None of these
- 24. Which units shows constant rise in fertilizer production over the months?
  - (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 25–29):** Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below:

#### Percentage Share in Final Energy consumption By Different Sectors

,									
Sector	1950-	1960-	1970-	1980-	1990-				
	51	61	71	81	91				
Industry	39.8	40.7	51.6	57.0	50.4				
Transport	46.2	44.9	29.4	23.5	24.5				
Household	9.9	10.6	14.3	12.3	13.3				
Agriculture	1.7	1.8	3.8	6.1	9.0				
Others	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.3				

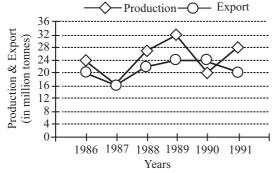
- 25. What was the percentage increase in final energy consumption in the Household sector from 1960-61 to 1970-71?
  - (A) 3.7%
- (B) 35%
- (C) 37%
- (D) 4·2%
- (E) None of these
- 26. In which of the following years was the percentage energy consumption in household sector almost equal to the average percentage energy consumption in the household sector in the given years?
  - (A) 1970-71
- (B) 1999-91
- (C) 1980-81
- (D) 1950-51
- (E) None of these
- 27. In the case of which of the following sectors was there continuous increase or decrease in consumption over the given years?
  - (A) Transport
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Industry
- (D) Household
- (E) None of these

- 28. What was the difference in the energy consumption in Agricultural sector between 1960-61 and 1970-71?
  - (A) 20,000 Megawatt
  - (B) 2,00,000 Megawatt
  - (C) 40,000 Megawatt
  - (D) Data inadequate
  - (E) None of these
- 29. The total consumption of Household, Agriculture and others' sectors together was minimum in which of the following period?
  - (A) 1990-91
- (B) 1960-61
- (C) 1970-71
- (D) 1980-81
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 30–34):** Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

#### Production in Export to Stainless Steel of by a Company Over the Years

(In million tonnes)



- 30. What was the decrease in the requirement of export of steel in the year 1990?
  - (A) 5 million tons (B) 6 million tons
  - (C) 12 million tons (D) 4 million tons
  - (E) None of these
- 31. In which year the requirement of export in 1989 was equivalent to the generation?
  - (A) 1987
- (B) 1986
- (C) 1988
- (D) 1990
- (E) None of these
- 32. What was the approximate increase percentage in the production of steel from 1988 to 1989?
  - (A) 16
- (B) 24
- (C) 6
- (D) 32
- (E) None of these

- 33. What was the decrease percentage of export from 1986 to 1987?
  - (A) 35
- (B) 65
- (C) 45
- (D) 55
- (E) None of these
- 34. Among the given years for how many years the production was less than the average production for the whole period?
  - (A) 1
- (B) 2 (87 and 90)
- (C) 3
- (D) 4
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 35–39):** Study the given table carefully and answer the questions based on it-

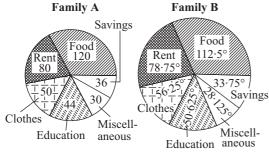
# Production of five different types of machine tool (in lakhs) of a company over the year

	Types of machine tools							
Year	A	В	C	D	E	Total		
1989	14	18	27	34	26	119		
1990	18	24	25	32	28	127		
1991	21	22	24	36	27	130		
1992	24	32	34	25	29	144		
1993	26	39	32	21	27	145		
1994	32	46	31	24	25	158		

- 35. What is the difference of production in C type machine tools from the year 1989 to 1994?
  - (A) 4000
- (B) 400000
- (C) 4000000
- (D) 40000
- (E) None of these
- 36. There is continuous increase in the production of which type of machine tools over the year?
  - (A) A
- (C) E
- (D) D
- (E) None of these
- 37. The total production of A type of machine tools in 1991 and 1992 is approximately how many per cent of the production of C type of machine tools in 1993?
  - (A) 40
- (B) 150
- (C) 160
- (D) 120
- (E) None of these
- 38. What is nearly percentage of increase of C type of machine tools from 1991 to 1992?
  - (A) 20%
- (B) 60%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 50%
- (E) None of these

- 39. In 1992 how many percentage was the production of E type of machine tools, of all the total production of types of machine tools of same year?
  - (A) 40%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 15%
- (D) 25%
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q.40–44) :** Refer the figure given below to answer the following questions.

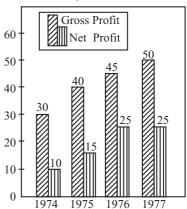


Total Expenditure Rs. 900 Total Expenditure Rs. 1600

The above diagrams indicate the expenditure of two families in Rupees.

- 40. How much expenduture on food of the family A is more than the expenditure on rent?
  - (A) Rs. 100
- (B) Rs. 120
- (C) Rs. 140
- (D) Rs. 90
- (E) None of these
- 41. From family A to B, the increase in expenditure on cloth was about what per cent of the total increase of expenditure?
  - (A)  $15\frac{2}{7}\%$
- (B)  $17\frac{6}{7}\%$
- (C)  $14\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (D)  $18\frac{1}{6}\%$
- (E) None of these
- 42. On which commodity the expenditure of family B is same as the expenditure on clothes of the family A?
  - (A) Saving
- (B) Clothes
- (C) Miscellaneous
- (D) Education
- (E) None of these
- 43. What is the saving of the family B?
  - (A) Rs. 120
- (B) Rs. 125
- (C) Rs. 250
- (D) Rs. 150
- (E) None of these
- 44. How much per cent of the expenditure on food of the family B is to the entirely expenditure of the family A and B?
  - (A) 25%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 40%
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 45–49):** The following chart represents Gross profit and Net profit in Rs. thousands for the years 1974-1977.

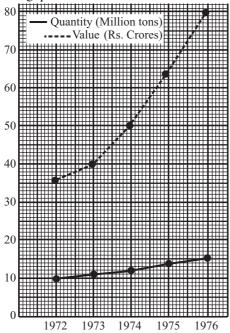


On the basis of this chart answer the following questions:

- 45. In which year there is the greatest increase in gross profit in comparision of net profit ?
  - (A) 1975
- (B) 1977
- (C) 1976
- (D) 1974
- (E) None of these
- 46. In which year the gross profit was double of the net profit ?
  - (A) 1974
- (B) 1975
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1976
- (E) None of these
- 47. What per cent was the net profit of 1975 as compared to the gross profit?
  - (A) 33·3%
- (B) 37·5%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 20%
- (E) None of these
- 48. For the entire four years shown on the graph, the gross profit is to net profit as :
  - (A) 13:4
- (B) 11:5
- (C) 11:6
- (D) 9:4
- (E) None of these
- 49. The smallest growth of either gross profit or net profit between two years on the survey was:
  - (A) Rs. 5 thousand (B) Zero
  - (C) Rs. 10 thousand (D) Rs. 15 thousand
  - (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 50–54):** The following graph represents the exports of Iron ore for the five

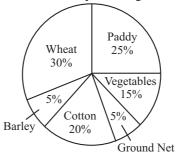
years. On the basis of the graph answer the following questions:



- 50. Rate of iron ore per million ton in 1976 is Rs.
- (C)  $3\frac{2}{7}$  crore
- (E) None of these
- 51. What is the percentage of increase of iron ore in quantity from 1974 to 1975?
  - (A) 8%
- (B) 1.5%
- (C) 12%
- (D) 14%
- (E) None of these
- 52. Average receipt per year in crores of rupees from export is:
  - (A) 48·7
- (B) 72·2
- (C) 60.8
- (D) 54·4
- (E) None of these
- 53. What is the ratio of the quantity of iron ore export in 1975 to the entire quantity of iron ore export in all the five years?
  - (A) 1/5
- (B) 3/4
- (C) 1/4
- (D) 2/9
- (E) None of these
- 54. What is the least difference of receipt in the two successive years in crores of rupees?
  - (A) 7.2
- (B) 4.5

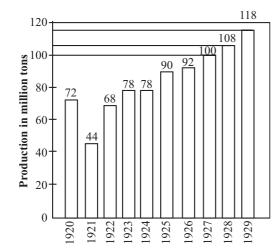
- (C) 3.4
- (D) 7·0
- (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 55-59): The land cultivated under different crops in a district is given in the following chart. Study the chart and on the basis of this chart answer the questions given below:



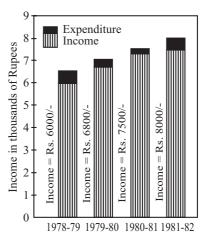
- 55. If the total area cultivated be 2,00,000 sq. metre, what is the area cultivated for vegetables?
  - (A) 15,000 sq. m
- (B) 30,000 sq. m
- (C) 20,000 sq. m
- (D) 35,000 sq. m
- (E) None of these
- 56. In the graph given above, what is the central angle of the sector that represents the area cultivated for ground-nut?
  - (A) 54°
- (B) 18°
- (C)  $60^{\circ}$
- (D) 36°
- (E) None of these
- 57. How much more area in sq. metre is cultivated of the largest cultivated crop than to the second largest if the total area cultivated be 2,00,000 sq. metre.
  - (A) 10,000 sq. m
- (B) 20,000 sq. m
- (C) 5,000 sq. m
- (D) 25,000 sq. m
- (E) None of these
- 58. If the area cultivated for paddy be 5,000 sq. metre what is the area cultivated for cotton?
  - (A) 2,000 sq. metre (B) 1,500 sq. metre
  - (C) 3,400 sq. metre (D) 4,000 sq. metre
  - (E) None of these
- 59. What is the ratio of the area cultivated for barely and wheat together to the area cultivated for paddy, ground nut and vegetables together?
  - (A) 5/9
- (B) 7/9
- (C) 3/10
- (D) 4/9
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 60–64):** The following diagram represents the production of steel from 1920 to 1929. On the basis of this diagram, answer the following questions:



- 60. What is the ratio of steel produced in 1921 as compared with 1929 ?
  - (A) 21/53
- (B) 22/59
- (C) 31/56
- (D) 32/57
- (E) None of these
- 61. How much per cent of production was in 1920 of the entire production from 1920 to 1929?
  - (A) 14·6%
- (B) 12·3%
- (C) 8·5%
- (D) 4·6%
- (E) None of these
- 62. What is the average annual production?
  - (A) 84·8
- (B) 56.3
- (C) 66·5
- (D) 72·1
- (E) None of these
- 63. Between which consecutive odd years was the steel production jump highest?
  - (A) 1000 11005
  - (A) 1923 and 1925 (B) 1925 and 1927
  - (C) 1927 and 1929 (D) 1921 and 1923
  - (E) None of these
- 64. What is the greatest difference of production in million tons of two successive years?
  - (A) 32
- (B) 28
- (C) 16
- (D) 24
- (E) None of these

**Directions (Q. 65–69):** The following bar diagram represents the income and expenditure of a middle class family for four consecutive years in thousands of rupees. Analyse the chart carefully and answer the following questions:



- 65. The ratio of the income of the year 1978-79 and 1981-82 is nearest to
  - (A) 4:3
- (B) 12:1
- (C) 1:12
- (D) 3:4
- (E) None of these
- 66. In (1981-82) what is the percentage of expenditure over of income ?
  - (A) 87·32%
- (B) 12·76%
- (C) 93·75%
- (D) 88·12%
- (E) None of these
- 67. What is the average annual income?
  - (A) Rs. 6125
- (B) Rs. 7075
- (C) Rs. 7375
- (D) Rs. 6375
- (E) None of these
- 68. Percentage increase of expenditure in 1979-80 as compared with the income in 1978-79 is:
  - (A)  $6\frac{2}{11}$
- (B)  $5\frac{7}{13}$
- (C)  $7\frac{9}{13}$
- (D)  $8\frac{1}{3}$
- (E) None of these
- 69. What is the balance of the family budget during the period from 1979 to 1982?
  - (A) Rs. 300
- (B) Nil (D) Rs. 400
- (C) (-Rs. 100)
- (E) None of these

# ANSWERS WITH HINTS

#### **CHAPTER 1**

- 1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (A)
- 6. (D) The tank will be filled 10% in the first hr. In the next hour 8% of it *i.e.*  $10 \times 8/100 = 8\%$  of the tank is emptied. The remaining water after the second hour is  $9 \cdot 2\%$ . Again in the third hour 10% tank is filled, it becomes  $19 \cdot 2\%$ . Now again 8% of it *i.e.*  $19 \cdot 2 \times 8/100 = 1 \cdot 536\%$  is emptied in the fourth hour so the remaining water is  $19 \cdot 2 1 \cdot 536 = 17 \cdot 664\%$ .
- 7. (A)
- 8. (B) Since the water is evaporated the quantity of sugar remains same.

$$\therefore 6 \times \frac{4}{10} = 5 \times \frac{x}{100}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{24}{5} = 4\frac{4}{5}$$
Ans.

9. (E) Since the quantity of cloth sold is increased by 20%

Since the quantity of cloth sold is increased by 20%

- $\therefore$  The quantity will be 120% of the original cloth but the price is reduced by 25%.
- ∴ New price =  $\frac{120 \times 75}{100}$  = 90% of the original price

Hence the gross receipts will be decrease by 10%.

- 10. (B) 11. (B)
- 12. (C) Rs. 43·50 = Interest on Rs. 725 for 12 months + Interest on Rs. 362·50 for 4 months with double the rate of interest.

But interest on Rs. 362·50 with double the rate of interest = Interest on Rs. 725 with the single rate of interest.

 $\therefore$  Rs. 43·50 = Interest on Rs. 725 for 12 months + Interest on the same amount for 4 months.

Interest on Rs. 725 for 16 months = 43.50Interest on Rs. 100 for 12 months

= 
$$43.50 \times \frac{100}{725} \times \frac{12}{16}$$
  
=  $4.5\%$  Ans

13. (B) Total debt = 
$$25,500 \times \frac{100}{85}$$
  
= Rs. 30,000

Money received by selling the goods

$$= 25,500 \left( \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{83}{100} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{78}{100} \right)$$
$$= \frac{25,500}{500} (166 + 234)$$
$$= Rs. 20,400$$

.. Money received by the creditors for a

rupee = Rs. 
$$\frac{20,400}{30,000}$$
  
= Rs.  $0.68 = 68$  paisa Ans.

14. (D) 10% of 2,000 = 200

S.P. of 200 tables at 
$$50\% = \text{Rs.} \ 200 \times \frac{17.25}{2}$$

$$= Rs. 1725$$

S.P. of remaining 1,800 tables

= Rs. 
$$1,800 \times 17.25$$
  
= Rs.  $31,050$ 

Rs. 31,050 + Rs. 1,725 = Rs. 32,775 Now Rs. 32,775 includes 15% profit

$$\therefore$$
 C.P. =  $\frac{100}{115} \times 32,775 = \text{Rs.} 28,500$ 

Now the actual S.P.

$$= 2000 \times \frac{30}{100} \times 17.25 + 2,000 \times \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{17.25}{2}$$
$$= 2,000 \left(\frac{30}{100} + \frac{35}{100}\right) \times 17.25$$

$$= 20 \times 65 \times 17.25$$

$$= Rs. 22,425$$

$$\therefore$$
 Loss = C.P. - S.P. = 28,500 - 22,425  
= Rs. 6,075 Ans

15. (C) If Mohan gets 100, then Ramesh will get

Now if Ramesh gets 110 then Mohan gets

Now if Ramesh gets 100 then Mohan gets

$$= \frac{100 \times 100}{110} \%$$
$$= 90\frac{10}{11} \%$$

Hence, Mohan gets 
$$(100 - 90\frac{10}{11})\%$$
  
=  $9\frac{1}{11}\%$  less **Ans.**

Ans.

# 17. (C) Reqd. population

$$= 8,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^{3}$$

$$= 8,000 \times \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^{3}$$

$$= 8,000 \times \frac{1331}{1000} = 10,648 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

18. (D) Let the total no. of scholars be x.

No. of infants = 20% of 
$$x$$
  
=  $\frac{20}{100} \times x = \frac{1}{5}x$ 

Let the no. of scholars of 8 = y

$$\therefore \text{ No. of scholars above } 8 = \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$= 48$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} \times 48 = 72$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{1}{5}x = 72 + 48$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5}x = 120$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{4} \times 120$$

$$= 150 \text{ Ans}$$

19. (A) Reqd. Increase %

$$= \left[ 20 + 15 + \frac{20 \times 15}{100} \right] \%$$

$$= 38\%$$
A

20. (B) Let the Income be Rs. x. Then,

(B) Let the income be Rs. x. Then,  

$$Tax = 3\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } x = \frac{7}{200}x$$

$$Saving = 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } \left[x - \frac{7}{200}x\right]$$

$$= \frac{25}{2 \times 100} \left[\frac{(200 - 7)x}{200}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{193}{200}x = \frac{193}{1,600}x$$

$$\therefore x - \left[\frac{7}{200} + \frac{193}{1,600}\right]x = 4,053$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \left(\frac{56 + 193}{1,600}\right)x = 4,053$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{4,053 \times 1,600}{1,351}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4,800 \text{ Ans.}$$

# **CHAPTER 2**

1. (A) New Price = 
$$50,000 + 13,000$$
  
= Rs.  $63,000$   
Deduction =  $\frac{1}{7}$  of Rs.  $63,000$   
= Rs.  $9,000$   
S.P. =  $63,000 - 9,000$   
= Rs.  $54,000$   
Reqd. percentage =  $\frac{54,000}{50,000} \times 100\%$   
=  $108\%$  Ans.

- 2. (B)
- 3. (D) Let the S.P. be Rs. 100 If loss is 15% on S.P. then C.P. = Rs. 115 If on Rs. 115, loss is Rs. 15

... On Rs. 100, loss is Rs. 
$$\frac{15 \times 100}{115}$$
  
= 13.04%

4. (D) Let the list price be Rs. 100. Then S.P. = Rs. 96 Since profit is 10%

If Rs. 110 is S.P., then C.P. = Rs. 100  
If Rs. 96 is S.P., then C.P. = 
$$\frac{100 \times 96}{110}$$

$$\frac{960}{11}$$
 is C.P. then list price = Rs. 100

100 is C.P. then list price = 
$$\frac{100 \times 11 \times 100}{960}$$
  
=  $\frac{1,375}{12}$   
∴ Reqd. addition =  $114\frac{7}{12} - 100$ 

- ∴ Reqd. addition =  $114\frac{7}{12} 100$ =  $14\frac{7}{12}\%$  **Ans.**
- 5. (C) Let S.P. be Rs. 100

Saving = 
$$12\frac{1}{2}\%$$
 of  $\left[x - \frac{7}{200}x\right]$   $\therefore$  Profit = 25% on S.P.  

$$= \frac{25}{2 \times 100} \left[\frac{(200 - 7)x}{200}\right] \qquad \therefore \qquad \text{Res. 75}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{193}{200}x = \frac{193}{1,600}x \qquad \qquad = \frac{100}{3}\%$$

$$= \frac{7}{100} \times \frac{193}{100} = \frac{100}{3}\%$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{193}{3} \times \frac{193}{3} = \frac{100}{3}\%$$
Ans.

6. (A) Let C.P. be Rs. *x* 

then 
$$loss = x\%$$

Loss on Rs. 
$$x = x \times \frac{x}{100}$$
  
= Rs.  $\frac{x^2}{100}$ 

S.P. = Rs. 
$$x - \frac{x^2}{100}$$
 · But S.P. is given Rs. 16.

$$x - \frac{x^2}{100} = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 100x + 1,600 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 80)(x - 20) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 80 \text{ and } 20 \text{ Ans}$$

7. (B) Let the sale price be Rs. 100

Then profit = Rs. 12*:*. C.P. = Rs. 88

This C.P. includes 32% of the C.P. as expenses.

:. For 132 C.P. including expenses only

$$C.P. = 100$$

88 C.P. including expenses only

C.P. = 
$$\frac{100 \times 88}{132}$$
  
=  $\frac{200}{3}$ 

Rs. 200/3 is C.P. then S.P.

$$= Rs. 100$$

 $\therefore$  10.50 is C.P. then S.P.

$$= \frac{100 \times 3 \times 10.50}{200}$$
$$= \frac{315}{20}$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 15.75 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

8. (A) Suppose the list price = Rs. 100

then S.P. = Rs. 
$$97.50$$

Rs. 117 is S.P. then C.P.

= Rs. 100  
Rs. 97·50 is S.P. then C.P. = 
$$\frac{100 \times 97·50}{117}$$
  
= Rs. 250/3

If no discount has been allowed then

$$S.P. = list price = Rs. 100$$

Hence profit in this case = 
$$100 - 250/3$$
  
= Rs.  $50/3$ 

If Rs. 250/3 is C.P. then profit = Rs. 50/3

:. Rs. 100 is C.P. then profit

$$= \frac{50}{3} \times \frac{3}{250} \times 100\%$$

= Rs. 20%Ans.

9. (D) He purchase goods worth Rs. 115 in Rs. 100 and sells the goods of Rs. 100 in Rs. 115.

Suppose he purchases goods of Rs. 100. If Rs. 100 goods is sold in Rs. 115.

∴ Rs. 115 goods is sold in = Rs. 
$$\frac{115 \times 115}{100}$$
  
= Rs.  $\frac{23 \times 23}{4}$   
= Rs.  $132\frac{1}{4}$   
Hence profit =  $132\frac{1}{4} - 100$   
=  $32\frac{1}{4}\%$  Ans.

10. (A)

Ans.

11. (B) Since the loss is 12%

S.P. is Rs. 88 then C.P. = 
$$Rs. 100$$

S.P. is Rs. 1 then C.P. = Rs. 
$$\frac{100}{88}$$

Hence C.P. of 14 oranges is Rs.  $\frac{100}{88}$ 

To earn 12% profit,

Orange of Rs. 100 must be sold for Rs. 112 Orange of 100/88 must be

$$= \frac{112}{100} \times \frac{100}{88} = \frac{112}{88}$$
$$= Rs. \frac{14}{11}$$

Hence 14 oranges must be sold for = Rs.  $\frac{14}{11}$ 

∴ 1 orange must be sold = 
$$\frac{14}{11 \times 14}$$
  
= Rs.  $\frac{1}{11}$ 

11 oranges must be sold = Re. 1

12. (E) 13. (D)

14. (B) C.P. of one horse 
$$= \frac{100}{(100 + 15)} \times 1,955$$

$$= \frac{1,95,500}{115}$$

$$= Rs. 1,700$$
C.P. of other horse 
$$= \frac{100}{(100 - 15)} \times 1,955$$

$$= \frac{1,95,500}{85}$$

$$= Rs. 2,300$$

$$\therefore C.P. of both horses 
$$= (1,700 + 2,300)$$

$$= Rs. 4,000$$$$

 $\Rightarrow$  S.P. of both horses = 2 × 1,955

= Rs. 3,910

Ans.

∴ Total loss = 
$$C.P. - S. P.$$
  
=  $4,000 - 3,910$   
=  $Rs. 90$  Ans.

15. (B)

16. (A) Let the cost price 
$$= Rs. 100$$

$$\therefore \text{ Estimated profit} = 22\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{45}{2}\%$$

⇒ Selling price = 
$$\left(100 + \frac{45}{2}\right)$$
  
= Rs.  $\frac{245}{2}$ 

If S.P. is Rs.  $\frac{245}{2}$ , then

Profit = Rs. 
$$\frac{45}{2}$$

If S.P. is Rs. 392, then

Reqd. profit 
$$= \frac{45}{2} \times \frac{3}{245} \times 392$$

$$= Rs 72$$

17. (D) : S.P. of the house = Rs. 12,600

.. Profit = 5%  
.. C.P. of the house = 
$$\frac{100}{105} \times 12,600$$
  
=  $\frac{20}{21} \times 12,600$   
= Rs. 12,000

∴ Reqd. % gain  $= \frac{13,000 - 12,000}{12,000} \times 100\%$ 

$$= \frac{100}{12} \% = 8\frac{1}{3} \%$$
 Ans.

18. (B) Let the C.P. of the cow = Rs. x

$$= \frac{(100 - 15)}{100} \times x$$
$$= \frac{17}{20}x$$

As per question,

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \left(\frac{43 - 34}{40}\right) x = \text{Rs.} 90$$

$$x = \frac{40}{9} \times 90$$
$$= Rs. 400$$

19. (A) Let the C.P. of the typewriter = Rs. x.

$$\frac{(100+8)}{100} \times x = \frac{(100-10)}{100} \times 480$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = \frac{90}{108} \times 480$$

$$= Rs. 400$$

If no discount were allowed

∴ Reqd. Gain = M. P. – C.P.  
= 
$$480 - 400$$
  
= Rs.  $80$  Ans.

 $=\frac{45}{2} \times \frac{3}{245} \times 392$  20. (A) C.P. of 100 shawls = Rs. 2,450

S.P. of 100 shawls = 
$$76 \times 35 + 24 \times \frac{35}{2}$$
  
= Rs. 2,660 + 420  
= Rs. 3,080  
∴ Reqd. Gain =  $3,080 - 2,450$   
= Rs. 630  
∴ % Gain =  $\frac{630}{2,450} \times 100\%$   
=  $\frac{6,300}{245}\%$   
=  $\frac{180}{7}\%$   
=  $25\frac{5}{7}\%$  Ans.

#### **CHAPTER 3**

- 1. (A) The two quantities compared in a ratio are called its items. The first term is called antecedent, the second the consequent. Ans.
- 2. (B)

3. (B) 
$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{b}{c} \times \frac{c}{d}$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7}$$
$$= \frac{16}{35}$$
 Ans.

In the second glass, milk: water =  $\frac{1}{4}$ :  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

Since the L.C.M. of the denominators 3 and 4 is 12. So the first glass of capacity 12 will contain milk: water = 4:8 and the second of the same capacity will contain milk: water = 3:9, so the tumbler will contain 24 of both glasses having milk = 7 and water = 17. **Ans.** 

- 5. (A) Since the mixture contains 30 litre of mixure of milk and water in the ratio of = 7: 3. So milk = 21 litre, water = 9 litre. Now the milk remains the same *i.e.* 21 litre and water should be increased to make ratio 3:7. So if antecedent is 21 the consequent must be 49 hence 40 litre of water must be added to make 49 litre of it.

  Ans.
- 6. (C) No. of 25 paisa, 10 paisa and 5 paisa are in the ratio 1:2:3 so their values in paisa are in the ratio 1 × 25:2 × 10:3 × 5 = 25:20:15 = 5:4:3. The value of all the coins is Rs. 30. So the value of 5 paisa coins.

$$= \frac{3}{(5+4+3)} \times 30 = \text{Rs. } 7.50$$

Hence the number of 5 paisa coins

$$= 7.50 \times 20 = 150$$
 Ans.

- 7. (B) Let the present age of Shyam be x years.
  - $\therefore$  His sister's present age = x/2 years.

When the age of Shyam is doubled then Shyam's age = 2x years.

and his sister's age will be  $\frac{x}{2} + x = \frac{3x}{2}$  years

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Reqd. Ratio} = \frac{2x}{\frac{3x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4x}{3x} = \frac{4}{3} \qquad \text{Ans}$$

- 8. (E) If he travels whole distance in second class he will spend Rs. 3. But he spends Rs. 3·40 hence he spends 40 paisa more. For travelling one kilometre he spends 4 paisa more, therefore he will travel 10 km in first class.

  Ans.
- 9. (D) 10. (D)

11. (C) days work labours
$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
9 & 5 & km & 100 & \\
6 & 7 & km & x
\end{array}$$
I II III III IV
$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
6:9 \\
5:7
\end{array}$$
:: 100 : x

Hence, 
$$x = \frac{9 \times 7 \times 100}{6 \times 5}$$
  
= 210 labours.

Reqd. number of more labours

$$= 210 - 100$$
  
 $= 110$ 

Ans.

12. (C) 13. (B)

14. (C) : Ratio of their capitals

$$= \frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 24 : 20 : 15$$
Sum of ratios = 24 + 20 + 15

: Division of their profits

$$= \frac{24}{59} \times 1180, \frac{20}{59} \times 1180, \frac{15}{59} \times 1180$$
  
= Rs. 480, Rs. 400, Rs. 300 Ans.

= 59

15. (A)

16. (C) As per question,

Tax paid = 20% of 450  
= 
$$\frac{20}{100} \times 450$$
  
= Rs. 90

:. Remaining amount

$$= Rs. (450 - 90)$$
  
 $= Rs. 360$ 

: Ratio of division of profit among

A, B and C = 
$$1:1\frac{1}{2}:2=2:3:4$$

 $\Rightarrow$  Sum of Ratios = 2 + 3 + 4 = 9

.. Shares of profit of A; B; C  
= 
$$\frac{2}{9} \times 360$$
;  $\frac{3}{9} \times 360$  and  $\frac{4}{9} \times 360$ 

= Rs. 80; Rs. 120 and Rs. 160 Ans.

$$\therefore \begin{array}{c} 45:33 \\ 16:24 \end{array} \} :: (2,200 - x):2,200$$

$$\therefore (2,200 - x) = \frac{45 \times 16 \times 2,200}{33 \times 24} = 2,000$$

$$x = 2,200 - 2,000$$
  
= 200 men Ans.

18. (A) 19. (B)

20. (C) Let the volume of each container = V cu. m : Total amount of water

$$= \frac{V}{2} + \frac{V}{3} + 0 = \frac{5V}{6}$$

Reqd. part of third container will be full

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5V}{6}$$
$$= \frac{5}{18} V \qquad \text{Ans}$$

# **CHAPTER 4**

1. (A)

2. (C) If C subscribes zero then B subscribes Rs. 500 A subscribes 500 + 700 = Rs. 1,200. Hence divide Rs. 4,700 - 1,200 - 500 =Rs. 3,000 equally among A, B and C. So C' share is Rs. 1,000. B's share = Rs. 1,000 + 500 = Rs. 1,500 and A's share = Rs. 1,500 + 700 = Rs. 2,200. Now divide the profit according to their capitals.

∴ Share of A = 
$$\frac{22}{47} \times 846$$
  
=  $22 \times 18 = \text{Rs. } 396$   
Share of B =  $\frac{15}{47} \times 846$   
=  $15 \times 18 = \text{Rs. } 270$   
Share of C =  $\frac{10}{47} \times 846$   
=  $10 \times 18 = \text{Rs. } 180$  **Ans.**

3. (A) Capitals invested by A, B, C for the periods of 12 months, 7 month and 5 months and their shares in the profit are in the ratio 4:3:2. Since A invests Rs. 1,400 for 12 months and let B invests Rs. x for 7 months.

$$\therefore 1,400 \times 12 : x \times 7 : : 4 : 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1,400 \times 12 \times 3}{7 \times 4} = \text{Rs. } 1,800$$

$$\therefore$$
 1,400 × 12 : y × 5 : : 4 : 2

$$\Rightarrow \qquad y = \frac{1,400 \times 12 \times 2}{5 \times 4}$$

Capital of A : B = 5 : 6

Profit of A : B = 5 : 9

Time of A = 8 months.

Let time of B be *x* months.

Hence 
$$\frac{5 \times 8}{6 \times x} = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow x = \frac{8 \times 9}{12} = 12$$
 months

Ans.

5. (C) Let the total profit be Rs. x

Salary paid to B = Rs. 1,440.

Net profit = Rs. 
$$(x - 1,440)$$

A gets 
$$\frac{x - 1,440}{2}$$
 and B gets  $\frac{x - 1,440}{2}$ 

B pays to A an interest = 
$$\frac{10}{100} \times 22,500$$

$$\therefore \frac{B' \text{ income}}{A' \text{ income}} = \frac{\frac{x - 1,440}{2} + 1,440 - 2,250}{\frac{x - 1,440}{2} + 2,250}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x - 3,060}{x + 3,060} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $2x - 6{,}120 = x + 3{,}060$ 

$$x = 9,180$$
 **Ans.**

6. (D) Ratio of the capitals

The interest is to be divided in the ratio 25:17.

Difference = 25 - 17 = 8.

But the actual difference = Rs.300

If Rs. 8 is the difference,

Total interest = 25 + 17 = Rs. 42

Rs. 300 is the difference,

Total interest = 
$$\frac{42 \times 300}{8}$$
  
= Rs. 1,575

But this interest is 40% of the total income

Hence, whole profit = 
$$\frac{1,575 \times 100}{40}$$

= Rs. 
$$3,937.50$$
 Ans.

7. (B) Let Ram had put his capital for x months.

$$\frac{15,000 \times 4}{12,000 \times x} = \frac{5,000}{8,000 - 5,000}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5 \times 4}{4 \times x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{5 \times 4}{4 \times r} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore$$
  $x = 3 \text{ months.}$  Ans.

8. (A)

9. (A) : Ratio of their rents

A:B:C = 
$$5 \times \frac{9}{2}$$
:8 × 5:9 ×  $\frac{13}{2}$   
= 45:80:117

Sum of ratios = 
$$45 + 80 + 117 = 242$$
  

$$\therefore \text{ Share of A} = \frac{45}{242} \times 60.50$$

$$= 45 \times 0.25$$

$$= 11.25$$
Share of B =  $\frac{80}{242} \times 60.50$ 

$$= 80 \times 0.25$$

$$= 20.00$$
Share of C =  $\frac{117}{242} \times 60.50$ 

$$= 117 \times 0.25$$

$$= 29.25$$
Ans.

10. (B) Profit of C = Rs. 
$$\frac{75}{500} \times 700$$
  
= Rs. 15 × 7  
= Rs. 105 Ans.

# **CHAPTER 5**

- 1. (C)
- 2. (D) Wt. of A + B + C =  $45 \times 3 = 135 \text{ kg}$  (i) Wt. of A + B =  $40 \times 2 = 80 \text{ kg}$  (ii) Wt. of B + C =  $43 \times 2 = 86 \text{ kg}$  (iii)

Adding (ii) and (iii),

Wt. of A + 2B + C = 166 kg  

$$A + B + C = 135 \text{ kg}$$
 ...(i)

Ans.

Subtracting (i) B = 31 kg

3. (B) Let the fourth number be x. then the average of first three = 2xSo the sum of three numbers =  $3 \times 2x = 6x$ Since the average of 4 numbers = 12. Sum of four numbers =  $4 \times 12 = 48$ .

∴ 
$$48 - 6x = x \Rightarrow 7x = 48$$
, ∴  $x = \frac{48}{7}$  Ans.

4. (D) Reqd. average = 
$$\frac{4 \times 76 + 3 \times 81}{(4+3)}$$
  
=  $\frac{304 + 243}{7}$   
=  $\frac{547}{7}$  Ans.

5. (A) Time taken to travel 24 km with the speed of 16 km/hour.  $=\frac{24}{16} = \frac{3}{2}$  hour.

Similarly time taken to travel 36 km with the speed of 15 km/hour.  $= \frac{36}{15} = \frac{12}{5}$  hour.

Total distance travelled = 36 + 24 = 60 kmand total time taken to travel distance

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{12}{5}\right) \text{hour}$$

$$= \frac{39}{10} \text{ hour}$$
Hence average speed 
$$= 60 \times \frac{10}{39}$$

$$= \frac{200}{13}$$

$$= 15.38 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

6. (A) Total workers = 600 + 400 = 1,000Total wages per day =  $2.55 \times 1,000$ = Rs. 2,550.

Since a man gets 50 P. more, 600 men will get Rs. 600 x ⋅ 50 = Rs. 300 more.

∴ 2,550 - 300 = 2,250 is the daily wages of 1,000 women.

Hence, daily wage of man is = 2.25 + .50= Rs. 2.75

and daily wage of women

= Rs. 
$$2.25$$
 Ans.

7. (B) : L.C.M. of 40 and 35 = 280.

Let the journey be 280 km If the speed is 40 km/hour,

time taken  $= \frac{280}{40} = 7 \text{ hrs.}$ 

If the speed is 35 km/hour,

time taken 
$$= \frac{280}{35} = 8 \text{ hrs.}$$

Difference of times

$$= 8 - 7 = 1 \text{ hour}$$
$$= 60 \text{ minutes}$$

If 60 minutes is the difference, length of

journey = 280 km

If 15 minutes is the difference, journey

$$= \frac{280}{60} \times 15$$
  
= 70 km **Ans.**

A, B and C =  $84 \times 3 = 252 \text{ kg}$ 

Sum of wt. of

A, B, C and D = 
$$80 \times 4 = 320 \text{ kg}$$
  
wt. of D =  $320 - 252 = 68 \text{ kg}$   
wt. of E =  $68 + 3 = 71 \text{ kg}$ 

Sum of wt. of

B, C, D, E = 
$$79 \times 4 = 316 \text{ kg}$$
  
wt. of (B + C) =  $316 - 68 - 71$   
=  $177 \text{ kg}$   
wt. of A =  $252 - 177$   
=  $75 \text{ kg}$ 

9. (B) Let the length of journey be L.C.M. of

Time taken in going P to Q = 
$$\frac{15}{5}$$

Time taken in coming Q to P = 
$$\frac{15}{3}$$

Total time in going and coming back

$$= 5 + 3 = 8 \text{ hr}$$

Ans.

Hence, the average speed

$$= \frac{30}{8}$$
$$= \frac{15}{4} \text{ km/hr.} \quad \text{Ans}$$

10. (B) In 12 minutes leak admits

$$=\frac{15}{4}$$
 quintals

One hour leak admits

$$= \frac{15}{4} \times \frac{60}{12} = \frac{75}{4}$$
 quintals

In one hour pumps throw out

= 12 quintals

Water left in the ship in one hour

$$= \frac{75}{4} - 12$$
$$= \frac{27}{4}$$
quintals

 $\therefore \frac{27}{4}$  quintals of water is left in the ship in

 $\Rightarrow$  60 quintals of water is left in =  $\frac{1 \times 60 \times 4}{27}$ 

$$=\frac{80}{9}$$
 hour

Now in 80/9 hour the ship runs = 40 km

1 hour the ship runs = 
$$\frac{40 \times 9}{80}$$
  
=  $4.5 \text{ km}$ 

# **CHAPTER 6**

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B)

4. (C) Interest on (Rs. 2,000 + Rs. 1,600) with the rate of r and interest on Rs. 1,600 with the rate of 2% for 3 years = Rs. 960.

Hence, 
$$960 = \frac{3,600 \times r \times 3}{100} + \frac{1,600 \times 2 \times 3}{100}$$

Ans.

5. (D) Interest on Rs. 1,550 with the rate of 5% for 3 years = Rs. 232.50 the remaining interest = 300 - 232.50 = Rs. 67.50.

∴ Rs. 67.50 is earned by the difference of rate of interest = 8% - 5% = 3%.

$$\therefore$$
 67.50 =  $\frac{P \times 3 \times 3}{100}$  or P = 750

Hence Rs. 750 is being invested in 8% and the remaining 1,550 - 750 = Rs. 800 on 5%. So the ratio = 800/750 = 16:15.

6. (B) Let the principals invested for 2 years, 3 years and 4 years be  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  and  $P_3$ .

So 
$$P_1 + \frac{P_1 \times 5 \times 2}{100} = P_2 + \frac{P_2 \times 5 \times 3}{100}$$
$$= P_3 + \frac{P_3 \times 5 \times 4}{100}$$

$$P_1 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{20} \right) = P_2 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{20} \right) = P_3 \left( 1 + \frac{4}{20} \right)$$

$$\therefore P_1 \times \frac{22}{20} = P_2 \times \frac{23}{20} = P_3 \times \frac{24}{20}$$

$$P_1 \times 22 = P_2 \times 23 = P_3 \times 24$$

Let it be equal to K.

Therefore, 
$$P_1 = \frac{K}{22}$$
,  $P_2 = \frac{K}{23}$ ,  $P_3 = \frac{K}{24}$ , 
$$P_1 : P_2 : P_3 = \frac{K}{22} : \frac{K}{23} : \frac{K}{24}$$
$$= \frac{1}{110} : \frac{1}{115} : \frac{1}{120}$$
 Ans.

7. (B) Suppose the marked price for the cash payment is Rs. 100.

: Marked price for the credit of 1 month

$$= 100 + \frac{100 \times 4 \times 1}{100 \times 12}$$
$$= 100 \left(1 + \frac{1}{300}\right)$$
$$= Rs. \frac{301}{3}$$

Reqd. ratio = 
$$100 : \frac{301}{3} = 300 : 301$$
 Ans.

8. (A) 9,600 = 
$$P + \frac{P \times 5 \times 4}{100}$$
  
=  $P\left(1 + \frac{1}{5}\right)$   
=  $\frac{6P}{5}$   
 $\therefore$   $P = \frac{9,600 \times 5}{6} = \text{Rs. } 8,000$ 

.. Cash value of house

$$= 8,000 + 8,000 = Rs. 16,000$$
 Ans

9. (D) Period = 3rd March to 15 May  
= 
$$(28 + 30 + 15)$$
 days  
=  $73$  days  
=  $\frac{73}{365}$  year =  $\frac{1}{5}$  year  

$$\therefore S. I. = \frac{600 \times 6 \times 1}{100 \times 5} = \frac{36}{5}$$
= Rs. 7·20 Ans.

10. (C) Let the second part of the sum be Rs. x. Then,

$$\frac{(2,600 - x) \times 3 \times 5}{100} = \frac{x \times 6 \times 4}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 13,000 - 5x = 8x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{13,000}{13}$$

$$= Rs. 1,000 Ans.$$

#### **CHAPTER 7**

1. (B) Amount = 
$$500 \left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^2$$
  
=  $500 \left(\frac{53}{50}\right)^2$   
=  $500 \times \frac{53}{50} \times \frac{53}{50}$   
=  $\frac{2,809}{5}$   
= Rs.  $561.80$  Ans.

2. (C) Amount = Principal 
$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$
  
In first case  $2 = 1\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^4$  ...(1)

and in second case

$$8 = 1\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{n} \dots(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2)^{3} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{4}\right]^{3} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{12} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{n}$$

$$\therefore \qquad n = 12$$
Ans.

3. (D) C. I. = 
$$10,000 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$
  
=  $10,000 \left[ \frac{101 \times 101 \times 101}{100 \times 100 \times 100} - 1 \right]$   
=  $10,000 \left[ \frac{10,30,301 - 10,00,000}{10,00,000} \right]$   
=  $\frac{30,301}{100}$  = Rs.  $303.01$  Ans.

4. (D) Interest on Rs. 100 for the first year

$$= Rs.4$$

Interest on Rs. 100 for the second year

$$= 100 \left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right\} - 4$$
$$= Rs. 4.16$$

Now if Rs.  $4 \cdot 16 - Rs$ . 4 = Rs.  $0 \cdot 16$  is the difference then,

principal = Rs. 100

Now if Rs. 88 is the difference then,

principal = 
$$\frac{100 \times 88}{0.16}$$
$$= Rs. 55,000$$

5. (C) Required population

= Initial population 
$$\left(1 - \frac{r}{1000}\right)^n$$
  
=  $50,000 \left(1 - \frac{20}{1000}\right)^2$   
=  $50,000 \left(\frac{98}{100}\right)^2$   
=  $9,604 \times 5 = 48,020$  Ans.

Ans.

6. (D) : 
$$10,648 = x \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^3$$
  

$$= x \times \frac{1,331}{1,000}$$
  

$$\therefore \qquad x = 8,000 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

7. (A) Let the share of elder son be Rs. x

$$\therefore x \left( 1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 = (16,400 - x) \left( 1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^3$$

x = 8,000 Ans.

8. (C) 
$$410 = P\left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right]$$
 and  $400 = \frac{P \times r \times 2}{100}$ 

# CHAPTER 8

Ans.

1. (B) 12th Aug. to 17 Sept. = 36 days. Now 90-36 = 54 days.

Now interest on Rs. 400 for 54 days at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$  = Rs. 3.90.

Hence amount received by the depositors

$$400 - 3.90 = \text{Rs.} 396.10$$
 Ans.

2. (C) Cash value of Rs. 4500 stock at 86.75

= 
$$4500 \times \frac{86.75}{100}$$
  
=  $3903.75$  **Ans.**

3. (B) No. of shares purchased in Rs. 14,400 at  $\frac{14,400}{100} = \frac{14,400}{100} = \frac{120}{100}$ 

20% premium.  $=\frac{14,400}{120} = 120.$ 

Gain on 120 shares =  $120 \times 5$ = Rs. 600. Ans.

4. (D) Reqd. Income =  $1260 \times \frac{100}{84} \times \frac{3}{100}$ = Rs. 45

5. (C) Suppose the income from each investment is Re. 1.

Then Re. 1 is the income from the first stock.

$$=\frac{126}{6}$$
 = Rs. 21

and Re. 1 is the income from the second stock.

$$=\frac{120}{5}$$
 = Rs. 24

Hence the investment is to be divided in the ratio 21:24 or 7:8

Reqd. investments are as follows-

(I) = 
$$\frac{7}{(7+8)} \times \text{Rs.} 27,000$$
  
= 12,600

and (II) = 
$$\frac{8}{(7+8)} \times \text{Rs.} 27,000$$
  
= Rs. 14,400 Ans.

6. (A) For Rs. 
$$\left(98\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \text{Rs.} \frac{197}{2}$$

cash, we can buy a stock of Rs. 100. So for Rs. 12,805 cash we can buy a stock of

$$= \frac{100 \times 2 \times 12,805}{197}$$
$$= Rs. 13,000.$$

Now for a stock of Rs. 100, we can get cash

$$= 102 \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$$
$$= Rs. 102 \frac{3}{8} = Rs. \frac{819}{8}$$

so for Rs. 13,000 we can get a cash

$$= \frac{819}{8} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 13,000$$
$$= \text{Rs.} \frac{1,06,470}{8}$$

With a cash of Rs. 
$$\left(105\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \text{Rs.} \frac{845}{8}$$

We can buy a stock of Rs. 100

So with a cash of Rs.  $\frac{1,06,470}{8}$  we can buy

= Rs. 
$$\frac{1,06,470}{8} \times \frac{100 \times 8}{845}$$
 = Rs. 12,600

Income from 1st stock

$$\frac{13,000 \times 4}{100} = \text{Rs.} 520$$

Income from 2nd stock

$$= \frac{9 \times 12,600}{2 \times 100} = \text{Rs.} 567$$

Hence, change in Income

= Rs. 
$$(567 \sim 520)$$

7. (C) Let the sum invested be Rs. x.

:. Income in first case

$$=\frac{9}{2} \times \frac{x}{96} = \frac{3x}{64}$$

and income in second case

$$= \frac{4 \times x}{88} = \frac{x}{22}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{3x}{64} - \frac{x}{22} = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{33x - 32x}{704} = 100$$

or, 
$$x = \text{Rs.} 70,400$$
 **Ans.**

8. (B)Face value of 20 shares

$$= 20 \times 50$$
  
= Rs. 1,000

:. Income on Rs. 1,000 at 5%

$$= \frac{5 \times 1,000}{100}$$
$$= Rs. 50$$

# **CHAPTER 9**

1. (E) ∵ 14 persons complete in 16 days

$$= 1 \text{ work}$$

Ans.

 $\Rightarrow$  8 persons complete in 12 days

$$= \frac{1 \times 8}{14} \times \frac{12}{16}$$
$$= \frac{3}{7}$$

 $\Rightarrow$  Remaining work =  $1 - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$ 

and total number of persons = 8 + 8

: 14 persons do 1 work in = 16 days

$$\therefore 16 \text{ persons do } \frac{4}{7} \text{ work in } = \frac{16 \times 14}{16} \times \frac{4}{7}$$

= 8 days **Ans.** 

2. (A) : In 10 days a work is completed by = 15 men

∴in 1 day a work is completed by

$$= 15 \times 10$$

$$= 150 \text{ men}$$

: In 15 days the work is completed by

$$= 20 \text{ boys}$$

∴ 1 day the work is completed by

$$= 20 \times 15$$

$$= 300 \text{ boys}$$

∵ Work of 150 men = work of 300 boys

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Work of 1 man} = \frac{300}{150}$$
$$= \text{work of 2 boys}$$

$$10 \text{ man } = 2 \times 10$$

$$\therefore$$
 10 men + 10 boys = 20 + 10

$$= 30 \text{ boys}$$

∴ 20 boys completed the work in =15 days

.. 30 boys completed the work in

$$= \frac{15 \times 20}{30}$$

3. (A) In 5 days 14 workers make =1400 toys

$$\therefore \text{ In 1 day 14 workers make } = \frac{1400}{5} \text{ toys}$$

$$= 280 \text{ toys}$$

 $\Rightarrow$  Number of remaining toys = 1400 - 280

$$= 1120$$

and number of total workers = (14 + 14)

∵ 14 workers make 1400 toys in

$$= 5 days$$

∴ 28 workers make 1120 toys in

$$= \frac{5 \times 14 \times 1120}{28 \times 1400}$$

4. (D) : In 12 days work done by 14 men = 1

.. In 4 days work done by 14 men

$$=\frac{1\times4}{12}=\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Remaining work} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

and number of total men = 14 + 2 = 16

If 1 work is done by 14 men in = 12 days

 $\therefore \frac{2}{3}$  work is done by 16 men in

$$= \frac{12 \times 14}{16} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

Ans.

5. (A) Time taken to complete by both together

$$=\frac{xy}{x+y}$$

[Here 
$$x = 8$$
 and  $y = 4$ ]

$$= \frac{8 \times 4}{8 + 4} = \frac{32}{12}$$

$$= 2\frac{2}{3}$$
 hour

6. (D) Work of (Ganesh, Ram and Sohan) for 1 day

and work of (Ganesh and Ram) for 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{24}$$

- :. Work of Sohan for 1 day =  $\frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{48}$
- .. Sohan alone will complete the work in

$$= 1 \div \frac{1}{48}$$

= 48 days **Ans.** 

Ans.

7. (C) Time taken by B alone to complete the

[Here x = 12 and y = 8]

$$= \frac{12 \times 8}{12 - 8} = \frac{96}{4}$$

8. (A) Work done by (A + B) in 1 day =  $\frac{1}{24}$ 

Work done by B alone in 1 day  $=\frac{1}{3\times12}=\frac{1}{36}$ 

 $=\frac{1}{24}-\frac{1}{36}=\frac{1}{72}$ 

and remaining work =  $1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ 

- $\therefore \frac{1}{72}$  work is done by A in = 1 day
- $\therefore \frac{2}{3}$  work is done by A in

$$= 1 \times \frac{72}{1} \times \frac{2}{3}$$
$$= 48 \text{ days} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

9. (A) Work of (Ram + Dilip + Shekhar) for 1

and work of (Ram + Dilip) for 1 day

$$=\frac{1}{30}$$

... Work of Shekhar for 1 day

$$=\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{30}=\frac{1}{60}$$

Hence Shekhar alone will complete the work in 60 days.

10. (C) Time taken by (A + B) to complete the

work

[Here 
$$x = 6$$
 and  $y = 3$ ]
$$= \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3}$$

= 2 daysAns.

# **CHAPTER 10**

1. (C) Let the speed of the first train be x km/hr.

$$\therefore \text{ Time } = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{12}{60} = \frac{\text{(Length of first train + length of second train)}}{(80 + x)}$$

Hence in order to find the value of x, both the statements together are necessary.

2. (B) According to both statements

Let the speed of the boat in still water be x km/hr.

Speed of river = 1 km

Time taken to go and return = 3 hour

$$3 = \frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{4}{x-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 3 = \frac{4(x-1+x+1)}{x^2-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x+1)(x-3) = 0$$

On solving :. x = 3

- :. Both statements together are needed Ans.
- 3. (E) Speed of train

Length of the train + length of platform Time taken to cross the platform

Hence both together are necessary. Ans.

- 4. (E) : The train and the man are moving in opposite directions
  - :. Time taken to cross the man

Length of the train in metre [(Speed of the train + Speed of the man) in m/sec]

#### 82A | Arithmetic

$$\therefore 4 = \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{(84+6) \times \frac{5}{18}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{25}$$

$$= 25 \times 4 = 100 \text{ m}$$
 Ans.

5. (E) Let the speed of the second train be *x* km/hr.

and sum of lengths of both the trains

$$= 100 + 120$$

$$= 220 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{220}{1000} = \frac{11}{50} \text{ km}$$

Since both the trains are moving in opposite directions

 $\therefore$  Relative speed = (50 + x) km/hr

and time = 6 sec

$$= \frac{6}{60 \times 60} = \frac{1}{600} \, \text{hr}$$

$$\frac{1}{600} = \frac{\frac{1}{50}}{50 + x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad (50 + x) = \frac{11}{50} \times 600 = 132$$

∴ 
$$x = 132 - 50$$
  
= 82 km/hr **Ans.**

#### 6. (E) According to the formula

Time taken to cross another train moving in opposite direction

- Sum of length of both the trains
  Sum of speed of both the trains
- .. Both statements together are needed Ans.
- 7. (D) Since the speed of the stream is not given, hence the question cannot be solved. **Ans.**
- 8. (A) Speed of the train = 90 km/hr

$$= 90 \times \frac{5}{18}$$

= 25 m/sec

 $\therefore \text{ Speed of the train } = \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{\text{Time taken to cross}}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 25 = \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{10}$$

∴ Length of the train = 
$$25 \times 10$$
  
=  $250 \text{ m}$  Ans.

 $= \frac{\text{Sum of lengths of both}}{\text{Sum of speeds of both}}$ the trains

Ans.

10. (B) Let the speed of the train be x km/hr.

 $\cdot$ : Length of the train = 150 m

$$=\frac{150}{1000}=\frac{3}{20}\,\mathrm{km}$$

and time taken to cross = 10 seconds

$$= \frac{10}{60 \times 60} = \frac{1}{360} \, \text{hr}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Time } = \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{\text{Speed of the train - speed of}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{360} = \frac{\frac{3}{20}}{x-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x - 2 = \frac{3}{20} \times 360$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $x-2 = 54$ 

$$\therefore \qquad x = 54 + 2$$

$$= 56 \text{ km/hr}$$

#### **CHAPTER 11**

1. (B) : Weight of 13 m long rod = 
$$23.4 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Weight of 1 m long rod =  $\frac{23.4}{13}$ 

$$\therefore \text{ Weight of 6 m long rod} = \frac{23.4 \times 6}{13}$$
$$= 10.8 \text{ kg}$$

Ans.

Ans.

2. (C) Three dozen = 
$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 The cost of 1 mango = Rs.  $\frac{245}{36}$ 

$$\therefore$$
 The cost of 363 mangoes =  $\frac{245}{36} \times 353$ 

$$= Rs. 2402.36$$

$$= Rs. 2400 (app.)$$

Ans.

3. (B) : 
$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ grams}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{1}{4} \, \text{kg} = 1000 \times \frac{1}{4}$$

= 250 gram

 $\therefore$  The cost of 250 gram = 60 paise

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{The cost of 1 gram } = \frac{60}{250}$$

$$\therefore \text{ The cost of 200 gram } = \frac{60}{250} \times 200$$
$$= 48 \text{ paise } \text{Ans.}$$

4. (C) Let the cost of the table be Rs. x and the cost of the chair = Rs y

From 1st condition 2x = 5y

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{7}$$

From IInd condition

$$\therefore \qquad x - y = 1200$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5y}{2} - y = 1200$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{3y}{2} = 1200$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad y = \text{Rs. } 800 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

5. (E) Reqd. No. of pieces = 
$$\frac{192}{3.2}$$

6. (A) 
$$49 \text{ dozen} = 49 \times 12 = 588$$

 $\therefore$  The cost of 357 mangoes = Rs. 1517.25

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \text{The cost of 1 mango} = \frac{1517.25}{357}$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 4.25$$

.. The cost of 588 mangoes

$$= 4.25 \times 588$$
  
= Rs. 2499

7. (C) : Total cost of 7000 bricks

$$= 5740 + 805$$

= Rs. 935 Ans.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Total cost of 1 brick =  $\frac{6545}{7000}$ 

$$\therefore \text{Total cost of 1000 bricks} = \frac{6545}{7000} \times 1000$$

8. (B) Five dozen = 
$$5 \times 12 = 60$$
  
No. of toys can be kept in 1 box =  $60$ 

.. No. of toys can be kept in 98 boxes

$$= 60 \times 98$$

$$= 5880$$

 $\therefore$  5880 toys can be lifted by = 1 tempo

∴ 29400 toys can be lifted by

$$= \frac{1}{5880} \times 29400$$

9. (D) 
$$1 \text{ dozen} = 12$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{dozen} = \frac{3}{4} \times 12 = 3$$

 $\therefore$  Cost of 3 bananas = Rs. 2.38

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Cost of 1 banana =  $\frac{2.38}{3}$ 

.. Cost of (42 × 12) bananas

$$= \frac{2.38 \times 42 \times 12}{3}$$

= 399.84

$$\simeq$$
 Rs. 400 (approx.) Ans.

10. (A) ∵ Cost of 6 dozen chairs

$$= 6 \times 12 \times 214$$

$$= Rs. 15408$$

and cost of 4 dozen tables

$$= 4 \times 12 \times 937$$

 $\therefore$  Total cost = 15408 + 44976

$$= Rs. 15408 + 44976$$

= Rs. 60384

$$\simeq$$
 Rs. 60000 (appro.) Ans.

#### **CHAPTER 12**

1. (B) Let the present age of Sudhir be 4x years.

x = 5

 $\therefore$  The present age of Madan 5x years.

$$= \frac{4x+5}{5x+5}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x+25 = 24x+30$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x-24x = 30-25$$

:. Present age of Sudhir

$$= 4 \times 5$$
  
= 20 years **Ans.**

#### 84A | Arithmetic

2. (A) Let the present age of Lata be *x* years and the present age of Aruna = *y* years From Ist condition

$$(x - 5) = 2(y - 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 5 = 2y - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2y = -5 ...(i)$$

From IInd condition

$$(x+10) = \frac{4}{3}(y+10)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x+30 = 4y+40$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x-4y = 10 \dots(ii)$$

Multiplying equation (i) by 2 and subtracting from (ii)

$$2x - 4y = -10$$

$$3x - 4y = 10$$

$$- + -$$

$$-x = -20$$

$$x = 20$$

- $\therefore$  Age of Lata = 20 years **Ans.**
- 3. (A) Let the present age of Kunal be 3x years and the present age of Ganesh

$$= 5x \text{ years}$$

:. According to question,

$$5x - 3x = 12$$
$$2x = 12$$
$$x = 6$$

- ∴ Present age of Kunal =  $3 \times x$ =  $3 \times 6$ = 18 years **Ans.**
- 4. (C) Let the present age of father be x years then the present age of son = (x 25) years
  - : According to question

$$x-4 = 45$$
$$x = 45 + 4$$
$$x = 49$$

- $\therefore \text{ Age of son } = 49 25$ = 24 years.
- :. Age of son after five years

$$= 24 + 5 = 29 \text{ years}$$

:. Age of father after five years

$$= 49 + 5 = 54$$
 years

Total age = 
$$29 + 54$$
  
=  $83$  years **Ans.**

5. (E) Let the age of Jayesh 10 years ago be 2x years

and the age of Prakash 10 years ago be 3x years

and the age of Sameer 10 years ago be 4x years

- $\therefore$  Present age of Jayesh = (2x + 10) years
- $\therefore$  Present age of Prakash = (3x + 10) years
- $\therefore$  Present age of Sameer = (4x + 10) years
- : According to question

⇒ 
$$(2x+10) + (3x + 10) + (4x + 10) = 93$$
  
⇒  $9x + 30 = 93$   
⇒  $9x = 63$   
∴  $x = 7$   
∴ Present age of Sameer =  $4x + 10$   
=  $4 \times 7 + 10$   
=  $28 + 10$   
=  $38$  years **Ans.**

6. (B) Let the present age of Pradhan be *x* years and his father's age = *y* years From Ist condition

$$(x+6) = (y+6)\frac{3}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 7x+42 = 3y+18$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 7x-3y = -24 \qquad \dots (i)$$

From IInd condition

$$\frac{(x-10)}{(y-10)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 5x-50 = y-10$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 5x-y = 40 \qquad \dots(ii)$$

Multiplying equation (ii) by 3 and subtracting from (i)

$$7x - 3y = -24$$

$$15x - 3y = 120$$

$$= + -$$

$$-8x = -144$$

$$x = \frac{144}{8} = 18$$

Putting the value of x in equation (i)

$$7 \times 18 - 3y = -24$$

$$\Rightarrow 126 - 3y = -24$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = 126 + 24$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = 150$$

$$\therefore \qquad \qquad y = \frac{150}{3}$$

$$\therefore$$
  $y = 50 \text{ years } \mathbf{Ans.}$ 

7. (E) Let the present age of A and B be x and y years respectively

From Ist condition

$$\frac{x-1}{y-1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x-4 = 3y-3$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x-3y = 1 \dots(i)$$

From IInd condition

$$\frac{x+1}{y+1} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x+6 = 5y+5$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x-5y = -1 \dots(ii)$$

Multiplying equation (i) by 3 and equation (ii) by 2 and subtract

$$12x - 9y = 3$$

$$12x - 10y = -2$$

$$- + +$$

$$y = 5$$

- $\therefore$  Present age of B = 5 years
- 8. (C) Let the age of Vimal and Aruna be 3x and 5x years respectively
  - :. According to question

$$3x + 5x = 80$$
$$x = 10$$

:. Age of Vimal after 10 years

$$= 3x + 10$$
  
=  $3 \times 10 + 10$   
= 40 years

:. Age of Aruna after 10 years

$$= 5x + 10$$
  
=  $5 \times 10 + 10$   
=  $60$  years

Therefore, required ratio

$$= 40:60 = 2:3$$
 **Ans.**

Ans.

9. (E) Let the present age of Sushil be x years and the present age of Snehal = y years

From Ist condition

$$(x-6) = 3(y-6)$$

$$\Rightarrow x-6 = 3y-18$$

$$\Rightarrow x-3y = -12 \qquad \dots(i)$$

From IInd condition

$$(x+6) = (y+6) \times \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x+18 = 5y+30$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x-5y = 12 \qquad ...(ii)$$

Multiplying equation (i) by 3 and subtracting from equation (ii)

$$3x - 9y = -36$$

$$3x - 5y = 12$$

$$- + -$$

$$-4y = -48$$

$$y = 12$$

Age of Snehal = 12 years

Ans.

10. (B) Let the present age of Ramesh be 3x years

and the present age of Jayesh = 2x years According to question

$$3x-4 = (2x-4)+6$$

$$3x-4 = 2x-4+6$$

$$3x-4 = 2x+2$$

$$3x-2x = 2+4$$

$$x = 6$$

$$Present age of Jayesh$$

$$= 2x$$

$$= 2 \times 6 = 12 \text{ years} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

#### **CHAPTER 13**

$$\therefore \qquad x = 100 \text{ litre} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

2. (D) Total marks = 160

Let the marks in Geography be *x* 

.. Marks in History = 
$$(160 - x)$$
  
..  $(160 - x) \times \frac{1}{3} = x$ 

$$\Rightarrow 160 - x = 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 160 = 3x + x$$

$$\Rightarrow 160 = 4x$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = 40$$

Ans.

3. (C)  $\therefore$  Cost of the shirt = Rs. 180

and cost of the kurta = 
$$180 \times \frac{2}{3}$$
  
= Rs. 120

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Cost of the saree =  $120 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$= 120 \times \frac{5}{2}$$
$$= Rs. 300$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Total expenditure} = 180 + 120 + 300$$

$$\therefore = Rs. 600 \quad Ans.$$

4. (E) Number of men donors =  $150 \times \frac{1}{3} = 50$ 

and number of women donors

$$= 150 - 50 = 100$$

: 1 man donor donates

$$= Rs. 2,000$$

∴ 50 men donors-donates

$$= 50 \times 2,000 = \text{Rs.} 1,00,000$$

∵ 1 woman donor donates

$$= 2000 \times \frac{1}{5} = \text{Rs.} 400$$

:. 100 women donor donates

$$= 400 \times 100 = \text{Rs.} 40,000$$

Hence, total amount collected

$$= 1,00,000 + 40,000$$

$$= R_0 + 40,000$$

5. (D) Let the length of the second piece be x cmThe length of the first piece =  $\frac{2}{5}x \text{ cm}$ 

$$x + \frac{2}{5}x = 63$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{5} = 63$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $x = 45 \text{ cm}$ 

$$\therefore \text{ Length of the samll piece} = 63 - 45$$

$$= 18 \text{ cm}$$

Ans.

6. (B) Let the length of the hall be x m

$$\therefore$$
 Breadth of the hall =  $\frac{3x}{4}$  m

 $\therefore$  Area of the hall = length × breadth

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 300 = x \times \frac{3x}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 3x^2 = 1,200$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $x^2 = 400$ 

$$\therefore$$
  $x = 20$ 

:. Difference between the length and breadth

of the hall 
$$= x - \frac{3x}{4} = \frac{x}{4}$$
$$= \frac{20}{4} = 5 \text{ m} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

- 7. (D) Data is inadequate. (Prabodh gave what portion of his money)

  Ans.
- 8. (C) Out of each 5 girls one girl and out of each 8 boys, one boy participated in camp. In other word, out of 13 students, 2 students participated in camp. Hence  $\frac{2}{13}$  of the total students took part.

  Ans.

9. (E) :. Monthly salary = Rs. 5,600 Let the saving be Rs. x

$$\therefore$$
 Expenditure = Rs.  $(5,600 - x)$ 

then, 
$$(5,600 - x) \times \frac{1}{5} = x \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 1,120 - \frac{x}{5} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{5} = 1,120$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{7x}{10} = 1,120$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = 1,600$$

10. (A) Let Ragni had Rs. x

$$\therefore$$
 Amount received by Jaya = Rs.  $\frac{x}{2}$ 

then amount received by Savita

$$= \frac{x}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \text{Rs.} \frac{x}{8}$$

then, 
$$\because \frac{x}{8} = 450$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \qquad x = 8 \times 450$$

$$x = \text{Rs.} 3,600$$

:. Amount that Jaya received from Ragni

$$=\frac{x}{2} = \frac{3.600}{2}$$

$$= Rs. 1,800$$
 Ans.

#### **CHAPTER 14**

1. (D) Let the three consecutive odd numbers be x, (x + 2) and (x + 4)

$$\therefore$$
 { $x + (x + 2) + (x + 4)$ } –  $x = 20$ 

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x + 2 + x + 4 = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $2x + 6 = 20$ 

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 2x = 20 - 6 = 14$$

$$x = 7$$

Middle number = 
$$(x + 2)$$
  
=  $7 + 2 = 9$  **Ans.**

- 2. (C) : First number : Second number : Third number = 4:9:16

  ⇒ Sum of ratios = (4+9+16)

  ⇒ Sum of the numbers = 174
  - $\therefore \qquad \text{Second number} = \frac{9 \times 174}{(4+9+16)}$  $= 54 \qquad \text{Ans.}$
- 3. (C) Let the two number be *x* and *y*

$$30\% \text{ of } x + y = y + \frac{1}{5}y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{30x}{100} = \frac{y}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{100}{5 \times 30}$$

- 4. (B) Let the two-digit number be (10x + y)
  - $\therefore$  (10x + y) (10y + x) = 45
  - $\Rightarrow \qquad 9x 9y = 45$
  - $\therefore \qquad \text{Reqd. difference} = x y$ 
    - = 5 Ans.

Ans.

5. (E) Let the number be x

$$\therefore \qquad x - 28 = x \times \frac{1}{3}$$

- $\Rightarrow$   $x \frac{x}{3} = 28$
- $\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{3} = 28$
- $\therefore \qquad x = 28 \times \frac{3}{2} = 42$
- $\therefore 50\% \text{ of the number} = 42 \times \frac{50}{100}$

= 21 **Ans.** 

6. (D) Let the number be x

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{12} = 10$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = 10 \times 12$$
$$= 120$$

$$\therefore 60\% \text{ of the number } = \frac{60}{100} \times 120$$
$$= 72 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

7. (C) Let the two-digits number be (10x + y)

$$\therefore$$
  $(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 63$ 

⇒ 
$$9x - 9y = 63$$
  
⇒  $9(x - y) = 63$   
∴ Reqd. difference =  $(x - y)$   
∴  $= \frac{63}{9} = 7$  Ans.

8. (B) Let the two-digit number be (10x + y)

$$\therefore x - y = 3 \text{ and } xy = 18$$

$$(x+y)^2 = (x-y)^2 + 4xy$$
=  $(3)^2 + 4 \times 18$ 
=  $9 + 72$ 
=  $81$ 

- $\therefore$  Reqd. sum  $(x + y) = \sqrt{81} = 9$  Ans.
- 9. (C) Let the two-digit number be (10x + y)

$$\therefore x + y = 9 \text{ and } x - y = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+y)^2 = (x-y)^2 + 4xy$$

$$\Rightarrow (9)^2 = (3)^2 + 4xy$$

$$\Rightarrow 4xy = 81 - 9$$

$$= 72$$

$$72$$

- :  $xy = \frac{72}{4} = 18$  Ans.
- 10. (A) Let the number be x.

$$\therefore \quad x \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $x = 340$ 

$$\therefore$$
 20% of  $x = 340 \times \frac{20}{100} = 68$  Ans.

# **CHAPTER 15**

1. (C) : 
$$\frac{50}{20} = \frac{8-x}{x-7}$$
 where x is C.P.

of the mix. per kg.

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 35 = 16 - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x = 16 + 35$$

$$= 51$$

$$\therefore x = \text{Rs.} \frac{51}{7}$$

But S.P. = Rs. 10 per kg.

$$\therefore \text{ Profit on 1 kg} = 10 - \frac{51}{7}$$
$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{19}{7}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Profit on } 70 \text{ kg} = \frac{19}{7} \times 70$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 190 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

2. (E) 
$$\therefore \frac{30}{20} = \frac{x-8}{8\cdot 50 - x}$$
 Where x is the C.P. of the mix per kg.

C.P. of the mix. per kg.

$$\Rightarrow 25.50 - 3x = 2x - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 25.50 + 16$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{41.50}{5} = \text{Rs. } 8.30$$

$$= \frac{8.30 \times 120}{100}$$
= 9.96
= Rs. 10.00 (App.) Ans.

 $\frac{20}{30} = \frac{7 - x}{x - 6.50}$  Where x is 3. (C) ∵ the C.P. of the mix. per kg.

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 13 = 21 - 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 34$$

$$\therefore x = Rs. 6.80$$

:. C.P. of 50 kg mix. = 
$$50 \times 6.80$$
  
= Rs. 340

$$\therefore$$
 S.P. of 50 kg mix. = 340 + 60  
= Rs. 400

:. S.P. of 1 kg mix. = 
$$\frac{400}{50}$$
 = Rs. 8 Ans.

4. (C) Let the water to be added be x litre

$$\frac{x}{175} = \frac{8-7}{7-0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 7x = 175$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x = \frac{175}{7}$$

$$\therefore \qquad = 25 \text{ litre} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$
(A) Let the Wheet at Rs. 4.00 is mixed when

5. (A) Let the Wheat at Rs. 4.00 is mixed x kg.

$$\frac{x}{42} = \frac{6 \cdot 00 - 4 \cdot 80}{4 \cdot 80 - 4 \cdot 00}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 20}{0 \cdot 80}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 0 \cdot 8x = 1 \cdot 2 \times 42$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \times 42}{0 \cdot 8}$$

$$= 63 \text{ kg} \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

6. (C) The quantity of gold in first alloy =  $\frac{7}{9}$  × wt. of I alloy

wt. of II alloy

Let 1 kg of each alloy are mixed and the quantity of gold in the third alloy be x kg.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\frac{7}{9} - \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2} - \frac{7}{18}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{7}{9} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{7}{18}$$

$$x = \frac{7}{9} + \frac{7}{18} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Quantity of gold } = \frac{7}{6}$$

quantity of copper =  $2 - \frac{7}{6}$ and

$$= \frac{5}{6} \, \text{kg}.$$

Ratio in gold and copper 
$$= \frac{7}{6} : \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= 7:5$$
 **Ans.**

7. (A) Let the price of milk per litre be Re. 1

:. S.P. of adulterated milk per litre = Re. 1

:. C.P. of adultrated milk per litre

$$= \frac{1 \times 100}{(100 + 20)}$$
$$= Rs. \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{Quantity of water}}{\text{Quantity of milk}} = \frac{1 - \frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6} - 0} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}}$$

.. Quantity of water with 1 litre of milk

$$= 200 \text{ ml}$$
 Ans.

8. (C) Quantity of water to be added

$$= \frac{\text{(Value of reqd.\% - Value of present\%)}}{100\% - \text{Value of reqd.\%}}$$

× volume of solution

$$= \frac{20 - 10}{100 - 20} \times 40$$
$$= \frac{10 \times 40}{80} = 5 \text{ litre}$$

and quantity of gold in second alloy = 
$$\frac{7}{18} \times 9$$
. (B) C.P. of mixture per kg =  $\frac{100 \times 96}{(100 + 20)}$  wt. of II alloy = Rs. 80

# Quantity of pure ghee Quantity of vegetable oil

$$= \frac{50 - 80}{80 - 100}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Reqd. ratio} = \frac{30}{20}$$

$$= 3:2 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

## 10. (B) C.P. of the mixture per kg

$$= \frac{22 \times 100}{(100 + 10)} = \text{Rs. } 20$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{x - 20}{20 - 14}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = \frac{x - 20}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 60 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 12 + 60 = 72$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{72}{3} = \text{Rs. } 24$$
Ans.

## **CHAPTER 16**

- 1. (A) Let the length of the plot be x m and breadth be y m
  - $\therefore$  Area of the plot =  $x \times y = xy$  m<sup>2</sup> Area after the percentage increase in length and breadth

$$= x \times \frac{150}{100} \times y \times \frac{120}{100} = \frac{9xy}{5}$$

The new area is  $=\frac{9}{5}$  of the old area

Hence it is  $1\frac{4}{5}$  times of the old area Ans.

2. (D) Side of the square = 6 cm

Breadth of the rectangle = 6 - 2 = 4 cm

: Area of the square = Area of the rectangle

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (Side)<sup>2</sup> = length × breadth

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (6)<sup>2</sup> = length × 4

$$\therefore \qquad \text{length} = \frac{36}{4} = 9 \text{ cm} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

3. (A) Let the breadth of rectangular plot be x m Length of the rectangular plot

$$= x + x \times \frac{30}{100}$$
$$= \frac{130x}{100} = \frac{13x}{10} \text{ m}$$

: Area of the rectangular plot

$$= length \times breadth$$

$$\Rightarrow 20.8 = \frac{13x}{10} \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 16$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

- Length of the plot =  $\frac{13x}{10} = \frac{13 \times 4}{10} = \frac{52}{10}$
- 4. (E) Let the area of the original rectangle be  $100 \text{ m}^2$

Area of the new rectangle = 
$$100 \times \frac{130}{100}$$
  
=  $130 \text{ m}^2$ 

Hence, the ratio between the area of the new and original rectangle = 130:100

$$= 13:10$$
 Ans.

5. (B) ∵ Area of a square = Area of a circle

$$\Rightarrow \qquad (\text{side})^2 = \pi \times (\text{radius})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad (\text{side})^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (side)<sup>2</sup> = 616

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Side} = 24.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\approx 25 \text{ cm (app.)}$$

 $\approx$  25 cm (app.)

#### Ans.

6. (D) Let the length of the rectangular field be x m

and breadth of the rectangular field

$$= x \times \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3x}{4}$$

$$\therefore \quad (diagonal)^2 = (length)^2 + (breadth)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad (100)^2 = x^2 + \left(\frac{3x}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10,000 = x^2 + \frac{9x^2}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 10,000 =  $\frac{25x^2}{16}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \qquad 25x^2 = 16 \times 10,000$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x^2 = \frac{16 \times 10,000}{25}$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = \sqrt{\frac{16 \times 10,000}{25}}$$
$$= \frac{4 \times 100}{5} = 80$$

$$\therefore \text{ Area of the field} = \text{length} \times \text{breadth}$$

$$= x \times \frac{3}{4} x = \frac{3}{4} x^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 80 \times 80$$

$$= 4,800 \text{ m}^2 \text{ Ans.}$$

7. (D) Area of the whole rectangular plot =  $50 \times 20 = 1000 \text{ m}^2$ 

Length of the plot excluding the path

$$= 50 - 2 \times 7 = 50 - 14 = 36 \text{ m}$$

Breadth of the plot excluding the path

$$= 20 - 2 \times 7 = 20 - 14 = 6 \text{ m}$$

Area of the plot excluding the path

$$= 36 \times 6 = 216 \text{ m}^2$$

Area of the path = 1,000 - 216

$$= 784 \text{ m}^2$$
 Ans.

8. (A) Let the breadth of the field be x m

$$\therefore$$
 Length of the field =  $x \times \frac{150}{100} = \frac{3x}{2}$  m

and perimeter of the field

$$= 2(length + breadth)$$

$$\Rightarrow 200 = 2\left(x + \frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

$$200 = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{200}{2} = \frac{5x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = 40$$

Length of the field = 
$$\frac{3x}{2}$$
  
=  $\frac{3 \times 40}{2}$ 

= 60 m Ans.

9. (C) : Perimeter of the field

= 
$$2(length + breadth)$$
  
=  $2(35 + 16)$   
=  $2 \times 51 = 102 \text{ m}$ 

· · · Cost of fencing

$$1 \text{ m} = \text{Rs. } 7$$

:. Cost of fencing

$$102 \text{ m} = 7 \times 102$$
  
= Rs. 714 Ans.

10. (D) Let the breadth of the rectangular be x m Length of the rectangle =  $x \times \frac{160}{100} = \frac{8x}{5}$  m

$$\therefore$$
 Area = length × breadth

$$\Rightarrow 5732 = \frac{8x}{5} \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x^2 = 28,660$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x^2 = \frac{28,660}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x^2 = 3,582.5$$

$$x = 59.85 \text{ m}$$

:. Breadth of the rectangle

$$\simeq$$
 60 m (app.) Ans.

## **CHAPTER 17**

1. (C) Sectorial angle made by market tax

$$= \frac{33 \times 360^{\circ}}{100} = 118.8^{\circ}$$

$$\approx 119^{\circ} \text{ (App.)}$$

2. (B) Total expenditure on rest except on defence and pension

$$= 11\% + 15\% + 6\%$$
$$= 32\%$$

and total expenditure on defence and pension

$$= (100 - 32)$$
  
= 68%

:. Ratio = 
$$\frac{68}{32}$$
 = 2 : 1 (App.) **Ans**

3. (D) Since the income from custom duty = 4%

$$\therefore$$
 4% of the income = Rs. 25 thousand

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Total income } = \frac{25 \times 100}{4} \text{thousand}$$

$$= Rs. 6,25,000 Ans.$$

4. (A) Money borrowed = 18%

and expenditure on interest = 6%

$$\therefore \text{ Rate of interest } = \frac{6 \times 100}{18} \%$$
$$= 33.3\% \text{ Ans.}$$

5. (D) Expenditure on International = 11%

$$\therefore \text{ Other total expenditure} = (100 - 11)\%$$

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Reqd. percentage} = \frac{11 \times 100}{89} \%$$
$$= 12.36\% \text{ Ans.}$$

6. (D) It is clear from the graph that the price of commodity A in the month of April and August is Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1000 respectively hence it is equal.

Ans.

7. (B) Difference in the price of commodity A and B in the month of April.

8. (E) Average price of commodity A and B in 1150 + 1000the month fo April = Rs. 1075

and average price of commodity A and B in 1000 + 950the month of August

Regd. difference = 1075 - 975= Rs. 100

9. (A) Increase in the price of commodity B from Jan. to April = 1150 - 1000= Rs. 150

... Percentage increase in the price of commodity B from Jan. to April

$$= \frac{150 \times 100}{1000} \%$$
$$= 15\%$$

Ans.

10. (D) Decrease in the price of commodity A from March to April

$$= 1125 - 1000 = 125$$

... Percentage decrease in the price of commodity A from March to April

= 
$$\frac{125 \times 100}{1125}$$
 = 11·11%  
= 12% (App.) Ans.

11. (A) Increase percentage in commission of sales- man C in 1989

$$= \frac{(27800 - 26200)}{26200} \times 100\%$$
$$= 6.10\%$$

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1990

$$= \frac{(28200 - 27800) \times 100}{27800} \%$$

= 1.44%

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1991

$$= \frac{(29100 - 28200) \times 100}{28200} \%$$
$$= 3.19\%$$

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1992

$$= \frac{(29400 - 29100) \times 100}{29100} \%$$
$$= 1.03\%$$

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1993

$$= \frac{(30000 - 29400) \times 100}{29400} \%$$
$$= 2.04\%$$

:. Maximum percentage increase was in the year 1989. Ans.

12. (A) Required percentage

$$= \frac{28000 \times 100}{146960} = 19.05$$

= 20% (Approx.) Ans.

13. (D) Increase in the commission of A in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 29800 - 27350 = 2450$$

Increase in the commission of B in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 28000 - 26850 = 1150$$

Increase in the commission of C in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 29100 - 26200 = 2900$$

Increase in the commission of D in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 30060 - 27850 = 2210$$

Increase in the commission of E in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 30000 - 28640 = 1360$$

Maximum increase was in the commission of salesman C. Ans.

14. (C) In 1989 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 30040 - 27800 = Rs. 2240$$

In 1990 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 29800 - 25200 = Rs.4600$$

In 1991 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 30060 - 28000 = Rs. 2060$$

In 1992 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 29800 - 24600 = \boxed{\text{Rs. } 5200}$$

In 1993 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 32000 - 27000 = Rs.5000$$

:. Maximum difference was in the year 1992.

Ans.

15. (E) Commission earned by salesman D in the year 1992 = Rs. 29800

and Commission earned by salesman A in the = Rs. 24600year 1992

.. Required percentage

$$= \frac{29800 \times 100}{24600} \%$$
= 121·14 %
$$\approx 120\% \text{ (Approx.)} \text{ Ans.}$$

16. (C) The average Khariff production of the

$$= \frac{(5+4.75+4.25+3.5+5)}{5}$$
 million tons  
=  $\frac{22.5}{5}$ 

= 4.5 million tons

Ans.

17. (E) Rabi production in the year 1990-91

= 8 million tons

Rabi production in the year 1991-92

Decrease = 8 - 6

= 2 million tons

.. Required percentage decrease

$$=\frac{2}{8} \times 100\%$$
  
= 25%

Ans.

18. (C) Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1988-89

$$= 7 - 5$$

= 2 million tons

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1989-90

$$= 6.5 - 4.75$$

= 1.75 million tons

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1990-91

$$= 8 - 4.25 = 3.75$$
 million tons

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1991-92

$$= 6 - 3.5 = 2.5$$
 million tons

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1992-93

$$= 6.5 - 5 = 1.5 \text{ million tons}$$

Hence, the minimum difference was in 1992-93.

19. (E) Average production of Rabi

$$= \frac{7 + 6.5 + 8 + 6 + 6.5}{5} = \frac{34}{5}$$

= 6.8 million tons

In 1990-91 the production of Rabi

= 8 million tons

:. Required difference

$$= 8 - 6.8$$

= 1.2 million tons

Ans.

20. (D) Production of Khariff in 1989-90

= 4.75 million tons

Production of Rabi in 1989-90

= 6.5 million tons

Hence, Required percentage

$$= \frac{4.75 \times 100}{6.5} = 73\%$$

$$\simeq$$
 75% (Approx.)

Ans.

21. (E) Total production of fertilizers in the month of June

$$= 320 + 160 + 188 + 173 + 135 + 130$$

= 1106 millions tones

:. 25% of the total production of fertilizers in the months of June

= 
$$1106 \times \frac{25}{100} = 276.5$$
 millions tons

Hence, in the month of June unit I has the share of more than 25% of the total production of fertilizers.

22. (B) Production of fertilizers in unit V in the = 140 million tons month of May

Production of fertilizers in unit V in the month of August = 145 million tons

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Increase} = 145 - 140$$

= 5 million tons

Hence, percentage increase

= 
$$\frac{5 \times 100}{140}$$
% = 3.57%  
 $\approx 3.5\%$  (App.) Ans.

Ans.

23. (E) 15% of the total production in the month of April

$$= (310 + 180 + 169 + 137 + 140 + 120) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1056 \times 15}{100} = 158.4 \text{ million tons}$$

15% of the total production in the month of

$$= (318 + 179 + 177 + 162 + 140 + 122) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1098 \times 15}{100} = 164.7$$
 million tons

15% of the total production in the month of June

= 
$$(320 + 160 + 188 + 173 + 135 + 130) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$=\frac{1106 \times 15}{100} = 165.9$$
 million tons

15% of the total production in the month of

$$= (326 + 167 + 187 + 180 + 146 + 130) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$=\frac{1136 \times 15}{100} = 170.4$$
 million tons

15% of the total production in the month of

$$= (327 + 150 + 185 + 178 + 145 + 128) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$=\frac{1113 \times 15}{100} = 166.95$$
 million tons

Hence, in none of the months unit No. II has a contribution of approximately 15% in the total fertilizer production Ans.

- 24. (A)
- 25. (B) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{(14\cdot3 - 10\cdot6)}{10\cdot6} \times 100\%$$
= 34.9%
\(\times 35\% (App.) \)
Ans.

26. (C) Average consumption of household energy

$$=\frac{9.9 + 10.6 + 14.3 + 12.3 + 13.3}{5}$$
$$=\frac{60.4}{5} = 12.08\%$$

Hence, in the year 1980-81 was the percentage energy consumption in household sector

- is (12.3%) almost equal to the average percentage energy consumption in the household sector in the given years. Ans.
- 27. (B) In agriculture sector there was continuous increase in consumption over the given years. Ans.
- 28. (D) Data are inadequate.
- 29. (E) Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1990-91

$$= 13.3 + 9 + 2.3 = 24.6$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1980-81

$$= 12.3 + 6.1 + 1.1 = 19.5$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1970-71

$$= 14.3 + 3.8 + 0.9 = 19$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1960-61

$$= 10.6 + 1.8 + 2.0 = 14.4$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1950-51

$$= 9.9 + 1.7 + 2.4 = 14$$

:. Minimum consumption was in 1950-51

Ans.

30. (D) Production in 1990 = 20 million tons Product to be exported in 1990

Reqd. decrease 
$$= (24 - 20)$$

31. (B) : Required export in 1989

32. (B) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{(32-26)}{26} \times 100\%$$
$$= 23.076\%$$

33. (E) Required decrease = 
$$\frac{(20-16)}{20} \times 100\%$$
  
= 20% Ans.

34. (B) Average production

$$= \frac{(24 + 16 + 26 + 32 + 20 + 28)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{146}{6} = 24.33 \text{ million tons}$$

Hence, in two years 1987 and 1990 the production was less than the average production.

Ans

Ans.

35. (B) Production of C machine tools in 1989 = 27 lakh

Production of C machine tools in 1994

= 31 lakh

Hence, Required difference

$$= 31 - 27 = 4 \text{ lakh}$$
  
= 400000

36. (A) On studying the table it is clear that the production of 'A' type of machine tools is continuously increasing.

Ans.

37. (E) Total production of A type of machine tools in 1991 and 1992

$$= 21 + 24 = 45$$
 lakh

Production of C type of machine tools in 1993 = 32 lakh

Hence, Required percentage

$$= \frac{45 \times 100}{32} \% = 140.6\%$$

$$\approx 140\% \text{ (App.)}$$
 Ans.

38. (C) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{(34 - 24)}{24} \times 100 = 41.67\%$$

$$\simeq 40\% \text{ (App.)}$$

39. (B) Required percentage

= 
$$\frac{29 \times 100}{144}$$
 = 20·14%  
\(\sigma 20\% (App.) \) Ans.

40. (A) Difference in degrees on food and rent =  $120^{\circ} - 80^{\circ} = 40^{\circ}$ 

Since 360° represent Rs. 900

$$\therefore 40^{\circ} = \frac{900 \times 40^{\circ}}{360^{\circ}} = \text{Rs. } 100 \qquad \text{Ans.}$$

41. (B) : Expenditure of family A on cloth

$$= \frac{50^{\circ} \times 900}{360^{\circ}} = \text{Rs. } 125$$

⇒ Expenditure of B family on cloth

$$= \frac{56.25^{\circ} \times 1600}{360^{\circ}} = \text{Rs.} 250$$

⇒ Increase in expenditure

$$= 250 - 125 = Rs. 125$$

.. % of increase of the total increase

$$= \frac{125 \times 100}{700} \%$$
=  $17\frac{6}{7}\%$  Ans.

42. (C) Expenditure on clothes of family

$$A = \frac{50^{\circ} \times 900}{360^{\circ}} = Rs. 125$$

and expenditure on miscellaneous of family

$$B = \frac{28 \cdot 125^{\circ} \times 1600}{360} = Rs. 125$$

Hence the expenditure on clothes of family A is the same as the **expenditure on miscellaneous of Family B.**Ans

43. (D) Saving of the family

B = 
$$\frac{33.75^{\circ} \times 1600}{360^{\circ}}$$
 = Rs. 150 **Ans.**

44. (B) Total expenditure of both families

$$= 900 + 1600$$
  
= Rs. 2500

and expenditure on food of the family

$$B = \frac{112.5 \times 1600}{360}$$
= Rs. 500
Reqd. percentage =  $\frac{500 \times 100}{2500}$ %
= 20% Ans.

Ans. 45. (D) In 1974, the ratio of gross profit to

Net profit = 
$$\frac{30}{10}$$
 = 3  
In 1975, reqd. ratio =  $\frac{40}{15}$  = 2·6  
In 1976, reqd. ratio =  $\frac{45}{25}$  = 1·8  
In 1977, reqd. ratio =  $\frac{50}{25}$  = 2·0

∴ The greatest increase in gross profit to the net profit was in 1974. **Ans.** 

46. (C) In 1977 the ratio = 
$$\frac{50}{25}$$
 = 2 **Ans.**

47. (B) % of net profit to gross profit in the year

$$1975 = \frac{15 \times 100}{40}\%$$

$$= 37.5\%$$
 Ans.

48. (B) Entire gross profit for 4 years = 30 + 40 + 45 + 50

$$= 30 + 40 + 45 + 50$$
  
= Rs. 165

and entire net profit for 4 years

$$= 10 + 15 + 25 + 25$$

$$= Rs.75$$

Reqd. ratio = 
$$165:75$$

$$= 11:5$$
 Ans.

- 49. (B) Between 1976 and 1977 net profit is same. Hence there is no increase and there it is the least. The growth is zero **Ans.**
- 50. (B) Quantity of iron ore export in

= 15 million tons

and the value of iron ore export in 1976

:. Rate of iron per million ton

$$= \frac{80}{15} = \frac{16}{3}$$

= Rs. 
$$5\frac{1}{3}$$
 crore Ans.

- 51. (C) Actual increase in quantity from 1974 to 1975 = 14.0 - 12.5 = 1.5 million tons
  - $\therefore \text{ Percentage increase } = \frac{1.5}{12.5} \times 100\%$  $= 12\% \quad \text{Ans.}$
- 52. (D) Total receipt for the five years

$$= 36.0 + 40.5 + 50.0 + 65.6 + 80.0$$

.. Average receipt per year

$$= \frac{272 \cdot 1}{5} = 54.42$$

53. (D) Total of quantity of iron export in 5 years.

$$= 10.5 + 11.0 + 12.5 + 14.0 + 15.0$$

and the quantity of iron export in 1975

:. Reqd. ratio = 
$$\frac{14}{63} = \frac{2}{9} = 2 : 9$$
 Ans.

54. (B) Difference in receipt between two successive years 1973 and 1972 is least

$$= 40.5 - 36.0$$

= Rs. 
$$4.5$$
 crore

This is the least difference

Ans.

Ans.

55. (B) Area cultivated for vegetables

$$=\frac{15}{100} \times 200000$$

56. (B) Since 100% represents =  $360^{\circ}$ 

:. 5% represents = 
$$\frac{360^{\circ} \times 5}{100} = 18^{\circ}$$
 Ans.

57. (A) Largest area cultivated is for wheat *i.e.* 30% and second largest area cultivated is for paddy *i.e.* 25%

: Difference = 
$$30\% - 25\% = 5\%$$

Excess = 
$$\frac{5}{100} \times 200000$$

58. (D) Since 25% area = 5000 sq. meter

$$\therefore$$
 20% area =  $\frac{5000 \times 20}{25}$ 

59. (B) Area cultivated for barley and wheat

$$= 5\% + 30\% = 35\%$$

and area cultivated for Paddy, groundnut and vegetables = 25% + 5% + 15%

$$\therefore$$
 Reqd. Ratio =  $\frac{35}{45} = \frac{7}{9} = 7:9$  **Ans.**

60. (B) Production of steel in 1921

and production of steel in 1929

:. Reqd. Ratio = 
$$\frac{44}{118} = \frac{22}{59}$$
 Ans.

61. (C) Production of steel in 1920 = 72 million tons and total production from 1920 to 1929

$$= 72 + 44 + 68 + 78 + 78 + 90 + 92 + 100$$

= 848 million tons

$$\therefore \text{ Reqd. percentage} = \frac{72 \times 100}{848} \%$$

$$= 8.49\%$$

$$\approx 8.5\% \text{ (App.)} \text{ Ans.}$$

- 62. (A) Total production
  - = 848 million tons
  - :. Average annual production

$$=\frac{848}{10}$$

= 84.8 million tons **Ans.** 

## 96A | Arithmetic

$$= 78.00 - 44.00$$

$$= 34.0$$
 million tons

Jump from 1923 to 1925

$$= 90.00 - 78.00$$

= 12.0 million tons

Jump from 1925 to 1927

$$= 100 - 90$$

= 10.0 million tons

Jump from 1927 to 1929

$$= 118 - 100$$

= 18.0 million tons

Thus the greatest jump is between 1921 and 1923

64. (B) The greatest difference of two successive years is for 1920 and 1921 and this diffe-= 72 - 44rence

= 28 million tons

Ans.

Income in 1978-79 = Rs. 600065. (D)

Income in 1981-82 = Rs. 8000and

$$\therefore \qquad \text{Reqd. Ratio} = \frac{6000}{8000}$$

$$= 3:4$$
 Ans.

66. (C) Expenditure of the year (1981-82)

$$= Rs.7500$$

and Income of the year (1981-82) = Rs. 8000

... % of expenditure to the income

$$= \frac{7500 \times 100}{8000} \%$$
$$= 93.75\%$$

Ans.

67. (B) Total income for the four years

$$= 6000 + 6800 + 7500 + 8000$$

Average annual income

$$=\frac{28300}{4}$$

68. (C) Expenditure in 1978-79

$$= Rs.6500$$

and expenditure in 1979-80

Increase in expenditure

$$= 7000 - 6500$$

$$= Rs. 500$$

:. Percentage of increase of expenditure

$$= \frac{500 \times 100}{6500} \%$$

$$= \frac{100}{13} \% = 7\frac{9}{13} \%$$
 Ans.

69. (C) Total income for the entire period of 4

years = 
$$6000 + 6800 + 7500 + 8000$$
  
= Rs. 28300

and Total expenditure the entire period of 4

years = 
$$6500 + 7000 + 7400 + 7500$$

$$= Rs. 28400$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Balance} = 28300 - 28400$$

$$= Rs. (-100)$$
 Ans.

Objective General English

# CHAPTER 1 COMMON ERROS

**Directions**—Read each sentence carefully and find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'E' (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

## Section A (Articles, Nouns, Pronouns) Some Important Rules

1. Countable nouns take 'a' or 'an'; 'a' in the case of countable giving out a consonant sound, and 'an' in the case of a countable giving out a vowel sound.

#### **Example:**

- (i) He has written a letter to his friend.
- (ii) He saw an elephant in the Zoo.
- (iii) Please give me a one-rupee note.
- (iv) She is **an honest** and sincere worker.
- (v) He is **an M.A.** in English.
- 2. Article 'The' should be used with the names of the following:

Rivers, mountains, monuments, great books, oceans, islands, descriptive names of countries, newspapers, directions, unique things etc.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) **The Ganges** is a sacred river of India.
- (ii) Medicinal herbs are found in **the Himalayas**.
  - (iii) The sun rises in the East.
  - (iv) **The Gita** is a sacred book of Hindus.
- (v)  $\mbox{The U.S.A.}$  is the most powerful country of the world.
- 3. The definite article 'the' should be used with the superlative degrees and comparative degrees (when two), and with two nouns (proper and common) naturally going together and spoken of as a unit.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) He is **the best** student of the class.
- (ii) The more he works, the weaker he becomes.
- (iii) **The Allahabad University** is one of the famous universities of India.
- 4. The definite article 'the' is omitted with the names of persons, games, diseases, days, months etc.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) He plays **badminton** in the evening.
- (ii) He has been suffering from malaria for the last week.
  - (iii) They came on Monday last.
  - (iv) **Satish** is a popular singer of the town.
  - (v) He will leave for **England** in **January**.
- 5. 'Dear', 'fish' 'sheep', 'swine', 'pice', 'apparatus', 'yoke', etc. are some of the nouns which have the same form both in the signular and the plural.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) His father had a hundred sheep.
- (ii) Deer are grazing in the field.
- 6. Some nouns like 'bellows', 'scissors', 'tongs', 'pincers', 'spectacles', 'trousers', 'drawers', 'breeches', 'animals', 'remains', 'thanks', 'proceeds', 'assets', 'chattels', 'tidings', 'obsequies', 'credentials', 'alms', 'riches' etc. are used only in the plural.

## **Examples**:

- (i) The mortal **remains were** consigned to the flames.
  - (ii) His **trousers are** torn and worn out.
  - (iii) Riches do many things.

However, some of the nouns though pural in form are commonly used in singular. They are, for example, Mathematics, Politics, Mechanics, news, innings, wages etc.

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#### **Examples:**

- (i) No **news is** good news.
- (ii) The Indian Cricket team won the match by **an innings.**

'Means' is used either as singular or plural. But when it has the meaning of 'wealth' it is always plural.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) Non-violence is an effective **means** of peaceful warfare.
- (ii) His **means** are small, but he has incurred no debt.

His mortal **remains** are buried in the churchyard. Your **trousers** are torn.

7. 'People', 'cattle', 'poultry', gentry', 'offspring', 'police', are some of the collective nouns which though singular in form are always used as plurals.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) Cattle are grazing in the field.
- (ii) The gentry of this town are cultured.
- 8. 'Scenery', 'information', 'poetry', 'furniture', 'mischief', advice' etc. are some of the nouns used in the signular only.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) The scenery of Kashmir is very charming.
- (ii) He has done many acts of mischief.
- 9. When a noun works as an adjective in a compound word, it is always used in the signular, even though it may be preceded by a plural numerical.

#### **Examples:**

A five rupee note, a three mile race, a five man delegation etc.

10. 'Let' and prepositions are followed by pronouns in objective case.

## Examples:

- (i) Let him go.
- (ii) Please have faith in me.
- (iii) There is great similarity between you and him.
- 11. Verbs like, 'avail', 'absent', 'acquit', 'enjoy', 'reverse', 'resign', 'pride', 'exert' etc. are ordinarily followed by reflexive pronouns.

## Examples:

- (i) He **absented himself** from the class.
- (ii) He will **avail himself** of this chance.
- (iii) He acquitted himself creditably.

12. Reflexive pronouns are never used with the following verbs :

keep, break, hide, conceal, spread, feed qualify, smoke etc.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) He hid behind the thicket.
- (ii) He fed on the labours of others.
- (iii) He kept away from the college.
- 13. When two nouns or pronouns are joined by 'neither...nor', 'either...or' the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.

## Examples:

- (i) Neither you nor he is to blame.
- (ii) Either Kamla or her friends have been responsible for this accident.
- 14. When two nouns are closely connected, the apostrophe's is added only to the second; as,

Huntley and Palmer's biscuits; William and Mary's reign.

15. Each of two or more connecting nouns implying separate possessions must take the possessive sign; as—

Mohan's and Hari's farms, Shelley's and Keats's poems.

16. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender. Where the pronoun 'one' is used, it should be used throughout.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) Every man must discharge 'his' duty well.
- (ii) All the studnets must bring their own pen.
- (iii) One must do one's duty to the country.
- 17. The relative pronoun 'that' is used in preference to 'which' and 'who' before 'all', 'any', 'only' 'same' man and animal, superlative degree, interrogative expression preceding etc.

## **Examples**:

- (i) All **that** glitters is not gold.
- (ii) The man and his dog **that** came to me were very fine.
- (iii) That was the best **that** he could do for his friend.

#### **Exercise for Practice**

1. Many a man / have / been working / under
(A) (B) (C) (D)

me. No error

(E)

2.	Cattles / were grazing / in the meadows / nea	ır 11.	The old man told / his son that /	there was no
	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C)$		$(A) \qquad (B)$	(C)
	our farm. No erro	r	such thing / for luck.	No error
	(D)   (E)		(D)	(E)
3.	I told him / the story / in details / to make him	n 12.	Bacteria is / probably the most	t / common
	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C)$		(A) (B)	(C)
	understand it fully. No error	r	form / of life on earth.	No error
	(D)   (E)		(D)	(E)
4.	I have / two sister-in-laws / whose husands	/ 13.	Different/authorities defines/inte	elligence in/
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$		$(A) \qquad (B)$	(C)
	are all well settled in Delhi. No erro	r	different ways.	No error
	(D)   (E)		(D)	(E)
5.	Many a person / have lost / their life / an	d 14.	The classical / systems of danc	e has / many
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$		$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	
	property in the riots. No erro	r	features / in common.	No error
	(D)   (E)		(C) (D)	(E)
6.	As he stood/ below the shower / the sharp jet	s 15.	Everyone of the students / has b	rought / his /
	(A) (B) (C)		(A)	(B) (C)
	of / ice cold water revived his spirit.		identity card.	No error
	(D) No erro		(D)	(E)
	(E)	16.	On Friday evening / Mamta an	d me / took a
7.	The man / who I have / often mentioned	c	(A)    (B)	(C)
,.	(A) (B)		coach / for Patna and arrived	at Jamal's
	one whose friendship / I could wish to	)	(D)	
	(C)		house.	No error
	acquire, because he is a respectable man.			(E)
	(D)	17.	The conference was/attended/by	more than /
	No erro	r	$(A) \qquad (B)$	(C)
	(E)		one hundred delegates.	No error
8.	In my youth / I used to / visit / Sharma's and	1	(D)	(E)
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad (C)$		There are / no conducted tours /	for tourist to
	Chawla's company. No erro	r	$(A) \qquad (B)$	(C)
0	$(D) \qquad (E)$		visit all the / important places.	No error
9.	The doctor said / that patient / should no		(D)	(E)
	(A) (B)	19.	He neglects / attending lecutres	s / regularly /
	have wasted / a whole week before comin (C) (D)	g	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	(C)
	(C) (D) for help. No error	r	though college is only a few yard	ls away from
	(E)	1	(D)	
10	This girl / wrote an essay / so well that / he	r	his house.	No error
10.	(A) (B) (C)	-		(E)
	teacher was exceedingly pleased with her.	20.	If you saw / the amount of Sa	amosas / he
	(D)		(A)    (B)	
	No erro	r	consumed at breakfast this mor	ming, / you
	(E)		(C)	

#### 29. One of my good friend / is both an artist / and would understand why he is so over-weight. (D) (A) (B) No error physician / of repute. No error (E) (D) (C) 21. In my opinion / the balance sheet exhibits / a 30. Pappu was happy / that / Jyoti and his sister (B) (A) (B) true and fair / view of the state of affairs of was going / by the same train the next day. the bank. No error No error (E) (E) 22. Everyman, woman and child / is now aware / 31. No girl / in her troupe is / so sprightly as / (A) (A) (B) of the terrible consequences of / habit of your doughter. (D) No error No error smoking. (D) (E) (E) 32. I used to visit / her and / I always wondered / 23. The crowd at the stadium / clapped jubilantly/ (B) (A) why she had those dreadful pictures on the when the champion / received his trophy. (D) (C) wall. No error No error (E) (E) 33. India has had / many heroes; / but never one / 24. Our state will / not be divided / into two parts / (B) (A) (B) (C) who so entirely possessed the love of his at any cost. No error (D) countrymen as Gandhiji. No error 25. This is one of / the most interesting book / I (E) (A) (B) 34. The police asked / each of us / about our / have / ever read. No error (C) (D) (E) movements on the night of the crime. 26. Everyone knows / that the leopard is / faster / (D) (C) No error of all animals. No error (E) (D) (E) 35. The father / as well as the sons were / 27. Each cigarette / a person smokes / does some (A) (B) (C) mysteriously missing / from the house. harm and eventually / it may cause a serious (D) (C) (D) No error disease. No error 36. Everyone of the men / present here has / 28. A first step / in a rational solution / to any (B) given a day's salary / as his contribution to problem / is the recognition that a problem (D)

the fund.

No error (E)

No error

(E)

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exists.

3/.	india is / one of the leading / film		40.		
	(A) (B)	(C)		$(A) \qquad (B)$	
	country / in the world.	No error		return the goods / immedia	· ·
	(D)	(E)		$(C) \qquad \qquad (D)$	(E)
38.	The bus was hired / by the ladies	s / for / its	47.	Even if / the teacher has	s completed the
	(A)    (B)	(C)		$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	
	picnic.	No error		course the students canno	ot pass / unless they
	(D)	(E)		(C)	
39.	It was 70'clock / in the evening	when the		study themself.	No error
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	(C)		(D)	(E)
	train / steamed into the station.	No error	48.	Many of the M.P.s /	absented from /
	(D)	(E)		(A)	(B)
40.	We have / carefully considered	` '		Parliament even in those	` '
	(A) (B)			(C)	•
	importance / of issues raised in the	ne report.		of the highest national imp	ortance were being
	(C) (D)	ie report.		(D)	C
	(=)	No error		discussed.	No error
		(E)			(E)
41.	None of us were / really very hap	` /	49.	Let you and I / ponder	` '
	$(A) \qquad (B)$	TJ		(A)	(B)
	the guests / got entry into our ho	ouse./		question that students /	do not get good
	(C) (D)			(C)	(D)
		No error		guidance.	No error
		(E)			(E)
42.	The gambling stall / was a grand	` /	50.	None of the two girls /	who were present /
	(A)    (B)			(A)	(B)
	because almost everyone / tried th	neir luck.		there appeared to be incl	lined / to listen to
	_	D)		(C)	(D)
		No error		sane advice.	No error
		(E)			(E)
43.	The only criteria / to judge a perso	on / is / to	51.	Either Neenu or Meenu	/ are in the wrong; /
	(A) (B)	(C)		(A)	(B)
	observe his behaviour.	No error		both can / certainly never b	be. No error
	(D)	(E)		(C)	(D)
44.	Ramu is the elected leader / and also	a person/	52.	In an economic sense / .	Japan has become
		B)		(A)	(B)
	who we all / can confide in.	No error		one of / our closest partner	. No error
	$(C) \qquad \qquad (D)$	(E)		(D)	(E)
45.	He always contributes to / and sl	hare / his	53.	The establishment of the	he Third Reich /
	(A) (B)			(A)	
	knowledge / in importat conferences	s. Does n't		influenced events in Ame	erican history / by
	(C) (D)			(B)	
	he?	No error		starting a chain of events /	who culminated in
		(E)		(C)	

No error

(E)

60. He appreciates you / helping him / to do the

you for the same.

sums, but he is sorry / that he cannot repay

No error

No error

(E)

No error

(E)

No error

(E)

No error

(E)

No error (E)

No error

(E)

68. He saw many deers / running along / the river

with its beautiful form.

(D)

bank; one of them really captivated / his heart

(B)

(C)

69.	The man and his horse / which you (A) (B)	ı saw / on	Department of Chemistry / ar (C)	re on leave. (D)
	the road yesterday / are dead. (C) (D)	No error (E)		No error (E)
70.	Neither of these five boys / prese (A)	ent in the / (B)	77. This question / has / given m (A) (B) (C)	(D)
	restaurant was / involved in the cor (C) (D)	nspiracy.		No error (E)
		No error (E)	78. He used / very inacurate / (A) (B)	language for / he (C)
71.	He didn't do anything; / he fed his (A) (B)	mself / on	knew no better. (D)	No error (E)
	the / labours of others. (C) (D)	No error (E)	79. Early to bed / and early to ris (A) (B)	e, / make a man / (C)
72.	I have already / expressed my de	esire / that	healthy, wealthy and wise.	No error
	(A) (B) between you and I / there shou	ld be no	(D) 80. The ideals / of a man / an	d boy / are not
	(C) (D)		(A) (B)	(C)
	formality.	No error	identical. (D)	No error (E)
		(E)	Section B	(L)
73.	There were / ten women passenge	ers in / the		
	$(A) \qquad (B)$		(Adjectives, Adverbs, Adv	erbial order)
	(A) (B) cabin; they all quarrelled with each	ch other/	(Adjectives, Adverbs, Adv Some Important I	•
	(A) (B) cabin; they all quarrelled with ear (C)	ch other/		Rules
	cabin; they all quarrelled with ear	ch other / No error (E)	Some Important I	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior',
74.	cabin; they all quarrelled with ear (C) over sitting space. (D)	No error (E)	1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by ' <b>Examples</b> :	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.
74.	cabin; they all quarrelled with ear (C) over sitting space.	No error (E)	1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by ' <b>Examples</b> :  (i) Death is <b>preferable to</b> dis	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'. honour.
74.	cabin; they all quarrelled with each (C) over sitting space. (D) Latesh, the proprietor / and the ma	No error (E) anager / of	1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by '  Examples:  (i) Death is preferable to dis  (ii) He is senior to me in years.	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five
74.	cabin; they all quarrelled with each (C) over sitting space. (D)  Latesh, the proprietor / and the material (A) (B) the firm, was / deeply loved (C) employees, particularly by his (D)	No error (E) anager / of d by his women	1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by 'Examples:  (i) Death is preferable to dis (ii) He is senior to me in years.  2. When two persons or thin with each other, the latter term	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five ags are compared of comparison
74.	cabin; they all quarrelled with each (C) over sitting space. (D)  Latesh, the proprietor / and the material (A) (B) the firm, was / deeply loved (C) employees, particularly by his	No error (E) nager / of by his women	1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by 'Examples:  (i) Death is preferable to dis (ii) He is senior to me in years.  2. When two persons or thin	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five ags are compared of comparison
74.	cabin; they all quarrelled with each (C) over sitting space. (D)  Latesh, the proprietor / and the material (A) (B) the firm, was / deeply loved (C) employees, particularly by his (D)	No error (E) anager / of d by his women	1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr' 'preferable' etc. are followed by ' <b>Examples</b> :  (i) Death is <b>preferable to</b> dis (ii) He is <b>senior to</b> me in years.  2. When two persons or thin with each other, the latter term must exclude the former by the use	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five ags are compared n of comparison se of 'other'.
	cabin; they all quarrelled with each (C) over sitting space. (D)  Latesh, the proprietor / and the material (A) (B) the firm, was / deeply loved (C) employees, particularly by his (D)	No error (E) nager / of l by his women n. No error (E)	1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by 'Examples:  (i) Death is preferable to dis (ii) He is senior to me in years.  2. When two persons or thin with each other, the latter term must exclude the former by the us Examples:  (i) He is more intelligent	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five egs are compared of comparison se of 'other'.  than any other
	cabin; they all quarrelled with each (C) over sitting space. (D)  Latesh, the proprietor / and the mate (A) (B) the firm, was / deeply loved (C) employees, particularly by his (D) employees to the point of infatuation  I do not / really like such persons (A) (B) something / and practise something	No error (E) nager / of l by his women n. No error (E) / who say	Some Important I  1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by 'Examples:  (i) Death is preferable to dis (ii) He is senior to me in years.  2. When two persons or thin with each other, the latter term must exclude the former by the us Examples:  (i) He is more intelligent student of the class.  (ii) No other leader in the popular as Jawaharlal Nehru.  3. 'Less' refers to quantity 'fewer' denotes number. They sl	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five egs are compared n of comparison se of 'other'.  than any other e country is as y only, whereas
	cabin; they all quarrelled with ear (C)  over sitting space. (D)  Latesh, the proprietor / and the mate (A) (B)  the firm, was / deeply loved (C)  employees, particularly by his (D)  employees to the point of infatuation  I do not / really like such persons (A) (B)  something / and practise something (C) (D)	No error (E) nager / of l by his women n. No error (E) / who say	Some Important I  1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by '  Examples:  (i) Death is preferable to dis (ii) He is senior to me in years.  2. When two persons or thin with each other, the latter term must exclude the former by the us Examples:  (i) He is more intelligent student of the class.  (ii) No other leader in the popular as Jawaharlal Nehru.  3. 'Less' refers to quantity 'fewer' denotes number. They sh such.	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five egs are compared n of comparison se of 'other'.  than any other e country is as y only, whereas
	cabin; they all quarrelled with each (C) over sitting space. (D)  Latesh, the proprietor / and the mate (A) (B) the firm, was / deeply loved (C) employees, particularly by his (D) employees to the point of infatuation  I do not / really like such persons (A) (B) something / and practise something	No error (E) nager / of by his women n. No error (E) / who say ng totally	Some Important I  1. The comparative adjective 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'pr 'preferable' etc. are followed by 'Examples:  (i) Death is preferable to dis (ii) He is senior to me in years.  2. When two persons or thin with each other, the latter term must exclude the former by the us Examples:  (i) He is more intelligent student of the class.  (ii) No other leader in the popular as Jawaharlal Nehru.  3. 'Less' refers to quantity 'fewer' denotes number. They sl	Rules es like 'superior', ior', 'posterior', to'.  honour. service by five egs are compared n of comparison se of 'other'.  than any other e country is as y only, whereas hould be used as

wheat.

(A)

(B)

4. 'Little' 'a little', 'the little'—'Little' has a negative meaning and means 'hardly any', 'a little' has a positive meaning and means 'some', though not much; 'the little' means, 'not much, but all that is'.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) He has **little** knowledge of politics. (practically no knowledge)
- (ii) There was **a little** milk left in the pot. (some, though not much).
- (iii) He sold **the little** gold he got from his mother.
- 5. Use of 'later', 'latest', 'latter', 'last'— 'Later', and 'latest' refer to time; 'latter' and 'last' refer to position. 'Latter' refers to two, 'last' to more than two.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) He came **later** than his friend.
- (ii) We have heard the **latest** news.
- (iii) Munish and Hari appeared for the examination; the **latter** (Hari) passed.
- (iv) Of the four literary types prose, novel, drama and poetry, the **last** (poetry) is my favourite.
- 6. The use of 'many a': Here 'a' means 'one', 'many a man' means 'many times one man' or 'many men'. It is used with a noun and verb in the singular, but has in reality a plural meaning. 'Many men' takes the men collectively; 'many a man' takes them singly.

#### Example:

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.

7. When two person or things are compared, it is important to see that comparison is between them only; as—

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Incoorect} : The population of Bombay is greater than Delhi. \end{tabular}$ 

**Correct**: The population of Bombay is greater than that of Delhi.

**Incorrect**: Shelley's poems are more lyrical than Byron.

**Correct**: Shelley's poems are more lyrical than Byron's.

8. Faulty expressions like the 'two first', 'my all'. 'the all' should be rectified like this : the 'first two', 'all my', 'all the'.

## **Examples**:

(i) The first two chapters of this book are well-written.

- (ii) All my hopes were dashed to the ground.
- (iii) All the students were making a noise.
- 9. The variable adverbs like 'only' and 'even' should be placed after the word they intend to modify.

## Examples:

- (i) He worked only for two hours.
- (ii) Only he worked for two hours.
- 10. Adjective should not be used for adverbs; as—

**Incorrect**: He returned quicker than I expected.

 $\boldsymbol{Correct}: \boldsymbol{He} \ returned \ more \ quickly \ than \ \boldsymbol{I} \ expected.$ 

11. 'Very' modifies present participle and 'much' modifies past participle.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) That problem was very irritating.
- (ii) She was much annoyed with him.

A few exceptions to this rule are as follows:—

- (a) I am very pleased. (correct)
- (b) She was feeling **very** tired. (correct)

## **Exercise for Practice**

- 2. Make haste / lest / you / should not miss the
  (A) (B) (C) (D)
  train. No error
  (E)
- 3. People are just likely / to be failure through /
  (A)
  (B)

a lack of involvement  $\!\!\!\!/$  in their jobs as (C)

through sheer incompetence. No error (D) (E)

4. Anil is a best student / in / our class / at (A) (B) (C) present. No error

(D) (E)

5.	Most of the greatest misuse / of pyschological (A) (B)	14.	He got to the top / and was very disa (A) (B)	appointed/
	tests / occurs / in schools. No error (C) (D) (E)		when he found that someone (C)	else / had
6.	Hardly had / I left the house / than it began /		reached it earlier.	No error
	(A) (B) (C)		(D)	(E)
	to rain. No error (D) (E)	15.	What is worst, / this distortion of	annot be /
7.	(D) (E) I had gone / to Calcutta / to deliver / few		(A) (B)	_
7.	(A) (B) (C)		corrected by / either contact lens of	or glasses.
	goods. No error		(C) (D)	N
	(D) $(E)$			No error
8.	Everyone agrees / that Ellamma is wiser /	16	Krishnan is mara / intalligant t	(E)
	(A) (B)	10.	Krishnan is more / intelligent t (A) (B)	man / any
	than / all the members of the family.		student / of his class.	No error
	(C) (D) No error		(C) (D)	(E)
	(E)	17.	Little water / that was left / in the	` '
9.	When I got / my father's letter / I decided / to			C)
	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C)$		not enough / to quench the thir	*
	leave Bombay immediately. No error		(D)	
	(D)   (E)		persons.	No error
10.	Watch / how careful / the sparrow knits / the			(E)
	(A) (B) (C) straws into one another to form a nest.	18.	Scarcely had / he gone a few step	ps / that he
	(D)		$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	
	No error (E)		was told by someone on the way (C)	y / that his
11.	Like the / commission has recommended / in		mother was no more.	No error
	(A)    (B)		(D)	(E)
	its / report the rules need to be enforced more	19.	After toiling very hard / over a lor	ng period /
	(C) (D)		(A)    (B)	
	strictly. No error		he found / he had hardly made no p	rofit at all.
	(E)		(C) (D)	
12.	Although he / only earns eight hundred rupees			No error
	(A) (B)	20	T 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	(E)
	a month, / he manages to support / his family (C)	20.	I could hardly believe it / but I fo (A) (B)	ound / their
	adequately. No error		tallest player / was shorter than I.	No error
	(D) (E)		(C) $(D)$	(E)
13.	It seems evidently / to me that / the visits they	21.	No river / in the world evokes / suc	* *
	(A) (B)		(A) (B)	(C)
	made to the island / were not very frequent.		reverence / as the Ganga which is l	ike mother
	(C)    (D)		(D)	
	No error		to 600 million Hindus of India.	No error
	(E)			(E)

	3				
22.	In a fit of temper / he tore up a sw (A) (B)	eet letter /	32.	The party was very enjoyable / ar (A)	nd the host / (B)
	which his wife had / written to him.	No arror		` '	` ′
				talked to all the guests / very af	
22	(C) (D)	(E)		(C)	(D)
23.	Raju cannot walk / much than / two				No error
		(C)			(E)
	stretch.	No error	33.	No sooner did he / arrive at the st	
	(D)	(E)		$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	(C)
24.	I often give / him money / and I g	gave him /		his / followers garlanded him.	
		(C)		(D)	(E)
	few yesterday also.	No error	34.	Sedimentary rocks are comprised	largely of /
	(D)	(E)		(A)	(B)
25.	It is always easy / to talk about a /	thing than		minute fragments derived /	from the
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	(C)		(C)	
	to do / it ourselves.	No error		disintegration of existing rocks.	No error
	(D)	(E)		(D)	(E)
26.	All of them / work very careful / 1	right from	35.	It has been our custom /	since time
	(A) (B)			(A)	
	the beginning / till they finish.	No error		immemorial / to extend hospitali	ty to those /
	(C) (D)	(E)		(B) (C)	
27.	He is sure to succeed / because he i	s used / to		who come to our door.	No error
	(A) (B)			(D)	(E)
		No error	36.	The reason that / the students	` ′
	• • •	(E)		(A) (B)	
20	(C) (D)	` ′		are / so indisciplined is that they	do not get /
28.	The customer was / prevented from (A) (B)	spending/		(C)	do not get /
	money and was required / to sa	ve certain		proper guidance from their p	arents and
	(C)	(D)		(D)	
	amount daily.	No error		teachers.	No error
	umount dury.	(E)		touchers.	(E)
29	Remember that dust / commonly tr	` '	37	He had no sooner entered the class	` '
27.	(A) (B)	155013 01 7	57.	(A)	(B)
	asthma attacks; / so try to keep the	house free		the / boys stood up / and bowed t	` /
	(C) (D)	nouse free		(C) (D)	nen neads
	of all dust.	No error		in respect.	No error
	of all dust.			iii respect.	
20	The students should / do their lesser	(E)	20	Many parsons don't sagraghy /1-	(E)
30.	The students should / do their lesson	is regular/	30.	Many persons don't scarcely / k	
	(A) (B)	No amar		(A)	(B)
	from the beginning / of the term.	No error		the terrible hardships that the m	iasses / are
21	(C) (D)	(E)		(C)	
31.	These stories are / so exciting / that			experiencing in their daily lives or	account of
		(C)		(D)	<b>.</b>
	reads them can never forget them.	No error		their poverty.	No error
	(D)	(E)			(E)

12 | Objective G.E.

39.	The reasons why /most of the people commit /	so much stronger / and braver than any man.
	(A)    (B)	(D)
	crimes is because / they have not been (C) (D)	No error (E)
	properly educated. No error	47. His handwriting is / far superior than / that of /
	(E)	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$
40.	The New world was / already an old world / (A) (B)	yours. No error (D) (E)
	to the Indians who were in residence $/$ when $(C)$	48. He made it / clear to everybody that / he (A) (B)
	Europeans took possession of it in the 16th (D)	would prefer / death than dishonour. (C) (D)
	century. No error (E)	No error (E)
41.	Though much theory has / accumulated, the (A) (B)	49. The District Magistrate reported / to the Chief (A)
	little is / really known about the power that (C)	Minister that / not less than one hundred (B) (C)
	lies / at he bottom of poetic creation. (D)	people / were involved in the boat tragedy. (D)
	No error (E)	No error (E)
42	It came to Aristotle / enough clearly / that	50. My all hopes / were dashed to the ground /
12.	(A) (B)	(A) (B)
	above all questions of the physical world (C)	when I came to know / that my son had fallen (C) (D)
	there loomed / the question of questions— (D)	in bad company. No error (E)
	What is the best life?  No error (E)	51. Of the four / literary types prose, novel, (A) (B)
43.	He educated / not only his nephew / but also / (A) (B) (C)	drama and poetry, / the latest / is my favurite. (C) (D)
	set him up / in business.  No error  (D)  (E)	No error (E)
44.	Everyone agrees / that the Ganga is the / (A) (B)	52. The judge / reprimanded / the both / culprits.  (A) (B) (C) (D)
	holiest of all other / rivers of India. No error (C) (D) (E)	No error (E)
45.	No man in our / country is / as rich as / he is.	53. The two first / chapters of this book / are /
	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C) \qquad (D)$	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$
	No error (E)	very interesting No error (D) (E)
46.	She asked him / what it was / that made him	54. I was pleased / to know that / he worked
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$

(A) (B) (C)

are selfish. No error

58. I clearly told / him that it was / nothing else / (A) (B) (C) than sheer non-sense.

No error (E) (D)

59. This pen is / very much / better than / the (B) (A)

No error other pen. (D) (E)

60. We have to make / sacrifices to defend / thus / (C)

hardly won freedom. No error

(D) (E)

#### Section C

## (Verb, Infinitive, Verbal noun, Gerund, Participle)

## **Some Important Rules**

1. In case of two nouns or pronouns connected by 'not only...but also', the verb agrees with the second noun or pronoun.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) Not only the teacher but also the students were ready to go.
- (ii) Not only the mother but also the children were laughing loudly.
- 2. When two subjects are joined by 'as well as', the verb agrees with the first of them.

## Example:

The principal as well as the professor was present in the students' meeting.

3. No future after temporal conjunctions. The clauses beginning with 'until', 'when', 'before', 'after', and 'if' etc. remain in the present tense.

#### Examples:

(C)

- (i) If it **rains** he will not come. (not will rain)
- (ii) When he goes there, he will meet his friend. (not will go)
- 4. 'Either', 'Neither', 'each', 'everyone', 'none', must be followed by a singular verb.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) Neither of his two sons is settled in life.
- (ii) Either of these two boys is at fault.
- (iii) None of these five girls has books.
- 5. 'None' when used alone takes plural verb though it looks properly singular; as, none are so deaf as those who will not hear.
- 6. If the singular subjects are preceded by 'each' or 'every' the verb is usually singular; as,

Every man and every woman was shocked at the news of the death of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

7. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing the verb must be singular; as,

The poet and scholar has been awarded a merit award.

**N.B.** The article is used only once when two nouns refer to the same person. If different persons are referred to, the article would be used before both the nouns; as—

The poet and the scholar are dead.

8. When the subject of the verb is a Relative pronoun, the relative should be referred to its true antecedent or antecedents to regulate the number and perosn of that verb accordingly; as-

**Incorrect**: Shakespeare was one of the greatest geniuses that has ever lived.

**Correct**: Shakespeare was one of the greatest geniuses that **have** ever lived.

9. When the verb comes before its subject it may agree with the first only and be understood of the rest.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) Here is described the charm and loveliness of the Srinagar valley.
- (ii) Such was the tact, intelligence and heroism of the leader.
- 10. Present perfect tense, since it denotes present time, cannot be qualified by any adverb or

adverbial phrase denoting past time as 'last', 2. Since the day the strike was declared / by the 'formerly', 'ago', 'yesterday', etc. as—

**Incorrect**: I have met him yesterday.

**Correct**: I met him yesterday.

11. Continuous tense in place of perfect continuous is incorrect when time is mentioned or implied; as-

**Incorrect**: I am doing this work for 4 hours. Correct: I have been doing this work for four hours.

12. The participle should not be left without agreement or with no agreement at all; as—

**Incorrect**: Trying to escape, his enemy over-

Correct: As he was trying to escape, his enemy overpowered him.

**Incorrect**: Being a cold day, he could not go out.

Correct: It being a cold day, he could not go out.

13. If a pronoun precedes a gerund, it must normally be possessive; as—

**Incorrect**: I do not like **him** mixing with bad people.

**Correct**: I do not like **his** mixing with bad people.

14. The infinitive without 'to' is used after the phrases, 'had better', 'had rather', 'would much rather', 'as soon as' etc.

#### **Examples**:

- (i) You had better **leave** me alone here.
- (ii) I would much rather die than yield to pressure.
  - (iii) He would as soon walk as ride.
- 15. A gerund and not an infinitive is used after the verbs 'hinder', 'present', 'persist', 'prohibit', 'succeed', 'aim', 'fond', 'despair', 'think'; as-

**Incorrect**: Do not prevent him to sing.

**Correct**: Do not prevent him from singing.

**Incorrect**: I am thinking to go there.

**Correct**: I am thinking of going there.

## **Exercise for Practice**

1. In her hour of distress / she requested Mohan (A) (B)

to lend / her some money / but he refused to (D) (C)

do so. No error (E)

(A)

factory employees / over 20 workers have

been / dismissed and 10 resigned. No error (E) (D)

The students were officially / told that they /

are not to cross / the road against the red light. (D) (C)

> No error (E)

On my way to office, I shall / generally come

many children / wearing blue across / (C) (D)

uniforms. No error (E)

The well clad servant lays / the table / while (A)

the lady of the house was busy / with her

No error guests. (E)

The tutor cautioned / the girl's guardian / that

she would not / be able to get through the

examinaiton until she did not work hard. (D)

> No error (E)

She said / that / she will help me / whenver I (A) (B) (C)

was in difficulty. No error (E) (D)

Being a / fine day / we went out for / picnic at (A) (B) (C) (D) Okhla. No error

(E) My friend being unwilling to attend / the

court at an early hour of the morning, / sent a (B) (C)

(C)

(A)

some toys.

(D)

(C)

No error

(E)

(D)

(A)

injured.

(D)

18. The fact is / that Mr. Joshi did fell / and was /

(D)

28. He took / the child to a park / and buy / him

(B)

(E)

No error

(E)

(C)

29.	On my telling him / that I was	Ramesh / he	38.	Our manager does not believe / t	hat we are /
	(A)  (1	3)		(A)	(B)
	take me / to Mr. Raghvendra's roo	om. No error		working sincerely / and with in	terest for all
	(C) (D)	(E)		(C)    (D)	)
30.	The conference was attended / b	y more than /		these years.	No error
	(A)	(B)			(E)
	one hundred / delegates.	No error	39.	Priya, who is our neighbour / d	lislikes my
	(C) (D)	(E)		(A)	(B)
31.	Neither he / nor I am / in the	/ wrong.		brother / because / he is always tro	oubling her.
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$	(D)		(C) (D)	
		No error			No error
		(E)			(E)
32.	Why you are / going / away / se	early?/	40.	You would have got / the first p	rize / if you
	$(A) \qquad (B)  (C)$	(D)		(A)    (B)	
		No error		would have prepared / thorough	ly for the
		(E)		(C) $(D$	,
33.	By whom he / was allowed /	to leave / the		competition.	No error
	$(A) \qquad (B)$	(C)			(E)
	post of duty earlier than the sc	heduled.	41.	I have been to / my native place /	in / the year
	(D)			` '	(C)
		No error		2005 to repair my old house.	No error
		(E)		(D)	(E)
34.	None of my brothers are / help	-	42.	My brother / is drinking and ga	ambling so
	` '	(B) (C)		$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	
	my work	No error		frequently / that everyone else / in	n my family
	(D)	(E)		(C)	(D)
35.	None are so deaf / as not to hear	r the / the call		is fed up with him.	No error
	$(A) \qquad (B)$				(E)
	of the country / to defend its	nonour and	43.	You will not be allowed / to go h	
	(C)    (D)	N		(A)   (B)	
	freedom.	No error		you do not complete / the job pro	operly.
26	A.1	(E)		(C)    (D)	
36.	At last / he withdrew from th	e contest /			No error
	(A) (B)				(E)
			44.	Hari always says / that his father	er is one / of
	(C) $(D)$			(A) (B)	
		No error		those who is / interested in music.	No error
27	XXII	(E)		(C) (D)	(E)
<i>51</i> .	When you will get well / you		45.	More leisure / as well as an abu	ndance of /
	(A)	(B)		(A) (B)	
	plenty of opportunities / to pla			goods are attainable / through au	
	(C)	(D)		(C) (D	
	friends.	No error			No error
		(E)			(E)

46.	If / any of the founding fathe	rs / of our		contented ourselves / with a	
	(A) (B)			(C)	(D)
	constitution / was to return to life (C)	for a day his		give us strength.	No error (E)
	opinion of our amendments (D)	would be	56.	The factory / which has be (A) (B)	
	interesting.	No error		last six months has been	,
		(E)		(C)	g
47.	Our priest say / if you pray sind	` '		police.	No error
	(A) (B)			(D)	(E)
	will listen to / your prayers.	No error	57.	He complained to the police	ce / that his brief-
	(C) (D)	(E)		(A)	(B)
48.	Neither the master / nor the se	` '		case / had been stolen and t	hat / he could left
	(A) (B)			(C)	
	responsible for / this sad event.	No error		without any money.	No error
	(C) (D)	(E)		(D)	(E)
49.	Only one of the men/who was ar	` /	58.	Should these measures tail	/ to restore order /
	(A) (B)	(C)		(A)	(B)
	let off.	No error		harsher restrictions / will ha	
	(D)	(E)		(C)	(D)
50.	I am waiting / for you / at this s	` /			No error
	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C)$	1	50	The boys worked slowly / f	(E) For they knew /
	last two hours.	No error	39.	(A)	(B)
	(D)	(E)		that as soon as they finish	` '
51.	Until and unless he / does not t	ry hard, / he		(C)	one exercise the
	(A)    (B)	•		teacher would tell them to	do the next /
	will not / learn swimming.	No error		(D)	do the next.
	(C) (D)	(E)		(D)	No error
52.	Will you please / remind him to	switch off /			(E)
	$(A) \qquad (B)$		60.	She asked me / to look at the	ne dreadful letter /
	the fans / when he left.	No error		(A) (	(B)
	(C) (D)	(E)		she has got / and asked l	
53.	The doctor asked the visitors / if	were they /			(D)
	(A)	(B)		answer it.	No error
	needy to donate blood / to the bl				(E)
	-	D)	61.	I am working / at my prese	-
	. ,	No error		(A) (B)	(C)
		(E)		day a son was born to my br (D)	other. No error (E)
54.	If you will pray / sincerely God w	ill listen / to	62	I suggested / that Raju sho	
	(A) (B)		02.	(A) (B)	
	your / prayers.	No error		try to get help/while I sta	
	(C) (D)	(E)		(C)	,
55.	Had we been alone, / we wo	uld have /		man but he would not hear o	of this. No error
	(A) (B			(D)	(E)

63.	(A)	(B)	70.	(A)	our great / se	eer and sage
	often than men but / the reasons is u	` /		should lead to the	searching / c	of our hearts
	(C) (D)	intho wii.		(B)	E	(C)
	(2)	No error		and expel all / that	besmirches ou	
		(E)			(D)	
64.	A good deal of it / deserves to be	/ ploughed				No error
	(A) (B)	(C)				(E)
	back / into the game.	No error	71.	Only by providing	honest and	competent
	(D)	(E)			(A)	
65.	He has undertaken / this responsibil	ity upon /		leadership / the Chie	ef Minister can	/ rally the /
	(A) (B)	• 1			(B)	(C)
	himself with a view to train himself	lf / in such		people behind him.		No error
	(C)			(D)		(E)
	types of work.	No error	72.	For years, / people i		comparing /
	(D)	(E)		(A)	(B)	
66.	If Preeti had worked hard/she will/	have got/		Indian classical mu	usic with / jaz	zz because
	(A) (B)	(C)		(C)		No amo
	the job she desired.	No error	ι	both are improvised (D)	ł. <b>.</b>	No error
	(D)	(E)	72	` ′	ivilization /th	` ′
67.	John is one of the richest men / that	t has / ever	13.	We are a scientifc c	ivilization,/ til	
07.	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$			(A) civilization in which	ah / Irnawlad	(B)
	lived / in this part of the country.	No error		(C)		ge and its D)
	(C) (D)	(E)		integrity is crucial.	(1	No erro
68.	The five-party coalition cabinet an	nnounced /		integrity is cruciar.		(E)
	(A)		74	All one can gather	/ from the c	` ′
	earlier to-day / that it was resigning	/ after one	,	(A)	(B)	inidicii / ic
	(B) (C)			that / there were a	` '	nd smoke.
	of the partners pulled out of the go	overnment		(C)	(D)	
	in protest against the education p	olicy.				No error
	(D)					(E)
		No error (E)	75.	With a lot of persua (A)	sion / Mrinal w	vas / able to
69.	Doctors in northern Japan have / su	ccessfully		get the Professor /	to agree to	review her
	(A)			(C)	(D)	
	caused pregnancy in a 30 year old	d woman /		article.		No error
	(B)					(E)
	by implanting / an artificially fertili	zed ovum.	76.	I could hardly beli	ieve / it but I f	ound / their
	(C) (D)			(A)	(B)	
		No error		tallest player / was s	shorter than I	No error
		(E)		(C)	(D)	(E)

77. Being a rainy day / Vijaya decided / to stay at
(A) (B) (C)
home and / work further on the problem.
(D)

No error

78. No sooner the bell rang / than there / was a (A) (B)

scramble / for getting out of the theatre.
(C) (D)

No error (E)

79. If the streets would have been / clearly /
(A) (B)

marked it would not have taken / so long to (C) (D)

find his house. No error (E)

80. Such were / the tact, intelligence and heroism/
(A) (B)

of the / leader. No error (C) (D) (E)

#### **Section D**

## (Conjunctions, Prepositions) Some Important Rules

1. 'No sooner' is followed by 'than' and not by 'but', or 'then', or 'when', or 'that'.

#### Example:

No sooner had he left the college, **than** it began to rain.

2. 'Scarcely' and 'hardly' are followed by 'when' and not by 'then', 'than' or 'that'.

## **Examples**:

- (i) He had scarcely reached the office, **when** it began to rain.
- (ii) He had hardly finished his speech, **when** the audience began to applaud him thunderously.
- 3. When 'such', and 'same' are used as adjectives they are followed by the conjunction 'as' and not by 'who' or 'which'.

#### Examples:

- (i) I like such perosns **as** are hard working.
- (ii) It is the same book as I bought yesterday.
- 4. When 'such' is used as a pronoun, in the beginning of a sentence, it is follwed by 'that' and not by 'as'.

## Example:

Such was his ambition that could never be curbed.

5. The conjunction 'both' should be followed by 'and' and not by 'as well as'.

**Incorrect**: Both Hari as well as his friend was present.

**Correct**: Both Hari and his friend were present.

6. The conjuction 'unless' and 'until' are in themselves negative and, therefore, they should not be used in a negative clause.

 $\label{eq:Incorrect} \textbf{Incorrect}: I \ \text{shall not come, until } I \ \text{am not invited}.$ 

**Correct**: I shall not come, until I am invited.

**Incorrect**: You will fail surely, unless you do not work hard.

**Correct**: You will fail surely, unless you work hard.

7. When 'since' is used as a conjunction, it is never preceded and is always followed by a verb in the past indefinite tense.

**Incorrect**: Sixteen years passed since Nehru has died.

**Correct**: Sixteen years have passed since Nehru died.

8. 'Lest' which means 'that not' should not be followed by 'not', and is usually followed by 'should'.

## Example :

The thief ran away lest he **should** be caught.

9. 'At' is used when speaking of small towns and villages; 'in' is used with names of countries and large towns.

#### Example:

He lives at Malviya Nagar in Allahabad.

10. Between' is used with reference to two persons or things; 'among' with reference to more than two.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) There is no love lost **between** the two brothers.
- (ii) The five robbers shared the booty among themselves.
- 11. In a perfect or perfect continuous sentence 'for' is used for period of time; since is used for point of time.

10. When I met / Shankar I asked him / that why /

	(i) He has been suffering fro	m fever for ten		$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	(C)
day	rs.			he had failed in the annual ex	amination.
	(ii) He has eaten nothing since	yesterday.		(D)	
	Exercise for Pract	tice			No error (E)
1.	At last / he was / married / w (A) (B) (C)	vith a poor girl. (D) No error (E)	11.	Govind graduated not only w (A) in / B.A. but also got a / j (C)	vith / distinction (B) (b) in a reputed (D)
2.	Your flat / is superior than /	that of mine / in		company.	No error
	(A) (B)	(C)	10	T. (C. 1. 1.	(E)
	all respects. (D)	No error (E)	12.	It appears / from the applica (A) (B) candidate / has got a good con	(C)
3.	you are really / senior than r	_		(D)	
	(A) (B) experience.	(C) No error		language.	No error (E)
4	(D)	(E)	13.	The old man leaning on the stie	•
4.	If you / stand with me / in			(A) right hand / on his heart.	(B) No error
	(A) (B)	(C)		(C) (D)	(E)
	will never forget you. (D)	No error (E)	14.	The building / adjacent to (A) (B)	the river /
5.	The girl said that she prefer	(B)		comprises of / ten flats each (C) (D)	with a terrace.
	gown / than the / black one. (C) (D)	No error (E)			No error (E)
6.	Mr. Raman said that / he ha	ad a difference /	15.	Raghu says that his pen / is	superior than /
	(A)	(B)		(A)	(B) (C)
	with / the Chairman at his (C) (D)	statement. /		my / pen. (C) (D)	No error (E)
		No error	16.	The newly designed / motors	` ′
		(E)		(A)	(B)
7.	It is desirable / to fulfil / c (A) (B)	one's promise / (C)		effectively / in water and land (C) (D)	. No error (E)
	earlier the due date. (D)	No error (E)	17.	All the doctors / were puzzled (A) (B)	on / the strange (C)
8.	At last the rain ceased / an (A)	d the sky was / (B)		symptoms / reported by the par (D)	
	cleared by clouds / and lightni (C) (D)	ng. No error (E)	18.	The police accused him / for (A)	
9.	Sudesh said that he was not (A)	in / the village / (B)		the building / but he denied (C) (D)	` '
	on the time / of the accident. (C) (D)	No error (E)		the area on the night of the fire	No error (E)

Example :

19.	He deserted the path of honour / in order (A) (B)	to / 27.	Left to himself / Inder prefe (A) (B)	
	satisfy his ambition / and then went down (C) (D)	his	bus than / travelling by train. (C) (D)	No error (E)
	doom very quickly. No e		The project will / not only inv (A) (B	
20.	No effort has been made / at all to cash (A) (B)	on /	of expenditure / but also (C)	considerable (D)
	the refurbished / image of Indian tennis. (C) (D)		physical labour.	No error (E)
	No e		The father has / left behind a l (A) (B)	nuge sum / to be
21.	We must go / and congratulate him for (A) (B)	•	distributed among / the two (C)	brothers. /
	brilliant / success. No e (C) (D) (E			No error (E)
22.	As soon as / he reached the venue /	´ 30.	He had consulted not only (A)	the opposition
	(A) (B) enquired from / the supervisor about	the	parties / but also accommoda (B)	ted / their views (C)
	(C) (D) closing time of the examination. No e		while / dropping this contro (D)	oversial clause.
23	(E) We did not participate / in the programm			No erroi (E)
23.	(A) (B)		Found guilty on / murder / th	` '
	yesterday / due for this reason. No e		(A) (B)	(C)
	(C) (D) (E	•	sentenced to death.	No error
24.	The leaders of the striking workers/called		(D)	(E)
	(A) (B) the Directors / for negotiations. No e		The girl said / that she pre (A) (B)	(C)
	$(C) \qquad \qquad (D) \qquad \qquad (E$	)	gown / than the black one.	
25.	In case of his dying / without an issue, /	his	(D)	(E)
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$	33.	Instead of / his busy and ha	
	nephew would inherit / the whole proper	ty.	(A) (B)	* *
	(C) (D)		retains freshness and robustne	
	No e	rror	(D) The amugaler yielded for /	(E)
	(E	) 34.	The smuggler yielded for / (A)	(B)
26.	Both the accountant / as well as the cle	erk /	and fell into / the police trap.	No erroi
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$		(C) (D)	(E)
	were found guilty / of misappropriation	n of 35	He looked upon me / level	
	(C) (D)	55.	(A) (E	=
	funds. No e	rror	moments / before he spoke.	No erroi
	(E	)	$(C) \qquad \qquad (D)$	(E)
	funds. No e		moments / before	e he spoke.

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30.	The police charged him for / setting (A)	ing fire to / (B)	very strongly / but the jud (B)	dge found him (C)
	the building / but he denied having	` '	guilty / for murder.	No error
	(C) (D)	_	(D)	(E)
	the area on the night of the fire.	No error (E)	46. Nearly / two thousand year (A) (B)	_
37.	Due to his / health problem Mar (A) (B)	ni retired /	since a census decreed by Cac (C)	_
		No error (E)	become part of the greatest (D)	•
38	He sold / the property / on / a good	` ′		No error
50.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	_	47. The store of the first fir	(E)
		No error	47. The atmosphere has / no d	
		(E)	(A) limits but gradually / thins	(B)
39.	. I retained this / boy at / the strength / of his		(C)	so long as it
	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C)$	C	becomes imperceptible.	No error
	honesty.	No error	(D)	(E)
	(D)	(E)	48. With the help of / modern	techniques, the /
40.	I reminded him for / his promise / b	ut he / did	(A)	(B)
	$(A) \qquad (B)$	(C)	world could enter upon a per	iod of happiness
	not pay attention.	No error	(C)	
	(D)	(E)	and prosperity / far surpassing	ng from anything
		` /		
41.	I would also / like help / you to bui	` ′		(D)
41.	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C)$	ld up / this		(D) No error
41.	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time.	ld up / this No error	known.	(D) No error (E)
	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D)	ld up / this  No error (E)	known.  49. It has been our custom	(D) No error (E)
	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples	ld up / this  No error (E)	known.  49. It has been our custom (A)	(D)  No error  (E)  n / since time
	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D) Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B)	No error (E) / to be	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos	(D)  No error  (E)  n / since time
	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D) Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B) distributed / among the two of us.	No error (E) / to be No error	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos	(D)  No error (E)  n / since time  pitality to those /
42.	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B)  distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)	No error (E) / to be No error (E)	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B)	(D)  No error (E)  n / since time  pitality to those / (C)
42.	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B) distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and /	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (Who come to our door.	(D)  No error (E)  n / since time  pitality to those / (C)  No error (E)
42.	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B) distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (6)	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C)	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (b) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his general contents.	(D)  No error (E)  n / since time  pitality to those / (C)  No error (E)
42.	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B) distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (c) brother were at home or not. (D)	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C) No error (E)	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (b) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his general contents.	(D)  No error (E)  n / since time  pitality to those / (C)  No error (E)  grand success / at (B) (C)
42.	(A) (B) (C) wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B) distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (6) brother were at home or not.	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C) No error (E)	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (B) (C) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his g (A) the civil services examinaitom (D)  51. From the time of the stoice	No error (E)  n / since time  pitality to those / (C)  No error (E)  grand success / at (B) (C)  No error (E)  srand success / at (B) (C)  and the early
42.	(A) (B) (C)  wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B)  distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (C)  brother were at home or not. (D)  When the classroom environm (A)  conducive with / the teaching goals	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C) No error (E) ment is /	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (b) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his g (A) the civil services examinaitom (D)	(D)  No error (E)  n / since time  pitality to those / C)  No error (E)  grand success / at (B) (C)  No error (E)  s / and the early (B)
42.	(A) (B) (C)  wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B)  distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (6)  brother were at home or not. (D)  When the classroom environm (A)  conducive with / the teaching goals (B) (C)	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C) No error (E) ment is /	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (C) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his g (A) the civil services examinaitom (D)  51. From the time of the stoics (A)	No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  grand success / at (B) (C)  No error (E)  s / and the early (B)  alive in western /
42.	(A) (B) (C)  wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B)  distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (c)  brother were at home or not. (D)  When the classroom environm (A)  conducive with / the teaching goals (B) (C)  learning is optimum.	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C) No error (E) ment is / No error	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (C) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his g (A) the civil services examinaitom (D)  51. From the time of the stoice (A) christians / there has been a	No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  grand success / at (B) (C)  No error (E)  s / and the early (B)  alive in western /
42.	(A) (B) (C)  wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B)  distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (6)  brother were at home or not. (D)  When the classroom environm (A)  conducive with / the teaching goals (B) (C)	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C) No error (E) ment is /	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (C) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his g (A) the civil services examinaitom (D)  51. From the time of the stoics (A) christians / there has been a	No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  grand success / at (B) (C)  No error (E)  s / and the early (B)  alive in western /
42. 43.	(A) (B) (C)  wall in a short time. (D)  Our father gave / us six apples (A) (B)  distributed / among the two of us. (C) (D)  Rajan asked Ram / that / his fat (A) (B) (c)  brother were at home or not. (D)  When the classroom environm (A)  conducive with / the teaching goals (B) (C)  learning is optimum.	No error (E) / to be No error (E) her and / C) No error (E) ment is / No error (E) No error (E)	known.  49. It has been our custom (A) immemorial / to extend hos (B) (B) (C) who come to our door. (D)  50. I congratulated him / for his g (A) the civil services examinaitom (D)  51. From the time of the stoice (A) christians / there has been a (C) civilization a feeling for the	No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  No error (E)  grand success / at (B) (C)  No error (E)  s / and the early (B)  alive in western /

	J				
52.	His father told me / that though his son had (A) (B)	60.	He is as sharp / if not (A)	sharper t	han / his / (C)
	worked very hard, but he had failed to make	/	friend.	, ,	No error
	(C)		(D)		(E)
	any mark in the examination. No error	61.	As / I have fever to-day	. / so I car	
	(D)   (E)	011	(A) (B)	(C	•
53.	Both Sarita and Rani were absent, / although	l	the college.	(0	No error
	(A)		(D)		(E)
	message had been communicated to them / in (B) (C)		` ′	ic wife ha	` '
			62. My friend told me / that his wife had a flat / in (A) (B)		
	advance requiring them to be present. (D)				) albi
			her name / in Kamla Nagar at Delhi.		
	No erro	•	(C)	(D)	No error
	(E)				(E)
54.	Such was his ambition / as could not / be		II	£ 41	` ′
	(A) (B)		He walked / till the end o		
	granted since it entailed / a lot of sacrific	2	(A) (B	•	(C)
	(C) (D)		could not trace out his los	t ring.	No error
	from others. No error		(D)		(E)
55	(E)		Beside being abused, / he	was ston	ed by / the
33.	Both Shyama / as well as his brother / objected (A) (B)	1	(A)	(B)	
	to the scurrilous remarks / made against the	r	crowd / present there.		No error
	(C) (D)	ı	$(C) \qquad (D)$		(E)
	father. No error	65.	Pending of the final se	ettlement	/ of the
	(E)		(A)		
56.	One does not need / to worry about things	,	dispute, / both countries		ring / the
	(A)    (B)		(B) (C)	)	N
	one has not seen / and heard. No error	•	waters of these rivers.		No error
	$(C) \qquad \qquad (D) \qquad \qquad (E)$		(D)	4	(E)
57.	Until you are / in the habit of putting off	, 66.	This is / the book / I w (A) (B) (C	-	
	(A) (B)			, (1	No error
	things, you cannot ensure yourself of / a good (C)				(E)
	future No error	67.	He was deprived from	/ the ben	efits of /
	(D)   (E)		(A)	(B)	
58.	He works hard / because he may / ge	t	college education / owin	ng to the d	leath of his
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B)$		(C)	(D)	
	through / the examination. No error	•	father.		No error
	$(C) \qquad \qquad (D) \qquad \qquad (E)$				(E)
59.	They arrived early / so as they might get / a	68.	The student / repeated /	the lesson	/ word by
	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C)$		$(A) \qquad (B)$	(C)	(D)
	good seat. No error	•	word.		No error
	(D)   (E)				(E)

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69. It was / very different and / superior to / your	everything would turn all right because they
(A) (B) (C) house. No error	(D) had not done anything wrong. No error
(D) (E)	(E)
70. The principal has announced / that / the	3. Why / you are going / away so / early?
(A) (B)	$(A) \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad \qquad (C) \qquad \qquad (D)$
examinations will commence / from Monday	No error
(C) (D) No error	(E)
(E)	4. The Minister said that/the country is making/ (A) (B)
Section E	tremendous progress / in all shperes.
(Miscellaneous Sentences)	(C) (D)
Some Important Rules	No error
1. Idioms should be used, as far as possible,	(E)
in their original form; as	5. Sitting on a/barbed wire fencing, / a scorpion/
<b>Incorrect</b> : He felt at the end of his wits when	(A) (B) (C)
he was discovered by the teacher copying in the	stung him. No error
examination.	(D) (E)
<b>Correct</b> : He felt at his wits' end when he was discovered	6. On account of / the disturbance / the meeting
2. Question tags are used in the tense to which	(A) (B) (C)
they refer. Negative question tag with an	broke down. No error
affirmative sentence and affirmative question tag	(D) (E)
with a negative sentence.	7. Partisanship is inevitable / in any evaluation /
Examples :	(A) (B)
(i) He goes for a walk daily. Doesn't he?	of Karl Marx whose hundredth death
(ii) He did not pay any attention to his remark. Did he?	(C)
3. When a sentence is introudced with an	anniversary / happened on March 14.
adverb or adverbial phrase verb is usually placed	(D)
before the subject. <b>Examples</b> :	No error
(i) Rightly has it been said that virtue brings	(E)
its own reward.	8. The doctor advised him/to give off smoking;
(ii) In no other country can examples of such	(A) (B)
persons be found.	but he did not / pay any heed. No error
<b>Exercise for Practice</b>	(C) (D) (E)
1. In some far Eastern countries / the members (A)	9. How do you behave with others / is an (A)
of various racial groups / always remain / at (B) (C)	important / consideration for / all of us. (B) (C) (D)
dagger drawn. No error (D) (E)	No error (E)
2. Although all my brothers / found themselves (A) (B)	10. Lata parted with / her mother with tears / but (A) (B)
in trouble, / I felt confident that / ultimately (C)	the journey to Delhi / amused her. No error (C) (D) (E)

(E)

singular noun and a singular verb.

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(D)

- 2. (A) Change 'cattles' to 'cattle'. 'Cattle' is one of those collective nouns which though singular in form are always used as plurals.
- 3. (C) Change 'details' to 'detail'.
- 4. (B) Change 'sister-in-laws' to 'sisters-in-law'. Plural of such compound words is formed by adding 's' in the first constituent of the compound word.
- 5. (B) Change 'have' to 'has'. Refer to answer to Q. No. 1.
- 6. (D) Change 'spirit' to 'spirits', as it is always used in plural form.
- 7. (B) Change 'who' to 'whom'. Subjective form should not be used for the word functioning as object.
- 8. (D) Delete's from Sharma's. When two nouns are closely connected the apostrophe's is added only to the second.
- 9. (B) Insert 'the' before 'patient' since there is emphasis on the word 'patient'.
- 10. (A) Substitute 'an' by 'the' before 'essay'. The sentence lays emphasis on 'essay'.
- 11. (D) Substitute 'for' by 'as'. 'Such' is generally followed by 'as'.
- 12. (A) Change 'Bacteria' to 'Bacterium', since the singular form of 'Bacteria' is 'Bacterium'.
- 13. (B) Change 'defines' to 'define' to make it plural in order to get it to agree with the plural subject 'authorities'.
- 14. (B) Change 'has' to 'have' to make it plural in order to get it to agree with the plural subject 'systems'.
- 15. (A) Where the number is limited or is implied to be limited 'each one' will be a better usage than 'everyone'.
- 16. (B) Substitute 'me' by 'I'. Objective form of pronoun should not be used for one functioning as subject.
- 17. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 18. (D) Change 'tourist' to 'tourists'.
- 19. (D) Put 'the' before 'college', since 'college' here has been particularized.
- 20. (B) Replace 'amount' by 'number'.
- 21. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 22. (D) Put 'the' before 'habit' since 'habit' here has been particularized, the habit of smoking.
- 23. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 24. (E) The sentence is correct.

- 25. (B) Change 'book' to 'books'.
- 26. (D) Change 'of all animals' to 'than all other animals' or 'than any other animal'. In a comparative degree 'than' is used. Also, the term of comparison must exclude the things compared by the use of 'other'.
- 27. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 28. (A) Substitue 'A' by 'The' before 'first step'. Faulty expressions like the 'two first', 'my all' etc. should be rectified as 'the first two' and 'all my'.
- 29. (A) Change friend' to 'friends'.
- 30. (C) Change 'was' to 'were' since the subject is plural *i.e.*, Jyoti and his sister.
- 31. (A) Put 'other' before 'girl' to exclude it from the other term of comparison 'daughter'.
- 32. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 33. (C) Put 'the' before 'one' since it is particularized in as much as it refers to a particular perosn 'Gandhiji'.
- 34. (B) Change 'each of us' to 'each one of us'.
- 35. (B) Change 'were' to 'was', when two subjects are joined by 'as well as' the verb agrees with the first subject.
- 36. (B) Substitute 'Everyone' by 'Each one'. 'Each one' is used in reference to persons whose number is limited or implied to be limited. 'Every one' is used in reference to an unlimited number of persons.
- 37. (C) Change 'country' to 'countries'. The word 'countries' has not been used for 'India' but for countries which produce films and out of which India is one.
- 38. (D) Delete 'its' before 'picnic', since it is redundant here.
- 39. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 40. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 41. (A) Change 'were' to 'was', 'None' takes a singualr verb. But when 'none' is used alone, it takes plural verb though it looks properly singular', as, None are so deaf as those.....
- 42. (D) Substitute 'their' by 'his'. 'Everyone' is a singular subject and must, therefore, be followed by singular pronoun.
- 43. (A) Change 'criteria' to 'criterion', since the singular of 'criteria' is criterion'.
- 44. (C) Change 'who' to 'whom'. The objective form of 'who' is 'whom'. However, in current usage it is treated as correct.

- 45. (B) Change 'share' to 'shares'. Singular subject 'he must take signular verb 'shares'.
- 46. (C) Substitute 'else' by 'or', 'Either' is paired with 'or' rather than with 'else'.
- 47. (D) Change 'themself' to 'themselves'. The plural form of 'himself' is 'themselves' and not 'themself'.
- 48. (B) Put 'themselves' after 'absented'. Refer to rule no 11. in 'some important rules'.
- 49. (A) Substitute 'I' by 'me'. 'Let' is always followed by pronoun in objective form.
- 50. (A) Change 'None' to 'Neither'. None' is used in reference to more than two. In reference to two, 'neither' is used.
- 51. (B) Change 'are' to 'is'. When two or more than two subjects are joined by 'either...or', 'Neither...nor', the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
- 52. (D) Change 'partner' to 'partners'.
- 53. (D) Change 'who' to 'which'. 'who' is used for human beings. For events and things 'which' is used.
- 54. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 55. (B) Change 'country' to 'countries'.
- 56. (A) Substitute 'usual' by 'ordinary'.
- 57. (A) Put 'the' before 'history', since 'history' here has been particularized referring to 'the history' of mammals.
- 58. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 59. (B) Change 'were' to 'was'. 'Everyone' is singular and hence is followed by a singular verb.
- 60. (A) Change 'you' to 'your'. If a pronoun precedes a gerund, it must normally be possessive.
- 61. (A) Change 'poetries' to 'poems'.
- 62. (B) Insert 'in which' before 'the people'. The antecedent must normally be accompanied by its relative pronoun.
- 63. (D) Change 'his' to 'one'. The possessive of 'one', is 'one's' as the possessive of 'he' is 'his'.
- 64. (B) Delete 'to' before 'help'. The word 'help' here has been used as a noun and not as a verb or infinitive.

- 65. (B) Substitute 'a' by definite article 'the'. 'Pen' here has been particularized. Hence, it must be preceded by definite article 'the'.
- 66. (C) Put 'the' before 'beast'. Definite article 'the' is used before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.
- 67. (A) Put 'the' before 'Paradise Lost'. Names of great books are preceded by definite article 'the'. Also refer to rule 2, under 'some important rules'.
- 68. (A) Change 'deers' to 'deer'. 'Deer' remains the same both in singular and plural. Also refer to rule 5 under 'some important rules'.
- 69. (B) Change 'which' to 'that'. Relative pronoun referring to man and animal together is 'that' instead of 'which'.
- 70. (A) Change 'Neither' to 'none'. 'Neither' is used in reference to two; in reference to more than two 'none' is used.
- 71. (C) Delete 'himself' after 'fed'. Verbs such as 'feed', 'hide', 'bathe', 'turn', 'keep' etc. are not followed by reflexive pronoun.
- 72. (C) Change 'I' to 'me'. 'Between', and for that matter all prepositions are normally followed by pronoun in objective form.
- 73. (C) Change 'each other' to 'one another'.

  'Each other' is used in reference to two; in reference to more than two 'one another' is used.
- 74. (B) Delete 'the' before 'manager'. When two singular subjects refer to the same person, only the first should be preceded by article.
- 75. (B) Substitute 'who' by 'as'. 'Such is followed by relative pronoun 'as' instead of by 'who'.
- 76. (B) Put 'the' before 'Head of the Department'. When two subjects refer to two different persons, article should be used before each one of them.
- 77. (D) Put 'a' before 'lot'.
- 78. (B) Put 'a' before 'very'.
- 79. (C) Change 'make' to 'makes'. When two subjects are intended to express jontly a

- single idea or a single whole, the verb is singular.
- 80. (C) Put 'those of a' before 'boy'. If two different subjects are intended by the same word we should not have one of them left out and implied.

### **Section B**

- (B) Substitute 'but' by 'yet' or delete 'but'.
   'Though' is always followed by 'yet' or simply comma.
- 2. (D) Delete 'not' after should. 'Lest' which means 'that not' should not be followed by 'not'.
- 3. (B) Put 'as much' before 'through'.
- 4. (A) Substitute 'a' by 'the'. Superlative adjective is preceded by definite article 'the'.
- 5. (A) Delete 'most of'. 'Most of' is redundant here since the message is well communicated by the 'the greatest misuse' which follows it.
- 6. (C) Substitute 'than' by 'when'. 'Hardly' and 'scarcely' are always followed by 'when' instead of by 'than'.
- 7. (D) Put a before 'few' to make it positive. 'A few' means some, which the context requires here.
- 8. (D) Put 'other' after 'all'. Refer to rule No. 2, under 'some important rules'.
- 9. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 10. (B) Change 'careful' to 'carefully' to make it an adverb.
- 11. (A) Replace 'like' by 'as'.
- 12. (B) Change the position of 'only'. Put it before 'eight hundred'. As a general rule 'only' or 'even' should be placed immediately before the word it is intended to qualify. Here 'only' qualifies 'eight hundred'. Hence, the shift in position.
- 13. (A) Change 'evidently' to 'evident' to make it adjective.
- 14. (B) Replace 'very' by 'much'. Past participle is normally preceded by 'much' as present participle is normally preceded by 'very'.

- 15. (A) Change 'worst' to 'worse'. In a comparison between two situations naturally comparative degree should be used.
- 16. (C) Put 'other' after 'any' and refer to rule no. 2 under 'some important rules'.
- 17. (A) Put 'The' before 'little'. 'Little' means practically 'nothing'. 'The little' means all that is. Hence, 'the' before little.
- 18. (C) Replace 'that' by 'when' and refer to question no. 6.
- 19. (D) Change 'no' to 'any'. 'Hardly' is a negative word and hence should not be followed by negative word.
- 20. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 21. (A) Insert 'other' before 'river' and refer to rule no. 2.
- 22. (B) Replace 'a' by 'the' before 'letter' since 'letter' here has been particularized.
- 23. (B) Substitute 'much' by 'more'. 'Than' should preceded by comparative degree. The comparative degree of 'much' is 'more'.
- 24. (D) Replace 'few' by 'some'. 'Few' denotes number, while 'some' denotes quantity.
- 25. (A) Change 'easy' to 'easier' in order to make it a comparative degree in sentence entailing comparison.
- 26. (B) Change 'careful' to 'carefully' to make it adverb of manner.
- 27. (D) Change 'hardly' to 'hard'.
- 28. (E) The sentnece is correct.
- 29. (B) Change 'of' to 'off' after 'trigger', since the correct prepositional phrase is 'trigger off'
- 30. (B) Change 'regular' to 'regularly' to make it adverb of manner.
- 31. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 32. (D) Change 'affectionate' to 'affectionately' to make it adverb of manner.
- 33. (C) Change 'then' to 'than'. 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than'.
- 34. (A) Replace 'comprised' by 'composed'.
- 35. (B) The correct expression is 'from time immemorial'.

- 36. (A) Replace 'that' by 'why'. 'Reason' is always followed by relative adverb 'why' as 'time' is always followed by relative adverb 'when' 'manner' by 'how' and 'place' by 'where'.
- 37. (B) Replace 'when' by 'than'. 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than'.
- 38. (A) Delete 'don't' before 'scarcely'. 'Scarcely', 'hardly', 'rarely' are negative words and hence are not preceded by negatives.
- 39. (C) Replace 'because' by 'that'. 'Because' expresses reason, which is out of context here.
- 40. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 41. (B) Change 'the little' to 'a little'.
- 42. (B) Put 'enough' after 'clearly'. 'Enough' represents positive concept. Usage demands it after adverb, which it qualifies.
- 43. (A) Place 'not only' before 'educated', which it modifies.
- 44. (C) Delete 'other' after 'all'. In superlative degree 'other' is not used.
- 45. (A) Put 'other' before 'man' and refer to rule no. 2.
- 46. (D) Put 'other' before 'man' and refer to rule no. 2.
- 47. (B) Replace 'than' by 'to'. Adjective ending in 'or' are always followed by 'to' instead of by 'than'.
- 48. (D) Replace 'than' by 'to'. 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to'.
- 49. (C) Substitute 'not less' by 'no fewer'. 'Not less' represents quantity, whereas 'no fewer' represent number.
- 50. (A) Put 'all' before 'my'. 'My all' is a faulty expression. Rectify it as 'all my'.
- 51. (C) Replace 'latest' by 'last', and refer to rule no. 5.
- 52. (C) Substitute 'the both' by 'both the'.
- 53. (A) It is a faulty expression. Rectify it as 'the first two'.

- 54. (C) Replace 'quicker' by 'more quickly'. Adjective should not be used for adverbs.
- 55. (A) Change 'too powerful' to 'powerful enough'. 'Too' should not confused with enough. Enough represents a positive concept, 'too' a negative one. 'Enough' signifies that the proper limit has been reached, and 'too' means more than enough.
- 56. (A) Put 'often' before 'warned'. Adverb must normally be placed before the word it modifies.
- 57. (B) Replace 'ever' by 'never'. 'Seldom' is negative concept and must be paired with negative word.
- 58. (D) Replace 'than' by 'but'. 'Else' is always followed by 'but'.
- 59. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 60. (D) Change 'hardly won' to 'hard one'.

### **Section C**

- 1. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 2. (D) Insert 'have' before 'resigned' to make it present perfect tense in sequence to the preceding clause.
- 3. (C) Change 'are' to 'were'. The verb in the reported part must agree in tense with the verb of the reporting verb.
- 4. (B) Delete 'shall' before 'generally come across'. The sentence speaks of a present activity, hence 'shall' is redundant.
- 5. (A) Change 'lays' to 'laid' to make it past indefinite tense to agree with the tense of the clause following.
- 6. (D) Change 'did not work hard' to 'worked hard'. 'Until' itself is negative, hence double negative is not required.
- 7. (C) Change 'will' to 'would' in order to get it to agree with the past tense of the reporting verb.
- 8. (A) Put 'It' before 'being'. The participle should not be left without agreement or with no agreement at all.

- 9. (D) Change 'could he' to 'he could'. The interrogative becomes assertive on the statement being converted from direct into indirect form.
- 10. (A) Add 'It' before 'being'. Refer to rule mentioned in answer to question no. 8 above.
- 11. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 12. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 13. (A) Change 'had been knowing', to 'have known'. Verbs of perception are not normally used in continuous or perfect continuous tense.
- 14. (C) put 'be' before 'grateful', the verb which is missing.
- 15. (A) Change 'told' to 'tell'. The verb is used in first form with the helping verb 'did'.
- 16. (B) Change 'keep' to 'keeps on'.
- 17. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 18. (B) Remove 'did' which is redundant here.
- 19. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 20. (A) Change 'is' to 'was'.
- 21. (C) Substitute 'were' by 'was' to get it to agree with its singular subject 'the gentleman'.
- 22. (A) Change 'have' to 'had' to make it a past tense.
- 23. (B) Change 'helps' to 'help'. The two separate nouns joned by 'and' take plural verb.
- 24. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 25. (D) Change 'keep' to 'kept'. In perfect participle the verb has third form.
- 26. (A) Change 'looked' to 'look'. Helping verbs 'must' 'should', 'will', etc. are always followed by verb in first form.
- 27. (A) Change 'know' to 'knew' to make it a past indefinite tense.
- 28. (C) Change 'buy' to 'bought'.
- 29. (C) Change 'take' to 'took'.
- 30. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 31. (E) The sentence is correct.

- 32. (B) Change 'you are' to 'are you'. In an interrogative tense helpng verb is put before the subject.
- 33. (B) Refer to the rule in answer to Q. No. 32.
- 34. (A) Change 'are' to 'is'. Refer to rule No. 4 under 'some important rules'.
- 35. (E) The sentence is correct. In order to avoid the confusion in the context of the Q. No. 34, refer to rule No. 5.
- 36. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 37. (A) Delete 'will' before 'get'. Refer to rule no. 3.
- 38. (B) Substitute 'are' by 'have been'. Refer to rule no. 11.
- 39. (D) Change 'is always troubling her' to 'always troubles her'.
- 40. (C) Change 'would have prepared' to 'had prepared'. In the conditional clause 'would have' will not be used.
- 41. (A) Change 'have' to 'had' to make it past.
- 42. (B) Change 'is drinking and gambling' to 'drinks and gambles'. In statements expressing habit present indefinite tense is normally used.
- 43. (C) Delete 'do not'. 'Until' is negative. Hence use of double negative will be wrong.
- 44. (C) Substitute 'is' by 'are' to get it to agree with the plural pronoun 'those' which is the antencedent of 'who'. As a rule the relative pronoun takes the verb according to its antecedent.
- 45. (C) Replace 'are' by 'is'. When two subjects are joined by 'as well as' the verb agrees with the first subject.
- 46. (D) Change 'was' to 'were'.
- 47. (A) Change 'say' to 'says' to make it signular with singular subject.
- 48. (B) Replace 'are' by 'is'. When two subjects are joined by 'neither...nor, either...or' the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
- 49. (B) Change 'was' to 'were', to get it to agree with 'men' the antencedent of the subject 'who'.

- 50. (A) Change 'am writing' to 'have been writing'. Refer to rule no. 11.
- 51. (B) Change 'does not try' to 'tries'.
- 52. (D) Change 'left' to 'leaves'.
- 53. (B) Change 'were they' to 'they were'.
- 54. (A) Delete 'will' before 'pray'. Refer to rule
- 55. (D) Change 'give' to 'gave' to make it past.
- 56. (C) Change 'has been guarded' to 'is guarded'.
- 57. (D) Change 'could left' to 'was left'.
- 58. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 59. (C) Change 'finish' to 'finished'.
- 60. (C) Change 'has' to 'had' to make it in past perfect.
- 61. (A) Change 'am working' to 'have been working'. Refer to rule no. 11.
- 62. (D) Change 'stay' to 'stayed'.
- 63. (A) Change 'is affecting' to 'affects' Continuous tense is normally not used with verbs of perception.
- 64. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 65. (C) Change 'to train' to 'training', 'with a view to' is always followed by gerund. Hence, 'training'.
- 66. (B) Change 'will' to 'would' in order to get it to agree with the past tense of the foregoing clause.
- 67. (B) Change 'has' to 'have'. Refer to rule no.
- 68. (D) Change 'pulled out' to 'had pulled out' to make it past perfect. When two events take place in the past, the one taking place earlier is written in past perfect and one taking place later in past indefinite.
- 69. (E) The Sentence is correct.
- 70. (B) Delete 'should' which is redundant here.
- 71. (B) Change the position of 'can' and put it before 'the Chief Minister'. When a sentence is introduced by an adverb or adverbial phrase helping verb is used before the subject.
- 72. (B) Change 'are comparing' to 'have been comparing'. Refer to rule no. 11.
- 73. (D) Replace 'is' by 'are'. Two different subjects joined by 'and' take plural verb.

- 74. (D) Change 'were' to 'was'. When the verb separates its subjects, it may agree with the first only and be understood of the rest.
- 75. (D) Change 'review' to 'reviewing' to make it gerund.
- 76. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 77. (A) Add 'It' before 'being'. Refer to rule no. 12.
- 78. (A) Substitute 'the bell rang' by 'did the bell ring'. When a sentence is introudced by adverb or adverbial phrase, helping verb precedes the subject.
- 79. (A) Change 'would have' to 'had'.
- 80. (A) Substitute 'were' by 'was'. When the verb comes before its subjects, it may agree with the first only and be understood of the rest.

#### Section D

- 1. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 2. (B) Substitute 'than' by 'to'. Adjectives ending in 'ior' are always followed by 'to'.
- 3. (B) Substitute 'than' by 'to'. Refer to the rule given above.
- 4. (B) Replace 'with' by 'by'.
- 5. (C) Substitute 'than' by 'to'. 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to'.
- 6. (D) Replace 'at' by 'about'. 'Over' may also be equally correct.
- 7. (D) Put 'than' after 'earlier'.
- 8. (C) Replace 'by' by 'of' after 'cleared'.
- 9. (C) Replace 'on' by 'at' before 'the time'.
- 10. (C) Delete 'that' before 'why'. It is redundant here.
- 11. (A) Put 'not only' before 'graduated' which it qualifies.
- 12. (D) Replace 'with' by 'over'.
- 13. (D) No error.
- 14. (C) Delete 'of' after 'comprises'. 'comprise' is not followed by any preposition.
- 15. (B) Replace 'than' by 'to'.
- 16. (D) Put 'on' before 'land'.
- 17. (B) Replace 'on' by 'at'. 'Puzzled' is always followed by preposition 'at'.
- 18. (D) Replace 'for' by 'of'. 'Accused' is always followed by preposition 'of'.

- 19. (D) Put 'to' before 'his doom'.
- 20. (D) Insert 'in' after 'cash'. The prepositional phrase is 'cash in on'.
- 21. (B) Replace 'for' by 'on'. 'Congratulate' is always followed by preposition 'on'.
- 22. (C) Replace 'from' by 'of'.
- 23. (D) Change 'due for' to 'due to'.
- 24. (B) Change 'called for' to 'called on'.
- 25. (A) Replace 'in case of' by 'in the event of'.
- 26. (B) 'Both' is always followed by 'and' and not by 'as well as'. Refer to rule no. 5.
- 27. (C) Replace 'than' by 'to'. 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to'.
- 28. (B) Put 'not only' before 'a lot of expenditure' which it qualifies.
- 29. (C) Replace 'among' by 'between'. 'Among' is used in reference to more than two; in reference to two 'between' is used.
- 30. (A) Put 'not only' before 'consulted' which it qualifies.
- 31. (A) Replace 'on' by 'of'. 'Guilty' is always followed by preposition 'of'.
- 32. (D) Replace 'than' by 'to'.
- 33. (A) Replace 'Instead of' by 'Inspite of' or 'Despite'.
- 34. (A) Replace 'for' by 'to', 'yield' is always followed by preposition 'to'.
- 35. (A) Replace 'upon' by 'at'.
- 36. (A) Replace 'for' by 'with'. 'Charged' is always followed by preposition 'with'.
- 37. (A) Replace 'Due to' by 'owing to'. In the beginning of a sentence it is better to use 'owing to' instead of 'due to'.
- 38. (C) Substitute 'on' by 'for'.
- 39. (B) Substitute 'at' by 'on'. 'On the strength of' is a better expression.
- 40. (A) Replace 'for' after 'reminded'. 'Remind' is always followed by preposition 'of'.
- 41. (B) Put 'to' before 'help'.
- 42. (D) Replace 'among' by 'between' as the reference is to two.
- 43. (B) Replace 'that' by 'whether'.
- 44. (B) Replace 'with' by 'to'. 'Conducive' is always followed by preposition 'to'.
- 45. (D) Replace 'for' by 'of'.

- 46. (D) Change 'has become' by 'became' to make it in past indefinite. Refer to rule no. 7.
- 47. (D) Replace 'so long as' by 'until'. 'Until' refers to time which passes before a certain action or event takes place; 'so long as' and 'while' refer to the time during which an action or event takes place.
- 48. (C) Delete 'from' after surpassing'. 'Surpass' is not normally followed by a preposition.
- 49. (B) From time immemorial.
- 50. (B) Replace 'for' by 'on', 'congratulate' is always followed by 'on'.
- 51. (A) Substitute 'from' by 'since'. To indicate point of time 'since' is used in present perfect tense, while 'from' is used in future tense.
- 52. (C) Substitute 'but' by 'yet'. 'Though' or although' is never followed by 'but'. It is followed by either comma or 'yet'.
- 53. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 54. (B) Replace 'as' by 'that'. When the sentence is introduced by 'such' the relative pronoun following must be 'that' instead of 'as'.
- 55. (B) Replace 'as well as' by 'and'. 'Both', should be followed by 'and' and not by 'as well as'.
- 56. (D) Replace 'and' by 'or'. In negative sentences 'or' instead of 'and' should be used for joining words and phrases.
- 57. (A) Substitute 'until' by 'so long as'. Refer to answer to Q. No. 47 above.
- 58. (B) Replace 'because' by 'so that' or 'in order that'. To express a cause or reason we use 'because'. But to express a purpose we use 'that', 'so that' or 'in order that'.
- 59. (B) Change 'so as' to 'so that'.
- 60. (B) Put 'as' after 'sharp'.
- 61. (C) Delete 'so' before 'I'. 'As' is not followed by 'so' except for the sake of emphasis.
- 62. (D) Put 'at' before 'Kamla Nagar' and 'in' before Delhi. 'At' is used when speaking of small towns or mohallas; 'in' is used with names of countries or large towns.
- 63. (B) Replace 'till' by 'to'. 'Till' is used for time; 'to' is used for space.
- 64. (A) Change 'Beside' to 'Besides'. 'Beside' means 'by the side of'; 'besides' means 'in addition to'.

- 65. (A) Delete 'of' after 'pending'.
  - Preposition is not used after the following words: Pending, during, regarding, considering, touching, barring, respecting, not withstanding, concerning etc.
- 66. (D) Put 'about' after 'you'.
  - The preposition is placed at the end of the sentence when its object is the relative pronoun 'that'.
- 67. (A) Replace 'from' by 'of'. 'Deprive' is always followed by preposition 'of'.
- 68. (D) Replace 'by' by 'for'. The idiom is 'word for word'.
- 69. (C) Put 'from' after 'different'.
  - Care should be taken not to use the same preposition with two words unless it is appropriate to each of them.
- 70. (D) Replace 'from' by 'on'. 'start', 'begin', 'commence' are normally followed by preposition 'on'.

## **Section E**

- 1. (D) Add after dagger. The form of the idiom is 'at daggers drawn'. Idioms should be used as they are without changing their form.
- 2. (D) Put 'out' after 'turn' in order to complete the idiomatic phrase.
- 3. (B) Put 'are' before, instead of, after 'you'. In an interrogative sentence helping verb is placed before the subject.
- 4. (B) Change 'is' to 'was' in order to get it to agree with the tense of the reporting verb.
- (A) Add 'As he was' or 'while he was' before 'sitting'. The participle should not be left without agreement or with no agreement at all
- 6. (D) Change 'broke down' to 'broke up'.
- 7. (D) Replace 'happened' by 'fell' or 'took place'.
- 8. (B) Change 'give off' to 'give up' which means 'leave'.

- 9. (A) Change the expression like this: 'How you behave with others' since it is an assertive and not an interrogative sentence.
- 10. (A) Replace 'with' by 'away from'. 'Part with' means 'to give', while 'part away from' from 'to be separated'.
- 11. (B) Delete 'was'. It is redundant here.
- 12. (C) Add 'been' before 'so conspicuous', in order to complete the verb.
- 13. (A) Change the expression like this: What you do. Refer to answer to Q. No. 9.
- 14. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 15. (D) Change the question tag from 'is not it?' to 'hadn't he?' Refer to rule no. 2.
- 16. (D) Delete 'with'. The idiom is 'bag and baggage' and hence should be used as such.
- 17. (A) Change 'pages after pages' to 'page after page'.
- 18. (A) Change 'what to' to 'Not to'.
- 19. (A) Change 'At his sight' to 'At the sight of him'.
- 20. (A) Change 'Good night' to 'Good evening'. 'Good night' is used while parting.
- 21. (C) Put 'the' before 'day'.
- 22. (C) Change this expression like this: 'talk much and do little'.
- 23. (B) Change 'do not sleep' to 'do not go to bed'.
- 24. (A) Replace 'what to say' by 'Not to talk'.
- 25. (D) Change 'his family members' to 'the members of his family'.
- 26. (B) Delete 'the' before 'least'.
- 27. (E) The sentence is correct.
- 28. (A) Change the expression like this: 'The greater the family, the larger the house'.
- 29. (D) Change it like this: 'his father of his acts of mischief'.
- 30. (A) Replace 'without' by 'unless'.

# CHAPT ER 2 ANTONYMS

Directions—In each of the following ques-10. Genuine: tions one word, a numbered one, is followed by (A) Unnatural (B) Synthetic four or five words. Choose the word or phrase that (D) Sham (C) Artificial is MOST NEARLY OPPOSITE in meaning of (E) None the numbered word. 11. Singular: 1. Abstain: (A) Dull (B) Ancient (A) Hoard (B) Tolerate (C) Common (D) Social (C) Forbear (D) Begin 12. Frugal: 2. Profusion: (A) Extravagant (B) Rich (A) Aspersion (B) Scarcity (C) Miserable (D) Happy (C) Aversion (D) Confusion 13. **Permit**: 3. **Obscure**: (A) Give (B) Forbid (A) Implicit (B) Obnoxious (C) Explicit (D) Pedantic (C) Allow (D) Preserve 4. **Repulsive**: 14. Consolidate: (A) Alluring (B) Refulgent (A) Weaken (B) Expand (C) Effulgent (D) Meek (C) Destroy (D) Build 5. Ambiguous: 15. Trivial: (A) Auxiliary (B) Responsible (A) Serious (B) Intricate (C) Salvageable (D) Clear (C) Calm (D) Dainty 6. Attractive: 16. **Acquit**: (A) Repulsive (B) Loathsome (A) Retreat (B) Convict (C) Abominable (D) Repugnant (C) Conceal (D) Deprive (E) None 17. **Always**: 7. **Rigid**: (A) Disallow (B) Never (A) Merciful (B) Generous (C) None (D) Descend (C) Lenient (D) Tolerant 18. **Ancient**: (E) None (A) Repulsion (B) Modern 8. **Benign**: (C) Disappear (D) Departure (A) Malevolent (B) Soft 19. **Bitter**: (D) Unwise (C) Friendly (A) Blunt (B) Bold (E) None (C) Timid (D) Sweet 9. **Cool**: 20. **Bright**: (B) Warm (A) Hot (A) Narrow (B) Dull (C) Tempered (D) Indifferent (C) Coward (D) Sharp (E) None

21. <b>Safe</b> :		33. <b>Awake</b> :	
(A) Dangerous	(B) Risky	(A) Careless	(B) Causal
(C) Injurious	(D) Troublesome	(C) Fickle	(D) Asleep
(E) Frightening		(E) Ignorant	
22. <b>Obeying</b> :		34. Startled:	
(A) Ordering	(B) Following	(A) Amused	(B) Relaxed
(C) Refusing	(D) Contradicting	(C) Endless	(D) Astonished
(E) Protesting		(E) Pleased	
23. <b>Asked</b> :		35. Watch:	
(A) Ordered	(B) Ignored	(A) Ignore	(B) Neglect
(C) Requested	(D) Directed	(C) Clock	(D) Invasion
(E) Refused		(E) Connivance	
24. Commissioned:		36. Extension:	
(A) Started	(B) Closed	(A) Diminution	(B) Condensation
(C) Finished	(D) Terminated	(C) Deletion	(D) Subtraction
(E) Unlocked		(E) Weakening	
25. Covering:		37. Authentic:	
(A) Excluding	(B) Exhibiting	(A) Wretched	(B) Unfaithful
(C) Avoiding	(D) Hiding	(C) Harmful	(D) Unreal
(E) Protecting		(E) Improper	
26. Insipid:		38. <b>Sacred</b> :	
(A) Tasty	(B) Stupid	(A) Ignoble	(B) Impure
(C) Discreet	(D) Feast	(C) Ordinary	(D) Unimportant
27. <b>Lucid</b> :		(E) Trivial	
(A) Glory	(B) Noisy	39. <b>Reflect</b> :	
(C) Obscure	(D) Distinct	(A) Darken	(B) Return
28. Malignant:		(C) Refuse	(D) Refract
(A) Virulent	(B) Prime	(E) Camouflage	
(C) Benign	(D) Swallow	40. <b>Living</b> :	
29. Extricate:	(_) ~	(A) Dull	(B) Weak
(A) Manifest	(D) Dolpoblo	(C) Lifeless	(D) Fruitless
(C) Release	<ul><li>(B) Palpable</li><li>(D) Entangle</li></ul>	(E) Invigorating	
	(D) Entangle	41. Adherent:	(D) F
30. Gallant:	(B) B 11	(A) Detractor	(B) Enemy
(A) Fine	(B) Bold	(C) Alien	(D) Rival
(C) Coward	(D) Frolic	42. Quiescent:	
31. <b>Fixed</b> :		(A) Indifferent	(B) Troublesome
(A) Affixed	(B) Scheduled	(C) Weak	(D) Unconcerned
(C) Undecided	(D) Detached	43. <b>Bury</b> :	
(E) Loose		(A) Open	(B) Disinter
32. <b>Tired</b> :		(C) Close	(D) Examine
(A) Fresh	(B) Active	44. Condense :	
(C) Lively	(D) Retired	(A) Expand	(B) Distribute
(E) Wheeled		(C) Interpret	(D) Lengthen
		_	

45. Cajole:		58. Onerous :
(A) Confide	(B) Disclose	(A) Easy (B) Complext
(C) Dissuade	(D) Detract	(C) Plain (D) Straightforward
46. Rarely:		59. Modicum:
(A) Hardly	(B) Definitely	(A) Immodesty (B) A large amount
(C) Frequently	(D) Absolutely	(C) Brazenness (D) Simplicity
(E) Periodically		60. <b>Recalled</b> :
47. <b>Great</b> :		
(A) Large	(B) Short	<ul><li>(A) Called</li><li>(B) Forgot</li><li>(C) Rejected</li><li>(D) Forgave</li></ul>
(C) Little	(D) Small	(E) Remembered
(E) Narrow		
48. <b>Privilege</b> :		61. <b>Deviate</b> :
(A) Difficulty	(B) Benefit	(A) Obviate (B) Break
(C) Problem	(D) Hardship	(C) Locate (D) Follow
(E) Disadvantage		(E) Concentrate
49. Severe:		62. Vividly:
(A) Soft	(B) Mild	(A) Unintentionally (B) Unimpressively
(C) Weak	(D) Strong	(C) Unscrupulously (D) Unwillingly
(E) Strict		(E) Unpopularly
50. <b>Guilty</b> :		63. Releases :
(A) Innocent	(B) Pure	(A) Liberates (B) Closes
(C) Argetic	(D) Virtuous	(C) Confines (D) Provides
51. Moisture:		(E) Strengthens
(A) Dryness	(B) Delicate	64. Acumen:
(C) Dampness	(D) Defect	(A) Intelligence (B) Imbecility
52. <b>Rigid</b> :		(C) Potentiality (D) Unfamiliarity
(A) Hard	(B) Toxic	(E) Superficiality
(C) Flexible	(D) Strong	65. Accord:
53. <b>Deficit</b> :		(A) Concord (B) Policy
(A) Explicit	(B) Implicit	(C) Dissent (D) Act
(C) Surplus	(D) Superfluous	(E) Solution
54. Magnify:		66. Weary :
(A) Reduce	(B) Induce	(A) Punctual (B) Impulsive
(C) Produce	(D) Destroy	(C) Amusing (D) Energetic
55. Bizarre :		(E) Graceful
(A) Soft	(B) Gentle	67. <b>Seldom</b> :
(C) Same	(D) Usual	(A) Occasionally (B) Frequently
56. <b>Overwrought</b> :	· /	(C) Continuously (D) Marginally
(A) Alive	(B) Calm	(E) Rarely
(C) Excited	(D) Alert	•
	(D) MOIL	68. Ratify:
57. Pacify:	(P) Offend	(A) Disapprove (B) Discredit
(A) Injure	(B) Offend (D) Insult	(C) Depreciate (D) Denounce
(C) Aggravate	(D) Insult	(E) Dislocate

60	Credible :		81. Alleviate:
09.	(A) Unchangeable	(B) Insurmountable	(A) Intensify (B) Exaggerate
	(C) Unmanageable	(D) Unpopular	(C) Stimulate (D) Exasperate
	(A) Arrogant	(B) Praiseworthy	(E) Perpetrate
	(C) Respectful	(D) Pious	•
	(E) Benign	(2) 11000	82. <b>Group</b> : (A) Solitary (B) Single
71	Augment :		(C) One (D) Individual
/1.	(A) Surpass	(B) Follow	(E) Alone
	(C) Prohibit	(D) Decrease	83. Advancement :
	(E) Compensate	(2) 20010430	(A) Disorganisation (B) Collapse
72	Disparage :		(C) Decay (D) Deterioration
12.	(A) Criticize	(B) Ensure	(E) Retrogression
	(C) Cajole	(D) Justify	84. Overturn :
	(E) Honour	(=)	(A) Agree (B) Inform
73	Humility:		(C) Maintain (D) Reconcile
, 5.	(A) Integrity	(B) Pride	(E) Acclaim
	(C) Modesty	(D) Disgrace	85. Complicated :
	(E) Insult	( ) &	(A) Fragmented (B) Composite
74.	Meanness :		(C) Simple (D) Smooth
,	(A) Generosity	(B) Kindness	(E) Straight
	(C) Pragmatism	(D) Timidity	86. Intolerable :
75.	Extreme :	•	(A) Acceptable (B) Negligible
,	(A) Moderate	(B) Timid	(C) Bearable (D) Light
	(C) Casual	(D) Ordinary	(E) Agreeable
76.	Extensive :	•	87. Generous:
	(A) Restricted	(B) Limited	(A) Miserly (B) Stagnant
	(C) Little	(D) Ordinary	(C) Inhospitable (D) Specific
77.	Serious :		(E) Selfish
	(A) Thoughtful	(B) Insincere	88. Unbecoming:
	(C) Smug	(D) Jolly	(A) Courteous (B) Happening
78.	Diligent :		(C) Charming (D) Modest
	(A) Lazy	(B) Earnest	(E) Appropriate
	(C) Spiritual	(D) Steady	89. Extraordinarily:
	(E) Singular		(A) Exceptionally (B) Unusually
79.	Noticed :		(C) As is common (D) Exactly
	(A) Ignored	(B) Observed	(E) Plainly
	(C) Summoned	(D) Unattended	90. <b>Sure</b> :
	(E) Obscured		(A) Promising (B) Indefinite
80.	Foot:		(C) Uncertain (D) Unfaithful
	(A) Head	(B) Base	(E) Undependable
	(C) Peak	(D) Flat	91. <b>Famous</b> :
	(E) Roof		(A) Widely known (B) Infamous

	<ul><li>(C) Easily known</li><li>(E) Gentle</li></ul>	(D) Notorious	102.	<b>Opprobrium</b> : (A) Delineate	(B) Aptitude
92.	Arrest:			(C) Majesty	(D) Praise
	(A) Trap	(B) Imprison		(E) Freedom	
	(C) Chase	(D) Release	103.	Propinquity :	
	(E) Catch attention			(A) Remoteness	(B) Uniqueness
93.	Enough:			(C) Health	(D) Virtue
	(A) Inadequate	(B) Scarce		(E) Simplicity	
	(C) Sufficient	(D) Plenty	104.	Ephemeral:	
	(E) Understandable			(A) Evergreen	(B) Deciduous
94.	Short:			(C) Biennial	(D) Everlasting
	(A) Tall	(B) Less		(E) Tactile	
	(C) More	(D) Long	105.	Sanguine :	
	(E) Suddenly			(A) Bloody	(B) Gloomy
95.	Silly:			(C) Happy	(D) Thin
	(A) Gentle	(B) Simple		(E) Red-faced	
	(C) Wise	(D) Innocent	106.	Sacred:	(D) I
	(E) Notorious			(A) Religious	(B) Impious
96.	Worried :			(C) Bold	(D) Harmful
	(A) Cheerful	(B) Upset		(E) Injurious	
	(C) Pleasant	(D) Satisfied	107.	Simple :	(D) 16 1
	(E) Eager			(A) Higher	(B) Mixed
97.	Seized:			<ul><li>(C) Modern</li><li>(E) Adorned</li></ul>	(D) Complex
	(A) Possessed	(B) Caught		•	
	(C) Left	(D) Captured	108.	Forbade:	(D) D 1111 1
	(E) Relaxed			(A) Allowed	(B) Prohibited
98.	Proceeded:			<ul><li>(C) Wished</li><li>(E) Provided</li></ul>	(D) Enabled
	(A) Discard	(B) Went ahead		•	
	(C) Reversed	(D) Refused	109.	Interesting:	(D) II 6 4 11
	(E) Brough back			(A) Tasteless	(B) Uncomfortable
99.	Attained :			<ul><li>(C) Monotonous</li><li>(E) Annoying</li></ul>	(D) Painful
	(A) Received	(B) Failed	110	. ,	
	(C) Ignored	(D) Lost	110.	In Ridicule :	(D) A 66 41 4 1
	(E) Unlearned			(A) In riddles	(B) Affectionately
100	. Well-round :			<ul><li>(C) Seriously</li><li>(E) Happily</li></ul>	(D) Directly
	(A) Undeveloped	(B) Comprehensive			
	(C) Scattered	(D) Insignificant	111.	Spurious :	(D) E-1
	(E) Inadequate			(A) Genuine	(B) Fake
101	. Hortatory :	(D) D :		<ul><li>(C) Mitigated</li><li>(E) Glorious</li></ul>	(D) Interrogated
	(A) Inquiring	(B) Denying	110		
	(C) Killing	(D) Frantic	112.	Salubrious :	(D) D1 - 1
	(E) Dissuading			(A) Salty	(B) Bloody

40   Objective G.E.						
40 1 Objective G.L.						
(C) Miasmic	(D) Maudlin	122. <b>Sac</b>	rosanct :			
(E) Wanted		(A)	Sacerdota	al (B)	Sanctimo	nious
113. <b>Refulgent</b> :		(C)	Sacramer	ntal (D)	Unholy	
(A) Overflowing	(B) Effortless	(E)	Reconcila	able		
(C) Noisy	(D) Snoring	123. <b>Int</b>	ansigent			
(E) Dim			Harsh		Reconcila	able
114. <b>Obsequious</b> :		(C)	Fly-by-ni	ght (D)	Impossib	le
(A) Supercilious	(B) Successful	(E)	Statistica	l	•	
(C) Democratic	(D) Ambitious	124. <b>Ing</b>	eniiolis ·			
(E) Lamentable	(D) Timothous	_	Quick	(B)	Talented	
` ´			Mischiev	` '	Plotting	
115. Eclectic:			Flattering		Tiotting	
(A) Brilliant			-	,		
(B) Not choosing		125. <b>Pro</b>	-	( <b>D</b> )	. A	
(C) Short pastoral p	poem		Anger		Approach	1
(D) Conclusive			Predict	(D)	Applaud	
(E) Comic		(E)	Bless			
116. Truculent :				Answers	3	
(A) Peaceful	(B) Fawning	1. (D)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (D)
(C) Automotive	(D) Unruly	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (A)	9. (B)	10. (D)
(E) Fantastic		11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (A)
117. <b>Discrete</b> :		16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (B)	19. (D)	20. (B)
(A) Prudent	(B) Judicious	21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (B)	25. (B)
(C) Joined	(D) Stunted	26. (A)	27. (C)	28. (C)	29. (D)	30. (C)
(E) Artistic		31. (D)	32. (A)	33. (D)	34. (B)	35. (B)
118. Extrinsic:		36. (A)	37. (D)	38. (B)	39. (D)	40. (C)
(A) Germ proof	(B) Eccentric	41. (A)	42. (B)	43. (B)	44. (A)	45. (D)
(C) Uncultivated	(D) Internal	46. (C)	47. (D)	48. (E)	49. (B)	50. (A)
(E) Dependable		51. (A)	52. (C)	53. (C)	54. (A)	55. (D)
119. Consensus :		56. (B)	57. (C)	58. (A)	59. (B)	60. (B)
(A) Poll	(B) Disharmony	61. (E)	62. (B)	63. (C)	64. (B)	65. (C)
(C) Conference	(D) Altitude	66. (D)	67. (B)	68. (D)	69. (E)	70. (D)
(E) Judicious	(D) Militude	71. (D) 76. (A)	72. (E) 77. (D)	73. (B) 78. (A)	74. (A) 79. (A)	75. (A) 80. (C)
		81. (D)	82. (D)	83. (E)	84. (C)	85. (E)
120. <b>Indigenous</b> :	(D) I 14'	86. (E)	87. (E)	88. (C)	89. (E)	90. (C)
(A) Destitute	(B) Insulting	91. (D)	92. (D)	93. (B)	94. (D)	95. (C)
(C) Livid	(D) Homogeneous	96. (A)	97. (C)	98. (C)	99. (D)	100. (C)
(E) Foreign			102. (D)		104. (D)	105. (B)
121. <b>Absolve</b> :		106. (B)	107. (D)	108. (A)	109. (E)	110. (C)
(A) Bless	(B) Blame	111. (A)	112. (C)	113. (E)	114. (A)	115. (B)
(C) Melt	(D) Repent	116 (A)	117 (C)	118 (D)	119 (R)	120 (F)

120. (E)

116. (A) 117. (C) 118. (D) 119. (B)

121. (B) 122. (D) 123. (B) 124. (D) 125. (A)

(C) Melt

(E) Intoxicate

(D) Repent

# CHAPTER 3 SYNONYMS

**Directions**—In each of the questions below 9. Graphic: choose, from the alternatives given, the word (A) Moving (B) Timid which is MOST NEARLY THE SAME IN (C) Obvious (D) Instructive MEANING of the numbered word. 10. **Showy:** 1. Alacrity: (A) Rowdy (B) Hungry (A) Briskness (B) Fear (C) Greedy (D) Gaudy (C) Frankness (D) Alarm 11. Annihilate: (E) None (B) Entrain (A) Destroy 2. **Busy:** (C) Forward (D) Testify (B) Occupied (A) Active 12. **Pacify:** (C) Preoccupied (D) Diligent (A) Gather (B) Allot (E) None (C) Calm (D) Remit 3. Bitterness: 13. Liberal: (B) Hoarseness (A) Sourness (A) Broad-minded (B) Generous (C) Acrimony (D) Aspersion (C) Visionary (D) Imaginative (E) None 14. Security: 4. Sterile: (A) Boldness (B) Safety (A) Dry (B) Barren (C) Fearlessness (D) Confidence (C) Childless (D) Arid 15. Diligent: (E) None (A) Fool (B) Unhappy 5. Altercation: (C) Hardworking (D) Disappointment (A) Choice (B) Charge 16. Predominant: (D) Distribution (C) Heated dispute (A) Lovable (B) Important (E) None (C) Vague (D) Assurance 6. Prohibit: 17. Utility: (A) Prescribe (B) Forfeit (A) Benefit (B) Usefulness (C) Forbid (D) Provide (C) Profitability (D) Advantage 7. Stupid: 18. Compassion: (A) Rude (B) Dull (A) Kindness (B) Similarity (C) Illiterate (D) Obstinate (C) Contrast (D) Cruelty 8. Synopsis: 19. Contentment: (B) Mixture (A) Craftiness (B) Satisfaction (A) Index (D) Puzzle (C) Idleness (D) Craving (C) Summary

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20.	Fiction:		32.	Awakened:	
	(A) Imaginary	(B) Tamed		(A) Enlightened	(B) Realized
	(C) Novel	(D) Wilderness		(C) Shook	(D) Briefed
21.	<b>Fugitive:</b>			(E) Woken	
	(A) Escaping	(B) Enduring	33.	<b>Diversion:</b>	
	(C) Vain	(D) Weak		(A) Amusement	(B) Distortion
22.	<b>Exponent:</b>			(C) Deviation	(D) Bylane
	(A) Meddler	(B) Cancel	2.4	(E) Change	
	(C) Advocate	(D) Horrid	34.	Pass: (A) Qualify	(B) Die
23.	Goad:			(C) Cross	(D) Spend
	(A) Soothe	(B) Save		(E) Elongated	(2) Spend
	(C) Irritate	(D) Worship	35.	Wretched :	
24.	Foment:			(A) Poor	(B) Foolish
	(A) Extirpate	(B) Provoke		(C) Insane	(D) Strained
	(C) Isolation	(D) Abrasion		(E) Transfer	
25.	Imperceptible:		36.	Delivered:	
	(A) Mean	(B) Obvious		(A) Granted	(B) Spread
	(C) Humble	(D) Subtle		(C) Given	(D) Announced
26.	See:	(D) 01	2.7	(E) Displayed	
	(A) Talk	(B) Observe	37.	Realize:	(D) Cl : 1
	(C) Stand	(D) Look		<ul><li>(A) Establish</li><li>(C) Prove</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Cherish</li><li>(D) Fulfil</li></ul>
27	(E) Progress			(E) Understand	(D) Fullii
27.	Installed:	(D) C-441- d	28	Hushed:	
	<ul><li>(A) Prepared</li><li>(C) Started</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Settled</li><li>(D) Manufactured</li></ul>	56.	(A) Silenced	(B) Appeared
	(E) Established	(D) Manufactured		(C) Composed	(D) Provoked
20	Contain:			(E) Soothed	(2) 110 (0110
20.	(A) Prevent	(B) Limit	39.	Commands:	
	(C) Hold	(D) Express		(A) Dictates	(B) Wields
	(E) Control	( ) F		(C) Orders	(D) Authorizes
29.	<b>Eventually:</b>			(E) Possesses	
	(A) Suddenly	(B) Ultimately	40.	Lest:	
	(C) Quickly	(D) Abruptly		(A) Worried	(B) Fearing
	(E) Initially			(C) For fear that	(D) In order that
30.	Essential:		41.	Infrequent:	
	(A) Desirable	(B) Necessary		(A) Never	(B) Usual
	(C) Beneficial	(D) Unavoidable		(C) Rare	(D) Sometimes
	(E) Advisable		42.	Meteoric:	
31.	Turn:			(A) Brilliant	
	(A) Shift	(B) Curve		(B) Celestial	
	(C) Move	(D) Rotate		(C) Pertaining to the	metric system
	(E) Fabricate			(D) Like a star	

12	T:4: .4:		<i>5 5</i>	Informal .		
43.	Initiative:	_	33.	Infernal:	( <b>D</b> )	Daviliah
	(A) Introductory step	)		(A) Exacting		Devilish
	(B) Keen interest			(C) Damaging	(D)	Hateful
	(C) Self-Confidence		56.	Placid:		
	(D) Firm step			(A) Dull	(B)	Enjoyable
44.	Lethal:			(C) Calm	(D)	Clear
	(A) Lawful	(B) Deadly	57.	Plush:		
	(C) Legitimate	(D) Harmful		(A) Tasty	(B)	Luxurious
45.	Observed:			(C) Delicacies	(D)	Comforting
	(A) Replied	(B) Pleaded	58	Overstrung:		
	(C) Said	(D) Argued	50.	(A) Active	(B)	Energetic
	(E) Narrated	_		(C) Too sensitive		Full of much strain
46.	Mustered :		50	Different :	(2)	Tun of much strain
	(A) Should	(B) Collected	39.		(D)	Dissimilar
	(C) Gathered	(D) Stored		(A) Various	` '	Dissimilar
	(E) Accumulated	` '		(C) Distinct	(D)	Changed
47	Rescue:			(E) Special		
.,.	(A) Command	(B) Help	60.	Part with:		~-
	(C) Defence	(D) Safety		(A) Give	` '	Share
	(E) Side	(B) Surety		(C) Collect	(D)	Distribute
10	Blessed :			(E) Throw		
40.	(A) Holy	(B) Wise	61.	Unusual:		
	(C) Pure	(D) Immortal		(A) Uncommon	(B)	Unnatural
	(E) Learned	(D) Illillortai		(C) Unpleasant	(D)	Unwanted
40				(E) Insignificant		
49.	Absolute:	(D) I : :41	62.	Subject :		
	(A) Reliable	(B) Limitless		(A) Topic	(B)	People
	(C) Narrow	(D) Reasonable		(C) Crime	(D)	Ruler
50.	Ambition:			(E) Provide		
	(A) Goal	(B) Aspiration	63.	Handled:		
	(C) Desire	(D) Expectation		(A) Reported	(B)	Settled
51.	Interrogate:			(C) Tackled	(D)	Punished
	(A) To question	(B) To stop		(E) Judged		
	(C) To interfere	(D) To enter the gate	64.	Displayed:		
52.	<b>Competence:</b>			(A) Exhibited	(B)	Kept
	(A) Ability	(B) Compensation		(C) Rested		Removed
	(C) Efficiency	(D) Competition		(E) Sold	, ,	
53.	Rebate:		65.	Conducive:		
	(A) Commission	(B) Discount	٠.	(A) Prohibitive again	nst	
	(C) Gift	(D) Interest		(B) Helping to reduce		
54	Grubby:			(C) Prove to minimi		
<i>5</i> -т.	(A) New	(B) Unwashed		(D) Tending to prom		
	(C) Muddy	(D) Wet		(E) Helping to deter		e
	(C) Widdy	(D) 1101		(2) Helping to deter	101uu	-

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66. Congregation:		77. Posterity:
0 0	(B) Progression	(A) Prosperity (B) Future generations
(C) Assemblage (	(D) Patronage	(C) The wealthy (D) Art connoisseurs
(E) Association		78. Gainsayng:
67. <b>Fortify:</b>		(A) Forgetting (B) Denying
(A) Racial (	(B) Destroy	(C) Ignoring (D) Hiding
· · · · · ·	(D) Strengthen	(E) Protesting
(E) Generate		
68. Ethnic:		79. Domineering:
* *	(B) Indigenous	(A) Sick and unhealthy
<ul><li>(C) Patriotic (</li><li>(E) Hereditary</li></ul>	(D) Colourful	(B) Tending to order people about
•		(C) Nagging
69. <b>Fragile :</b> (A) Valid	(B) Delicate	(D) Incapable of affection
	(D) Incapable	80. Alleged:
(E) Unit	D) meapaole	(A) Said (without giving proof)
70. Precinct:		(B) Boasted (without hesitation)
	(B) Priest	(C) Proved
•	(D) Preceding	(D) Gossipped
(E) Vicinity	(B) Treceding	81. <b>Repay:</b>
71. Amenable:		(A) Render (B) Restore
	(B) Pleasant	(C) Compensate (D) Recover
` '	(D) Generous	(E) Return
(E) Responsible	(2) 301101000	82. Accomplished:
72. Impending:		(A) Completed (B) Achieved
	(B) Imminent	(C) Fulfilled (D) Equipped
•	(D) Catastrophic	(E) Received
(E) Dominating	( ) · I	83. Fright:
73. Admonish:		(A) Worry (B) Alarm
	(B) Pacify	(C) Scare (D) Horror
` '	(D) Warn	(E) Dismay
(E) Appeal		84. Radically:
74. <b>Annex</b> :		(A) Competely (B) Excessively
(A) Possess (	(B) Retrench	(C) Severely (D) Naturally
	(D) Add	(E) Essentially
(E) Heighten		85. Inspiration:
75. Commemorate:		(A) Provocation (B) Influence
	(B) Harmonise	(C) Stimulation (D) Intuition
•	(D) Boast	(E) Animation
(E) Lament		86. Sway:
76. Meticulous:		(A) Control (B) Pressure
(A) Slow	(B) Secretive	(C) Weight (D) Power
* *	(D) Very careful	(E) Direction

87.	Accessories:		97. Innocuous:
	(A) Aids		(A) Not capable (B) Not dangerous
	(B) Attachments		(C) Not eager (D) Not frank
	(C) Supplementaries		(E) Not peaceful
	(D) Fasteners		98. Peripatetic:
	(E) Tools		(A) Wordly (B) Moving
88.	Fragment:		(C) Disarming (D) Seeking
	(A) Scrap	(B) Crumble	(E) Inherent
	(C) Scatter	(D) Cut	99. Cynosure:
	(E) Dissection		(A) Midway
89.	Scheduled:		(B) Attrition
	(A) Backward	(B) Poor	(C) Hardihood
	(C) Lowly	(D) Listed	(D) Centre of attraction
	(E) Reserved		(E) Circle
90.	Subsidize:		100. Dipsomaniac:
	(A) Subscribe	(B) Grant	(A) Realist
	(C) Subordinate	(D) Undervalue	(B) Thief
	(E) Underwrite	(D) Chack value	(C) Sot
0.1	Elect:		(D) Pyromaniac
91.	(A) Choose	(B) Poll	(E) Suffering from irresistible craving for
	(C) Reject	(D) Sophisticated	alcoholic drink
	(E) Represent	(D) Sophisticated	<b>Directions</b> —In each of the sentences given
0.0	•		a word/group of words is given in <b>bold</b> . Below
92.	Adjourn:	(D) D '1	each sentence are given five word/groups of words of which you have to choose one to
	(A) Decide	(B) Reconcile	substitute the bold word/group of words without
	(C) Dissolve	(D) Terminate	changing its meaning.
	(E) Postpone		101. He selected the books for the library
93.	Trimming:		judiciously.
	(A) Shaving	(B) Fitting	(A) Legally (B) Impartially
	(C) Cutting	(D) Making	(C) Lawfully (D) Justifiably
	(E) Arranging		(E) Reasonably
94.	Surprising:		102. The police arrested the thief but its
	(A) Confusing	(B) Shocking	accomplice escaped.
	(C) False	(D) Amazing	(A) Partner (B) Leader
	(E) Strange		(C) Friend (D) Rival
95.	Absorbed:		(E) Servant
	(A) Shocked	(B) Engaged	103. They discussed for almost four hours but
	(C) Finished	(D) Controlled	there was no <b>consensus</b> .
	(E) Attracted		(A) Unanimous agreement
96.	Importune:		(B) Settlement
	(A) Export	(B) Plead	(C) End
	(C) Exhibit	(D) Account	(D) Unity
	(E) Visit		(E) Harmony

04.	Ambition is <b>subdued</b> by poverty.		He was so <b>annoyed</b> that his face went red.		
	(A) Won (B) Modified		(A) Irritated (B) Sad		
	(C) Challenged (D) Effected		(C) Pleased (D) Desperate		
	(E) Suppressed		(E) Delighted		
05.	The Ten Five Year Plan aimed at a total	113.	Arun's father was wild at his behaviour.		
	production of 210 million kg. of tea.		(A) Frustrated (B) Angry		
	(A) Triggers (B) Proposed		(C) Happy (D) Dejected		
	(C) Insisted (D) Delivered		(E) Frightened		
	(E) Concluded	114.	Though his toothbrush looks ordinary, it is		
06.	He could not give a good explanation for		expensive.		
	his extra-ordinary behaviour.		(A) Cheap (B) Superior		
	<ul><li>(A) Account for</li><li>(B) Be satisfied with</li></ul>		(C) Durable (D) Smooth		
	(C) Provide evidence for		(E) Costly		
	(D) Count on	115.	It was <b>hard</b> for him to get his breath.		
	(E) Readily dispense with		(A) Stiff (B) Rough		
07	• •		(C) Difficult (D) Strong		
97.	Those who pass through this gate without permission will be prosecuted.		(E) Complicated		
	(A) By passers (B) Absconders	116.	His visit to the U.S.A. proved a damp		
	(C) Thoroughfares (D) Trespassers		squib.		
	(E) Culprits		(A) A great success		
08.	A careful preservation and protection of		(B) A curtain raiser		
	forest life is the need of the hour.		(C) An utter failure		
	(A) Management (B) Embarkment		(D) A thaw		
	(C) Enhancement (D) Promotion	117.	The <b>raison d'etre</b> for his action lies deep in		
	(E) Conservation		his unconscious. (A) Mother		
09.	He could achieve success through <b>conscious</b>		(B) Explanation		
	efforts.		(C) Support		
	(A) Efforts done with critical awareness		(D) Reason for existence		
	(B) Tremendous efforts	110	He is old worshipper of <b>bacchus</b> .		
	(C) Efforts done after gaining consciousness	110.	(A) The Goddess of happiness		
	(D) Efforts done after being awakened		(B) The God of wine		
	(E) Efforts done without any desire		(C) The God of beauty		
10.	We are <b>looking forward</b> to good rains this		(D) The God of love		
-0.	year.	119.	His <b>penchant</b> for investigative work has		
	(A) Predicting (B) Getting		earned him the pride of place in internationa		
	(C) Expecting (D) Visualising		journalism.		
	(E) Encouraging		(A) A strong liking (B) Ability		
11.	The booking clerk talked rudely to the		(C) Achievement (D) Efforts		
	passenger.	120.	He <b>declined</b> our offer of help.		
	(A) Nicely (B) Slowly		(A) Suspected (B) Misunderstood		
	(C) Gently (D) Roughly		(C) Consented to (D) Refused		
	(E) Abruptly		(E) Was annoyed by		

121.	He tried hard to av	ert the accident.			Answer	S	
	(A) Describe	(B) Prevent	1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (C)
	(C) Forget	(D) Make light of	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (C)	9. (C)	10. (D)
	(E) Pay for		11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (C)
	•		16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (C)
122.	•	that the doctor was an	21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (C)	24. (B)	25. (D)
	impostor.		26. (B)	27. (E)	28. (C)	29. (B)	30. (D)
	(A) An inventor	(B) A pretender	31. (A)	32. (A)	33. (A)	34. (C)	35. (A)
	(C) A foreigner	(D) A specialist	36. (C)	37. (E)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (C)
	(E) A magician		41. (C)	42. (A)	43. (A)	44. (B)	45. (C)
123	The knight came u	pon his <b>adversary</b> in the	46. (C)	47. (D)	48. (A)	49. (B)	50. (B)
123.	forest.	pon ms auversary m me	51. (A)	52. (A)	53. (B)	54. (B)	55. (B)
		(D) Sweethoort	56. (C)	57. (B)	58. (D)	59. (B)	60. (A)
	(A) Enemy	(B) Sweetheart	61. (A)	62. (A)	63. (C)	64. (A)	65. (D)
	(C) Relative	(D) Leader	66. (C)	67. (D)	68. (A)	69. (B)	70. (E)
	(E) Servant		71. (C)	72. (B)	73. (D)	74. (C)	75. (C)
124.	He was not preser	at the inception of the	76. (D)	77. (B)	78. (B)	79. (B)	80. (A)
	programme.		81. (E)	82. (C)	83. (D)	84. (C)	85. (E)
	(A) Discussion	(B) Conclusion	86. (A)	87. (B)	88. (B)	89. (D)	90. (E)
	` '		91. (A)	92. (E)	93. (E)	94. (D)	95. (B)
	(C) Rejection	(D) Beginning	96. (B)	97. (B)	98. (B)	99. (D)	100. (E)
	(E) Finale		101. (E)	102. (A)	103. (A)	104. (E)	105. (B)
125.	The word <b>solicitud</b>	<b>e</b> means most nearly.	106. (A)	107. (D)	108. (E)	109. (A)	110. (C)
	(A) Request	(B) Isolation	111. (D)	112. (A)	113. (B)	114. (E)	115. (C)
	(C) Seriousness	(D) Recluse	116. (C)	117. (D)	118. (B)	119. (A)	120. (D)
	(E) Concern		121. (B)	122. (B)	` ′	124. (D)	125. (E)
	( )		. /	. /	. /	` ′	. /

# CHAPTER 4 SENTENCE COMPLETION

(Effective words, phrases, prepositions, conjuctions etc.)

ive out	<b>Directions</b> —Each of the following questions as a word or group of words missing. Four or ive alternative words are given. You have to find out which one of them would make the sentence transmatically correct and meaningful.			. No sooner than the police handcuffed him.  (A) he came (B) did he came (C) did he come (D) had he come		
1.	Some of the luggage (A) has (C) is	not yet arrived. (B) have (D) are	10.	We some friend night.  (A) have  (C) do have	<ul><li>(B) are having</li><li>(D) will have</li></ul>	
	One of the injur (A) player was (C) players was We should always be	(B) players were	11.	the project."	you a good job on	
٥.	(A) our friend	(B) our friends (D) ours friends	12.		<ul><li>(B) get</li><li>(D) will get</li><li>lidn't attend her friend's</li></ul>	
	He talks as if he (A) is (C) were He since mornin (A) is playing	<ul><li>(B) was</li><li>(D) has been</li></ul>		wedding." "Yes, she"  (A) regretted she can (B) was regretting sh (C) will regret she di (D) was regretting th	ne does not go idn't go	
6	<ul><li>(B) has been playing</li><li>(C) has played</li><li>(D) will be playing</li></ul>	began, everybody took	13.	"Sujata is late in the comes in (A) don't she (C) doesn't she	office."	
0.	(A) his seat	(B) their seat (D) one's seat	14.	"There is a visitor her "All right man I  (A) shall be expecting	re."	
7.	I wonder whether I (A) shall (C) should	ever see him again. (B) will (D) would		<ul><li>(B) am expecting thi</li><li>(C) was to expect thi</li><li>(D) had to expect thi</li></ul>	s man	
8.	I sing well when (A) could (C) would	n I was younger.  (B) might  (D) did	15.	"Can we start our ma "No, we can't unless (A) will not give the	the referee "	

	(B) gives the signal	to and			have was	(D)	has
	<ul><li>(C) did not give the s</li><li>(D) does not give the</li></ul>	•	26	` ′		,	in a haayy lagg
16.	"Why is he breathing "The teacher made		20.	(A) (C)	pushed gone thrown	(B)	in a heavy loss. resulted developed
	<ul><li>(A) running</li><li>(C) ran</li></ul>	(B) to run (D) run	27.	of la	aw has begun to	1	ctice his knowledge but not his income.
17.	He behaves as if he (A) was (C) has	a king. (B) were (D) had	28.	(C) (E)	promote develop secure a wa	(D)	grow extend the garden.
18.	Do not look the (A) down (C) upon	poor. (B) up (D) down upon		(A) (C) (E)	to for on	(B) (D)	at by
19.	The dog has been (A) run out (C) run into	by the car. (B) run over (D) run for	29.	beer (A)	n in the agric	cultu (B)	visualized
20.	you apologize l (A) until	(B) unless	30	(E)	achieved noted	` ′	retained nedicines and grains
21.	<ul><li>(C) till</li><li>I spoke to the chairn alone in the cabin.</li><li>(A) where</li></ul>	(D) none of these nan he was sitting (B) when	50.	were (A) (C)	e late in relic going sending	ef ca (B)	
22	(C) whereas	(D) whenever	31.	I am	appearing interesteds	some	other job.
22.	approval. (A) order (C) seek	my boss to his  (B) restore (D) collect	32	(E)	about toward	(B) (D)	
23	(E) gain  It was an unhappy b	ife I lived, full of	32.	me.	between	(B)	
20.	many anxieties. (A) that (C) as	(B) which		(C) (E)	for among	(D)	to
	(E) though	(b) where	33.		shortage of est rcome in a short ti	me.	ial must be
24.	My concern for Jugar as he was not in job the (A) strong	l's future was very nen. (B) big		(C)	products material consignments		commodities delivery
	(C) good (E) much	(D) powerful	34.	Bec	•	er su	ipply the machine is
25.	She remained there gone. (A) had	for hours after Jayant (B) did		(C)	erratic bad least		sudden wrong

(B) valuable	4.5	(C) upon (E) to	(D) over
(b) Time	45.	otherwise the peo	ple will mock us.
		(C) upon	(B) at (D) over
(B) help (D) tend	46.	The doctor	him to task for his
oman.		misbehaviour (A) made	(B) reprimanded
<ul><li>(B) tells</li><li>(D) rules</li></ul>		<ul><li>(C) forced</li><li>(E) put</li></ul>	(D) took
	47.		him in all his ventures. (B) at
(B) fulfil (D) supply		(C) with (E) to	(D) on
	48.		ver lack confidence se life will become hell for
(D) serf		(A) about (C) of (E) to	(B) upon (D) in
	49.	Know for certain	n that she looks her
(B) about (D) off		(A) after (C) down	(B) to (D) at
ain here you come.  (B) if  (D) since	50.	Production of crumonths of the last as 14 million	ude oil during the first six year was 15 million tonnes n tonnes this year.
		<ul><li>(A) of</li><li>(C) against</li><li>(E) across</li></ul>	(B) per (D) on
(B) same (D) similar	51.	Government was accord and fulfil	nister said to-day that the s determined to the the legitimate aspirations of
e of his life.  (B) end  (D) prime		(A) implement (C) practice (E) entertain	(B) invest (D) perform
rited me alongwith all the mily dinner.	52.		d rise in the price of gold in the elsewhere in the
	(D) rare  (a physician to to the (B) help (D) tend  (D) tend  (D) tend  (E) tells (D) rules  (E) to your duties. (B) fulfil (D) supply  (D) serf  (E) days complains (C) life. (B) about (D) off  (D) off  (E) ain here you come. (B) if (D) since  (B) same (C) similar  (C) similar  (D) similar  (E) end (D) prime	(B) valuable (D) rare  45.  45.  4 physician to to the  (B) help (D) tend  46.  50man. (B) tells (D) rules  47.  50 to your duties. (B) fulfil (D) supply  48.  51 croumstances. (B) companion (D) serf  52.  53 check of the distribution of the distribution of the life. (B) about (D) off  50 check of the distribution of the life. (B) same (D) since  51 check of the distribution of the life. (B) same (D) similar  6 check of the distribution of the life. (B) same (D) similar  6 check of the life. (B) same (D) prime  52 check of the life. (B) end (C) prime  53 check of the life. (B) end (C) prime  54 check of the life. (B) end (C) prime  55 check of the life. (B) end (C) prime  56 check of the life. (B) end (C) prime  57 check of the life. (B) end (C) prime  58 check of the life. (B) end (C) prime	(B) valuable (D) rare  45. We should alway otherwise the people of physician to to the (D) tend  (B) help (D) tend  (B) help (D) tend  (C) upon (E) in (D) tend  (A) made (C) forced (E) put  47. Fate smiles

	(C) cost	(D) pattern	61.	Dinesh began to relax	
	(E) views			(A) uncomfortably	•
53.		ease that can be	<b>6</b> 2	(C) worriedly	(D) happily
	through the air or by insect.		62.		w the details about the an is the chief
	(A) circulated	(B) transferred		examination the in	ian is the chief
	(C) transmitted	(D) conducted		(A) of asking	(B) to ask
	(E) injected			(C) for asking	(D) in for asking
54.		was by a member the Assembly, but there is it.	63.	It is becoming increase with his behaviour.	asingly difficult to
	(A) risen	(B) raised		(A) put up	(B) put on
	(C) arose	(D) aroused		(C) put in	(D) put away
	(E) rose		64.	desert.	to an oasis in the
55.		in China has from		(A) find	(B) found
	200 per thousand to 1	=		(C) finding	(D) founding
	(A) retarded	(B) declined	65.		are the of industry.
	(C) contracted	(D) minimised		(A) capable	(B) confident
	(E) declaimed			(C) backbone	(D) superior
56.		the Government in the		(E) source	
	Assembly of not protextile workers.	otecting the interests of	66.	Exports in the chem phenomenal rise this	ical sector have a year.
	(A) assured	(B) instigated		(A) projected	(B) proclaimed
	(C) assaulted	(D) accused		(C) registered	(D) declared
	(E) attacked			(E) earmarked	
57.		vas from his school s servant for a ransom of	67.	Many people tried to discovered in our dist (A) accumulate	
	(A) driven	(B) arrested		(C) auction	<ul><li>(B) grab</li><li>(D) indulge</li></ul>
	(C) escorted	(D) stolen		(E) stop	(D) mange
	(E) kidnapped	(=) *******	60	• •	a.C. a.t
58		ies responsible for	08.	attending classes.	of studying and
		ication will be brought		(A) full	(B) comprises
	under an apex body to			(C) possessed	(D) tired
	(A) selecting	(B) creating		(E) consists	
	(C) determining	(D) constructing	69		Indian artist of this
	(E) introducing		0).	century.	indian artist of tims
59.	The car driver was a	arrested for rash driving		(A) ancient	(B) developing
	and his licence was	by the police.		(C) proficient	(D) foremost
	(A) impounded	(B) prescribed		(E) skilful	
	(C) suspended	(D) penalised	70.	Mr. Joshi is too	with his children about
<b>6</b> 0	(E) banned	de markenadod		their bad manners.	
ou.	He failed to to h	•		(A) strong	(B) cautious
	(A) keep up	<ul><li>(B) shine up</li><li>(D) live up</li></ul>		(C) careless	(D) lenient
	(C) rise up	(D) live up		(E) negligent	

52	Objective G.E.				
71.	I on my wife to (A) prevailed (C) encroached (E) embarked	attend the fasion show.  (B) suggested  (D) committed	82.	Please do not chairman. (A) refrain (C) refuse	the offer made by the  (B) refute (D) refuge
72.	I am to my frie (A) attributed (C) loaned (E) indebted	nd for a large sum.  (B) charged  (D) related		not succeeded y (A) did (C) have	(B) will (D) had
73.	You must take tho simultaneously. (A) holidays (C) intervals (E) seriousness	(B) sequence (D) frequently		Please take care  (A) for  (C) at  (E) about  I study at home every school.	your health.  (B) of  (D) with  ryday going to the
74.	I have been ill (A) since (C) for	ast Sunday. (B) from (D) by		(A) before (C) just (E) towards	(B) after (D) for
	He is being accused (A) which (C) of is the way to P	(B) for (D) about	86.	Ganesh was advance in his career (A) eager (C) quick	for an opportunity to . (B) ready (D) fit
	(A) which (C) when She smiled my	(B) where (D) what	87.	<ul><li>(E) responsible</li><li>I am obliged yo</li><li>(A) with</li><li>(C) to</li></ul>	ou for your kindness.  (B) for  (D) on
78.	(A) over (C) on Make haste we (A) else	(B) either	88.	(E) upon	s me on anything.  (B) to  (D) in
79.	(C) or We must the advance. (A) take (C) buy	(D) on tickets for the movie in  (B) remove (D) draw	89.	<ul><li>(A) collected</li><li>(C) allotted</li></ul>	s among all the villagers. (B) asked (D) distributed
80.	experts. (A) staff	(B) panel	90.	<ul><li>(E) enjoyed</li><li>They entered</li><li>merchant.</li><li>(A) for</li></ul>	an argument with that
81.	(C) bunch The speaker th 'work-ethic' at the or (A) declined (B) ascribed (C) defined (D) delineated	(D) band ne scope of his paper on atset.	91.	<ul><li>(C) against</li><li>(E) into</li><li>Suresh his brother for the ceremony.</li><li>(A) thanked</li><li>(C) advised</li><li>(E) called</li></ul>	<ul><li>(D) upon</li><li>ther to wear a new dress</li><li>(B) enquired</li><li>(D) thought</li></ul>

92.	We have plea book to you.	pleasure in presenting this		between lab invitable in any indu	our and management is ustrial society.
	(A) high	(B) very		(A) co-ordination	•
	(C) great	(D) much		(C) friction	(D) association
	(E) deep			(E) controversy	
93.	My father of se	=	102.		visible and policy
	•	(B) complained		unemployment.	anners in India is
		(D) expressed		(A) indelible	(B) treacherous
	(E) suspected			(C) dynamic	(D) intractable
94.	absolute failure.	ne mountain peak was an	102	(E) debatable	. ,
	(A) attempt	(B) desire	103.		g money seemed to me a ity to earn whenever I
	(C) anxiety	(D) proposal		liked.	ity to carn whenever i
	(E) dedication			(A) rebuke	(B) prostration
95.		meet him; it was quite		(C) ridicule	(D) veneration
	an meeting.	(D) : 1		(E) slight	
	<ul><li>(A) organised</li><li>(C) undesirable</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) intentional</li><li>(D) auspicious</li></ul>	104.		edy of a man who was
	(E) acceidental	(= ) waspitions		with great qua	
0.6		1: 1		(A) empowered	
96.	Does your pride prevent you making the decision you know you should?			(C) obsessed	(D) possessed
	(A) away	(B) alert		(E) privileged	
	(C) from	(D) quiet	105.		India called upon the
	(E) intact	•		and strengthen secu	eir religious differences larism in the country.
97.		sight since it was dark.		(A) abolish	(B) exhort
	(A) clearly	(B) barely		(C) sink	(D) condemn
	(C) obviously	(D) aptly		(E) weaken	
	(E) abruptly		106.	Italy has a lot to off leap the 21st c	fer India in her efforts to
98.		e members brought		(A) in	(B) into
	an interesting point.	(B) forward		(C) over	(D) to
	(A) up (C) with	(D) about	107	Mary's marriage	Hemingway was
	(E) against	(D) about	1071	much talked about.	······ iioiiiing way was
00	. , .	n infant's faslings and		(A) to	(B) between
99.	needs, healthy develo	n infant's feelings and opment is thwarted.		(C) with	(D) for
	(A) mutilates	(B) sustains	108.		the new trends in
	(C) discounts	(D) upholds		lighting opened here	•
	(E) appreciates	. , .		(A) on (C) into	(B) of (D) for
100	Survival of mankin	d itself is in danger due	100		` '
100	to of atomic w		109.		greed to pay compensa- naged crops, land and
	(A) prepetuation	(B) regularization		cattle.	or Trans und
	(C) provocation	(D) proliferation		(A) to	(B) through
	(E) exploration			(C) for	(D) of

54 I	Objective G.E.				
	The meeting was presided Prime Minister.  (A) up (B) ove (C) upon (D) on House to house survey	r . conducted to		year of Shelter for I Nations Organisation (A) announced	as the International Homeless by the United a.  (B) promulgated (D) dedicated
112.	register more than seventeen  (A) punctiliously (B) cau  (C) convincingly (D) met  (E) co-ordinatedly  The earlist remains of building activity on the India date back to third millennium  (A) extant (B) extent  (C) recognisable (D) ident  (E) conspicuous	tiously 11 iculously  of recognisable in sub-continent iculously.	8.	With the arrival of scene an era of Under his but	benevolent nignant protective
113.	The whole Thimpu Valley valley was Prime Minister Dr. Manmoha at the Bhutanese capital to welcome.  (A) astir with sensation (B) agog with excitement (C) agog with stimulation (D) throbbing with resilience (E) pulsating with resurgence	an Singh landed o a red carpet		suffers from many . a success in Inc (A) shortcomings (B) deficiencies (C) predilections (D) inefficiencies (E) weakness	note worthy notable desired scintillating
114.	Enlarged and closer co-ope India and Switzerland was day session of Indo-Swiss sion.  (A) envisioned (B) con (C) designed (D) env (E) arranged	ration between at the three Joint Commis- templated	21.	policy which Indira enriched. (A) handed down (C) presented (E) devised	(B) bequeathed (D) swathed ternity home to deliver
115.	The river Ganga is the culture, legend and poetry.  (A) symbol (B) toke (C) hall mark (D) indice (E) embodiment	en	22.	(E) baby	(B) doctor (D) husband se the matter with
116.	The task of proper grosettlements in developing couone.			(A) away (C) in (E) down	(B) to (D) up
	<ul> <li>(A) insuring tremendou</li> <li>(B) generating stupend</li> <li>(C) ensuring colossal</li> <li>(D) creating gigantic</li> <li>(E) bringing forth mass</li> </ul>	ous		you give it? (A) away	s to health. Why don't  (B) in  (D) off

124.	contains animals da	area, it is mined and ingerous to human life."		<ul><li>(C) have been advis</li><li>(D) advised</li></ul>	sed
	_	<ul><li>(B) a suggestion</li><li>(D) a signal</li></ul>	133.	boss called him agai	ed in his seat when his in.  (B) seldom
	(E) an advertisement	nt		(C) not even	
125.		indepedence-day, the the nation on television.  (B) address  (D) advise	134.	have certainly been truck.	anticipation, he would crushed by the speeding
	(E) welcome	(=)		(C) but for	<ul><li>(B) except for</li><li>(D) inspite of</li></ul>
126.	You are requested from Ramesh, the re	to take the charge etiring manager.	135.	` ′	ember where you met
	(A) up	(B) over		(A) by and by	(B) by the bye
	(C) away	(D) on		(C) up and down	(D) over and above
127.		out en after a prolonged discussion the mmittee could not any fruitful		backed out.	me but ultimately
	decision.  (A) arrive	(B) reach		<ul><li>(A) over and over</li><li>(C) over and above</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) over and again</li><li>(D) up and around</li></ul>
	(C) provide (E) accord	(D) support	137.	pitiable conditon.	n and was shocked at his
128.	Your sister is good	in the class but mine is		<ul><li>(A) by and by</li><li>(C) up and around</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) by the bye</li><li>(D) over and again</li></ul>
	(A) best (C) better	(B) top (D) fine	138.	you	ness I am happy to see
	(E) well	(b) Time		<ul><li>(A) by and by</li><li>(C) up and about</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) by the bye</li><li>(D) up and around</li></ul>
129.		ether the job will be over	139.	He visits us	(D) up and around
	in time.	(D) no	10).	(A) over and again	(B) off and on
	(A) fast (C) small	(B) no (D) quick		(C) on and on	(D) up and around
	(E) long	1	140.		ay tomorrow to see the
130.		n our city against drug		doctor you (A) counsel	(B) advise
	addiction. (A) launched	(R) prohibited		(C) guide	(D) recommend
	(C) instigated	(D) proceeded		(E) approach	
	(E) enforced	. , ,	141.	I want to have a basis.	of rooms on rental
131.		with an iron hand.		(A) set	(B) pack
	<ul><li>(A) put off</li><li>(C) put up</li></ul>	(B) put out		(C) conclave	(D) suite
132.		(D) put down	1.40	(E) block	1 1 1
134.	dropped it.  (A) having advised	sue the car he finally	142.		s been used up, the e flask should be thrown
	(B) being advised			(A) relief	(B) surplus

56 I	Objective G.E.					
	<ul><li>(C) residue</li><li>(E) part</li></ul>	(D) portion	150.	own party into troub		
143.	Though fond of a desire only with (A) introduction	many acquaintances, I th a few.  (B) cordiality		<ul><li>(A) inept</li><li>(C) skilful</li><li>(E) uncouth</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) inspired</li><li>(D) sophisticated</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>(C) intimacy</li><li>(E) exchange</li></ul>	(D) encounter	151.	Chitra looks the sapling as if it were her own child.		
144.		is certain to the details of this fraudulent		<ul><li>(A) upon</li><li>(C) for</li><li>(E) after</li></ul>	(B) over (D) at	
	<ul><li>(A) prohibit</li><li>(C) restrict</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) conceal</li><li>(D) retain</li></ul>	152.	greater maladies.	evils were only of	
145.	every unguarded n	hide his feelings; but at moment the mask drops		<ul><li>(A) past</li><li>(C) indications</li><li>(E) causes</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) manifestations</li><li>(D) consequences</li></ul>	
	and reveals his observer. (A) out (C) away (E) off	m to the most superficial  (B) down  (D) of	153.		titude is so ingrained in at they will have to	
146.	To break the stalemate over the controversial issue, the Prime Minister held discussions today with four other leaders to a concensus.			<ul><li>(C) inadvertently</li><li>(D) conscientiously</li><li>(E) casually</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>(A) capture</li><li>(C) develop</li><li>(E) emerge</li></ul>	(B) win (D) evolve	154.		ented the young witness to the cross-	
147.	It is true that in	nequality is a natural o are floods and cholera		<ul><li>(A) arduous</li><li>(C) lengthy</li><li>(E) terrible</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) gruelling</li><li>(D) tedious</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>(A) calamities</li><li>(C) events</li><li>(E) phenomenon</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) difficulties</li><li>(D) misfortunes</li></ul>	155.		t yet be in sight, but the s to get a between	
148.	Even after hearing h	to know what he was		<ul><li>(A) conflict</li><li>(C) debate</li><li>(E) discussion</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) conversation</li><li>(D) dialogue</li></ul>	
	(A) to (C) in (E) after	(B) on (D) at	156.	<ul><li>(A) appealed</li><li>(C) applied</li></ul>	the judge for mercy.  (B) requested  (D) demanded	
149.		s being made to explain ectual as impartial	157.	(E) asked You must do this v not.	vork you like it or	
	<ul><li>(A) integrity</li><li>(C) cowardice</li><li>(E) alacrity</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) honesty</li><li>(D) audacity</li></ul>		<ul><li>(A) even if</li><li>(C) whether</li><li>(E) ignoring</li></ul>	(B) if (D) either	

158. T	he terms giv	en by you	are not a	cceptable	41. (E)	42. (D)	43. (D)	44. (E)	45. (B)
•	me.				46. (D)	47. (D)	48. (D)	49. (A)	50. (C)
(4	A) by	(B)	to		51. (A)	52. (B)	53. (C)	54. (B)	55. (B)
(0	C) from	(D)	for		56. (D)	57. (E)	58. (C)	59. (A)	60. (D)
(1	E) with				61. (B)	62. (B)	63. (A)	64. (A)	65. (C)
159. Y	ou always rea	ach on tim	e vo	u ?	66. (C)	67. (B)	68. (E)	69. (D)	70. (B)
	A) isn't		aren't		71. (A)	72. (E)	73. (B)	74. (A)	75. (C)
,	C) Doesn't	` ′	Don't		76. (A)	77. (B)	78. (C)	79. (C)	80. (B)
	E) Didn't	(2)	Don't		81. (C)	82. (C)	83. (C)	84. (B)	85. (A)
`	*		•		86. (A)	87. (C)	88. (E)	89. (D)	90. (E)
160. Everyone knows that he is not to hardwork.				91. (C)	92. (C)	93. (B)	94. (A)	95. (E)	
	(A) suitable (B) addicted				96. (C)	97. (B)	98. (B)	99. (C)	100. (D)
,	C) willing	` ′	accustom	ed	101. (C)	102. (D)	103. (E)	104. (B)	105. (C)
	E) trained	(D)	accustom	icu	106. (B)	107. (C)	108. (A)	109. (C)	110. (B)
(1	L) trained				111. (D)	112. (A)	113. (B)	114. (D)	115. (A)
	A	Answers			116. (C)	117. (E)	118. (B)	119. (B)	120. (B)
1. (4	A) 2. (C)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (B)	121. (E)	122. (D)	123. (C)	124. (A)	125. (B)
6. (4	A) 7. (D)	8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (B)	126. (B)	127. (B)	128. (C)	129. (B)	130. (A)
11. (4	A) 12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (B)	131. (D)	132. (B)	133. (A)	134. (C)	135. (B)
16. (I	D) 17. (B)	18. (D)	19. (B)	20. (B)	136. (C)	137. (B)	138. (C)	139. (B)	140. (D)
21. (	B) 22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (A)	25. (A)	141. (D)	142. (C)	143. (C)	144. (A)	145. (E)
26. (1	B) 27. (B)	28. (C)	29. (B)	30. (D)	146. (D)	147. (A)	148. (D)	149. (B)	150. (A)
31. (		33. (B)	34. (A)	35. (A)	151. (E)	152. (B)	153. (D)	154. (B)	155. (D)
36. (4		38. (A)	39. (E)	40. (C)	156. (A)	157. (C)	158. (B)	159. (D)	160. (D)

# CHAPTER 5 ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

one	h of which is capable word only. Each state	e of being expressed by ment is followed by four ly one is correct. Your	9.	(A) Fatalist (C) Pessimist	(B) Optimist (D) Parsimonious
task is to pick out the correct choice.  1. A person who renounces the world and practices self-discipline in order to attain salvation—  (A) (B) (B) (C) (C)		10.	<ul><li>(E) Pusillanimous</li><li>A person who loves of</li><li>(A) Cosmopolitan</li><li>(C) Atheist</li></ul>	everybody—  (B) Fratricide  (D) Aristocrat	
	<ul><li>(A) Sceptic</li><li>(C) Devotee</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Ascetic</li><li>(D) Antiquarian</li></ul>	11.	One who cannot be e (A) Cosmopolitan	asily pleased— (B) Fratricide
2.	One who abandons hi (A) Apostate (C) Profane	is religious faith—  (B) Prostate  (D) Agnostic	12.	<ul><li>(C) Fastidious</li><li>The murder of brothe</li><li>(A) Homicide</li></ul>	(D) Feminist er— (B) Fratricide
3.	A hater of learning ar (A) Bibliophile (C) Misogynist	nd knowledge—  (B) Philologist  (D) Misologist	13.	(C) Dermatologist	` '
4.	Commencement of letter— (A) Pun (C) Oxymoron	words with the same  (B) Transferred epithet (D) Alliteration	14.	<ul><li>(A) Stoic</li><li>(C) Psychiatrist</li><li>Talking to one's own</li></ul>	
5.	A person who doe existence of God—	es not believe in the		<ul><li>(A) Sinecure</li><li>(C) Pessimist</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Soliloquy</li><li>(D) Philanthropist</li></ul>
	<ul><li>(A) Theist</li><li>(C) Atheist</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Heretic</li><li>(D) Fanatic</li></ul>	15.	A disease which spre (A) Incurable	•
6.	A lady's umbrella is- (A) Parasol (C) Epitaph	(B) Granary (D) Aviary		<ul><li>(B) Infectious diseas</li><li>(C) Contagious diseas</li><li>(D) Fatal disease</li></ul>	ase
7.	<ul><li>(E) None</li><li>Story of old time god</li><li>(A) Lyric</li></ul>	s or heroes is— (B) Epic	16.	<ul><li>A man who rarely sp</li><li>(A) Crook</li><li>(C) Scoundrel</li></ul>	eaks the truth—  (B) Liar  (D) Hypocrite
0	(C) Legend (E) None	(D) Romance	17.	A remedy for all dise (A) Narcotics (C) Panacea	eases —  (B) Antiseptic  (D) Tonic
8.	A sad song is a—  (A) Ditty	(B) Knell	18	,	tion of racial groups—

(C) Dirge

(E) None

(D) Lay

(B) Regicide

(D) Homicide

(A) Matricide(C) Genocide

19.	Custom of having ma	ny wives—	31.	Tha	t which can never	r be b	elieved—
	(A) Matrimony	(B) Bigamy		(A)	Irrevocable	(B)	Inevitable
	(C) Polygamy	(D) Monogamy		(C)	Incredible	(D)	Irritable
20.	A pioneer of a reform	movement—	32.	Tha	t which cannot be	e avoi	ided—
	(A) Apostle	(B) Apothecary		(A)	Inevitable	(B)	Irreparable
	(C) Apotheosis	(D) Renegade		(C)	Incomparable	(D)	Indisputable
21.	A person who preknowledge or skill the	etends to have more an he really has—	33.	One ease		ither	of his hands with
	(A) Apostle	(B) Apotheosis			Amphibious		Ambidexterous
	(C) Renegade	(D) Charlatan		(C)	Ambivalent	(D)	Amateur
22.	A person who forsake	es religion—	34.	Gov	ernment by the r	ich—	
	(A) Apostle	(B) Apotheosis			Oligarchy		Aristocracy
	(C) Renegade	(D) Charlatan		(C)	Plutocracy	(D)	Pantisocracy
23.	One who studies inse (A) Geologist (C) Entomologist	ct life—  (B) Zoologist  (D) Botanist	35.	settl (A)	erson chosen by e their difference Arbiter Mediator		uarrelling parties to
24.	A person who does a ence of God—	not believe in the exist-		(C)	Agent provocate Arbitrator	ur	
	<ul><li>(A) Atheist</li><li>(C) Sycophant</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Chaperon</li><li>(D) Parasite</li></ul>	36.	An		ıally	at home on land and
25.	A doctor who treats s	kin diseases—			Ambidexterous	(B)	Ambivalent
	(A) Opthalmologist				Ambience		Amphibious
	(B) Dermatologist		37.	A st	ate of perfect bal	ance-	_
	(C) Paediatrician				Equity		Equanimity
	(D) Cardiologist				Equilibrium		Egalitarianism
26.	A lady who remains u	ınmarried—	38.	A s	peech delivered	wit	hout any previous
	(A) Spinster	(B) Artist			paration—		• •
	(C) Bachelor	(D) Misanthrope		(A)	Extempore	(B)	Maiden
27.	One who has a good	taste for food and enjoys		(C)	Spinster	(D)	Empiric
	it—	,	39.	A po	erson who goes o	n hor	rseback—
	(A) Gourmet	(B) Curator		(A)	Equestrian	(B)	Pedestrian
	(C) Parasite	(D) Stoic		(C)	Epicurean	(D)	Connoisseur
28.	One who knows two (A) Bigot	languages— (B) Bigame	40.	sala	ry—		no work but high
	(C) Bilingual	(D) Brittle			Panacea		Gratuitous
29.	Government by the	representatives of the		(C)	Fortuitous	(D)	Sinecure
	people—	•	41.	Tha	t which can be in	terpre	eted in any way-
	(A) Autocracy	(B) Democracy			Ambient		Ambivalent
	(C) Socialism	(D) Diplomacy		(C)	Amphibious	(D)	Ambiguous
30.	A disease that spread	s over a large area—	42.	A po	erson who is fond	l of fi	ighting—
	(A) Academic	(B) Epidemic		(A)	Bellicose	(B)	Belligerent
	(C) Incorrigible	(D) Invincible		(C)	Centripede	(D)	Brunette

60	Objective G.E.				
	•	<ul><li>(B) Ambiguous</li><li>(D) Callous</li></ul>	55.	That which can eas wounded—  (A) Venerable  (C) Soporific	ily be harmed, hurt or  (B) Somatic (D) Vulnerable
44.	(A) Dilettante	ed in judging any arts—  (B) Bohemian  (D) Eccentric	56.	Below the surface— (A) Surreptitious	(B) Abortive
45.	pleasures — (A) Epicure	ery fond of sensuous  (B) Charlatan  (D) Misologist	57.	<ul><li>(C) Subterranean</li><li>A person who ha marriage—</li><li>(A) Misologist</li></ul>	(D) Venial tes the institution of  (B) Misogamist
46.	Flowers and insects of for a day— (A) Empiric	or anything lasting only  (B) Ephemeral  (D) Corporeal	58.	<ul><li>(C) Misogynist</li><li>A lover of mankind—</li><li>(A) Philanthropist</li><li>(C) Philogynist</li></ul>	(D) Philogynist
47.	on behalf of a country (A) Emissary	cretionary powers to act  (B) Envoy (D) Plenipotentiary	59.		ch one cannot go back—  (B) Indispensable  (D) Irrevocable
48.	(A) Philistine	e for art and literature—  (B) Philipino  (D) Mundane	60.	One who is free failures—  (A) Perfectionist  (C) Incorruptible	(B) Infallible (D) Irrefutable
49.	One who talks continu (A) Avaricious (C) Loquacious	ously— (B) Voracious (D) Impecunious	61.	•	bodies are kept for post-  (B) Matinee
50.	<ul><li>The foolish belief that</li><li>(A) Theomania</li><li>(B) Necromancy</li><li>(C) Thearchy</li><li>(D) Sacrilege</li></ul>	one is God.	62.	(C) Obituary	(D) Matin ses himself by love- (B) Bohemian (D) Philanderer
51.	That which is found e (A) Iquitous (C) Littoral	verywhere— (B) Ubiquitous (D) Temporal	63.	To turn out of society (A) Cauterize (C) Resuscitate	
52.	intenstiy of something (A) Aggravating	ch render light the (H) (B) Declamatory (D) Extirpating		Easy to mould— (A) Pliable (C) Prone	(B) Malleable (D) Tractable
53.	Freedom from care— (A) Insouciance	(B) Indifference (D) Euphoria		One who is breaker o  (A) Inconoclast  (C) Escapist  A formal written cha	f idols—  (B) Renegade  (D) Impostor  arge against a person for
54.	(A) Obstreperous	or passing out of use— (B) Obsolescent (D) Preposterous		some crime or offenc (A) Conviction (C) Exculpation	

					-	
67. Incapable of being re (A) Eligible (C) Obsolete	ead. (B) Illegible (D) Obsolescent	<ul> <li>76. A fort which cannot be entered into by the enemy—</li> <li>(A) Impenetrable (B) Impregnable</li> <li>(C) Inexorable (D) Inscrutable</li> </ul>				
68. A lady's purse— (A) Parasol (C) Reticule	(B) Pantomine (D) Vestibule	77. That which cannot be understood or known— (A) Inexorable (B) Inscrutable (C) Impregnable (D) Impenetrable				
<ul><li>69. A new word coined</li><li>(A) Neologism</li><li>(C) Aberration</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Syllogism</li><li>(D) Deviation</li></ul>	<ul> <li>78. A person who cannot be easily approached</li> <li>(A) Indifferent</li> <li>(B) Indomitable</li> <li>(C) Inaccessible</li> <li>(D) Insensible</li> </ul>			ole	
70. Moving from place t (A) Peripatetic (C) Hortatory	o place—  (B) Postulating  (D) Circumlocution	79. Doing harm secretly— (A) Insidious (B) Insipid (C) Intractable (D) Inviolable				÷
71. Common place rema (A) Erudition (C) Multitudes	rks— (B) Platitudes (D) Pantomine	` /	uitable to b nexorable nfernal	(B)	Inept Inedible	
72. That which cannot b (A) Transparent (B) Translucent (C) Pedantic (D) Opaque	e seen through—	1. (B) 6. (A) 11. (C) 16. (D) 21. (D)	2. (A) 7. (C) 12. (B) 17. (C) 22. (C)	3. (D) 8. (C) 13. (A) 18. (C) 23. (C)	4. (D) 9. (A) 14. (B) 19. (C) 24. (A)	5. (C) 10. (A) 15. (C) 20. (A) 25. (B)
73. Something which ca (A) Premise (C) Postulate	n be taken for granted—  (B) Theory  (D) Reticule	26. (A) 31. (C) 36. (D)	27. (A) 32. (A) 37. (C)	28. (C) 33. (B) 38. (A)	29. (B) 34. (C) 39. (A)	30. (B) 35. (D) 40. (D)
<ul> <li>74. The practice of borrowing ideas and words from others and using them as one's own—</li> <li>(A) Pantomime (B) Burlesque</li> <li>(C) Plagiarism (D) Imitation</li> </ul>		41. (D) 46. (B) 51. (B) 56. (C) 61. (A)	42. (A) 47. (D) 52. (C) 57. (B) 62. (D)	43. (C) 48. (A) 53. (A) 58. (A) 63. (B)	44. (C) 49. (C) 54. (B) 59. (D) 64. (B)	45. (A) 50. (A) 55. (D) 60. (B) 65. (A)
<ul><li>75. One who fully deper</li><li>(A) Parasite</li><li>(C) Precipice</li></ul>	nds on others—  (B) Novice  (D) Martyr	66. (B) 71. (B) 76. (B)	62. (D) 67. (B) 72. (D) 77. (B)	68. (C) 73. (C) 78. (C)	69. (A) 74. (C) 79. (A)	70. (A) 75. (A) 80. (D)

# CHAPTER 6 COMPREHENSION

**Directions**—Each of the passages in this chapter is followed by questions based on the contents of the passage. Read the passage carefully and select the best answers from among the given choices for each question. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

## Exercise 1

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organise production and marketing, rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognised as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR 2 hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton motorbikes, which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploit their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the west or was dismissed as something which could only have been produced at their low price, so far from where they were sold, because they were cheap copies of other peoples' ideas churned out by a work-house which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

- 1. The sad rule mentioned in this passage refers
  - (A) The inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British
  - (B) The inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese
  - (C) The lack of variety in Japanese inventions
  - (D) The poorer marketing ability of the British
- It is evident from this passage that the strength of a country's industry depends upon—
  - (A) Original research

- (B) International co-operation
- (C) Dedicated work force
- (D) Electronic development
- 3. According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon—
  - (A) Productivity
  - (B) Inventiveness
  - (C) Marketing ability
  - (D) Official patronage
- 4. The main theme of this passage is—
  - (A) Electronic industry in Japan
  - (B) Industrial comparison between Japan and Britain
  - (C) The role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity
  - (D) The importance of original research in industry
- 5. The TSR 2 hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair scooter etc. are the symbols of—
  - (A) Japanese success
  - (B) British failure
  - (C) British success
  - (D) Japanese failure

## Exercise 2

The average life span of humanity throughout all history was twenty seven years. In the nineteenth century, however, science and improved technology trebled life expectancy. As technological capabilities improved and life expectancy increased, the number of babies per family went down, demonstrating the fact that nature keeps on balancing the population figure. After major wars, when large number of young and healthy men are killed, baby-making increases. The birth rate continues to rise for five years or so after the war ends until the score is rectified. All this happens without conscious cooperation or even the knowledge of the human

beings. When the probabilities of human survival are poor, nature makes many babies. When the chances of man's survival improve, nature reduces the number of new babies—

- 1. The author says that throughout history—
  - (A) Everyman died on attaining twenty seven years
  - (B) The average life of human race was twenty seven years
  - (C) Everyman lived twenty seven years or so
  - (D) Some men lived far less than twenty seven years
  - (E) None
- 2. With the development of science and technology in the 19th century—
  - (A) More people were expected to live longer
  - (B) People expected more comforts in life
  - (C) People expected to produce more babies
  - (D) People expected more agricultural production
  - (E) None
- 3. As science and technology improves the number of babies—
  - (A) becomes directly proportional to life expectancy
  - (B) becomes inversely proportional to life expectancy
  - (C) is checked by nature
  - (D) is encouraged by nature
  - (E) None
- 4. The author says that—
  - (A) The major wars were directly responsible for making more babies
  - (B) Young and heatlhy men are directly responsible for making more babies
  - (C) The death of a large number of young and healthy men is directly responsible for an increase in making more babies
  - (D) Peace after war is responsible for making more babies
  - (E) None
- 5. The title that best expresses the ideas of the passage is—
  - (A) Population and Nature
  - (B) Natural Checks on Population
  - (C) Population and War

- (D) Life and Babies
- (E) None
- 6. After major wars people produce more babies because—
  - (A) They want to have them
  - (B) Nature guides them to do so
  - (C) They want to co-operate with nature
  - (D) They do so without knowing
  - (E) None
- 7. The poor chances of human survival are responsible for—
  - (A) Not making more babies
  - (B) Restricting the production of human life
  - (C) Making people against having more babies
  - (D) Making more babies at the instance of nature
  - (E) None
- 8. The birth rate continues to rise after the end of the war for—
  - (A) One year
- (B) Three years
- (C) Five years
- (D) Five years or so
- (E) None
- 9. The word 'probabilities' in the passage means—
  - (A) Likelihood (B) Chances
  - (C) Anything having an appearance of truth
  - (D) Possibilities
  - (E) None
- The improved technology and increased life expectancy demonstrate the fact that Nature—
  - (A) does not keep on balancing the population figure
  - (B) seldom keeps on balancing the population figure
  - (C) keeps on balancing the population figure
  - (D) never bothers to keep on balancing the population figure
  - (E) none

#### Exercise 3

Situated in the valley of river Gargi, Baramula was a small tahsil of Khanjour District. A newly **installed** power plant there was to be **commissioned** soon. Hence the railway minister, Uttam Singh felt it necessary that the place should be well connected with Patrawa and Sheshnagar, the nearest big towns of the area. Moreover for a quick and **safe** transportation of employees coming from neighbouring towns daily, a railway bridge on river Gargi was **essential**. The minister decided to visit the site and discuss the plan with railway authorities at zonal railway head office. He **asked** Ramaswamy, his Secretary to do the needful.

One fine morning Manikchand, the tahsildar of Baramula, got a call from district headquarters. The message was that immediately after his meeting with railway officials at Nagjod the minister will be reaching Baramula by a car, at around 1 p.m. Manikchand, and the local thanedar Ram Charan, remained in the porch of the Baramula dak bunglow for quite sometime but eventually driven by the heat to seek shelter in the sitting rooms, as it was a burning hot day and the minister's arrival was delayed. After sometime noise of a car was heard. Manikchand rushed to the porch, and stood there with his hands **covering** his face. Unable to contain himself at the strange behaviour of Manikchand the minister asked him what he meant by insolently standing with his face covered. He said, "Sir, as per the general instructions a tahsildar should not see a minister directly. I am only **obeying** orders."

- 1. According to the passage who informed Manikchand about the minister's visit?
  - (A) The Secretary to the minister
  - (B) Officers of the zonal railway head office
  - (C) Someone telephoned him from Patrawa
  - (D) None of these
- 2. According to the passage what was the need of a railway bridge across the Gargi river?
  - (A) It would reduce the travelling time of the power plant employees
  - (B) It would connect Baramula with zonal railway office
  - (C) It would help the plant to grow faster
  - (D) It would make the journey luxurious
  - (E) Not mentioned in the passage
- 3. According to the passage, what brought the minister to Baramula village?
  - (A) He wanted to visit the power plant there
  - (B) He had to attend a meeting there
  - (C) He wanted to meet the tahsildar

- (D) He had to open a new railway bridge there
- (E) None of these
- 4. According to the passasge the zonal office of the railway was at which of the following places?
  - (A) Khanjour
- (B) Sheshnagar
- (C) Patrawa
- (D) Nagjod
- (E) Not mentioned in the passage
- 5. Why could the tahsildar not stay for long in the porch of the dak bunglow?
  - (A) The district collector was there to receive the minister
  - (B) His other friends were waiting in the sitting room
  - (C) The hot wind made his stay difficult
  - (D) He was not supposed to see the minister
  - (E) The time of the arrival of the minister was not known to him
- 6. The power station was built at which of the following places?
  - (A) Patrawa
- (B) Sheshnagar
- (C) Baramula
- (D) Khanjour
- (E) Nagjod

# Exercise 4

It is said that once three old men set out on a journey together. One of them was bald, the second was a philosopher and the third one was a barber. At nightfall they decided that each one of them should sit for watch turn by turn. The barber was to keep watch first of all, the philosopher after that and the bald man last of all. So the philosopher and the bald man went to sleep and the barber was on watch. For sometime he kept awake but in the end, he felt tired of it and he thought of some diversion as otherwise it was difficult for him to pass time. Then he took out the razor from his box and shaved the head of the philosopher At the fixed time he woke up the philosopher and himself went to sleep. When the philosopher got up and felt his head all over, he was startled and said in surprise, "It is my turn but this wretched fellow has awakened bald man."

- 1. Why did the philosopher get up?
  - (A) He realized that his head was being shaved off
  - (B) It was his turn to keep watch

- (C) He was feeling drowsy
- (D) He wanted some amusement
- (E) None of these
- 2. Why did the barber shave off the head of the philosopher?
  - (A) He was jealous of him
  - (B) He wanted the philosopher to keep watch first
  - (C) He was feeling drowsy
  - (D) He wanted some amusement
  - (E) None of these
- 3. Who went to sleep first of all?
  - (A) The barber and the bald man
  - (B) The philosopher and the bald man
  - (C) The barber and the philosopher
  - (D) All the three
  - (E) None of these
- 4. Which of the following is the correct sequence decided upon by the three to keep watch turn by turn?
  - (A) Barber, baldman and philosopher
  - (B) Philosopher, barber and baldman
  - (C) Baldman, philosopher and barber
  - (D) Barber, philosopher and baldman
  - (E) None of these
- 5. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
  - (A) All the three men decided to keep watch one by one
  - (B) The barber woke up the bald man
  - (C) The head of the philosopher was shaved off
  - (D) The philosopher was startled on feeling his head all over
  - (E) None of these

The reformer must know that what moves people is the *authentic* life, not mere writing. The newspapers and journals that Lokmanya Tilak and Gandhiji ran, the books they wrote, sold little, but had enormous effect. Their writing was known to *reflect*, or be just an *extension* of, their exemplary lives. It was the authenticity of their lives which lent weight to their message, to their example. All knew that their lives were an integral whole—they

were not moral in public life and *lax* in private, nor *vice versa*; they were not full of pious thoughts and sacred resolutions within the walls of a temple and cheats outside.

A writer who is merely entertaining his readers, even one who is merely informing them, can do what he wants with the rest of his life. But the writer who sets out to use his pen to reform public life cannot afford such dualities.

Here is the testimony of one great man—Gandhiji—about the influence of another, Lokmanya Tilak:

"I believe that an editor who has anything worth saying and who commands a clientele cannot be easily hushed. He has delivered his finished message as soon as he is put under duress. The Lokmanya spoke more eloquently from the Mandalay fortress than through the columns of the printed Kesari. His influence was multiplied thousand-fold by his imprisonment and his speech and pen had acquired much greater power after he was discharged than before his imprisonment. By his death, he was editing his paper without pen and speech through the sacred resolution of the people to realise his life's dream. He could not possibly have done more if he were today in the flesh preaching his views. Critics like me would perhaps be still finding fault with this expression of his or that. Today his message rules millions of hearts which are determined to raise permanent living memorial by the fulfilment of his ambition in their lives."

- 1. In the context of the passage, a reformer becomes effective if—
  - (A) He is a journalist with an objective viewpoint
  - (B) He is an author with an excellent style of writing
  - (C) He is an effective political leader of the masses
  - (D) He is a person with consistency in his writing and life style
  - (E) He is a good critic of social practices
- 2. In the context of the passage which of the following statements about Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi is TRUE?
  - (A) They were moral in private life but lax in public life
  - (B) Their influence on people was negligible

- (C) Very few people used to read the newspapers edited by them
- (D) They were allowed to edit their newspapers even from inside the jail
- (E) Their influence was multiplied a thousand-fold by their imprisonment
- Lokmanya Tilak's messages were most effective—
  - (A) When he delivered them through his editorials
  - (B) After his death
  - (C) Before his imprisonment
  - (D) When he became a reformer
  - (E) When he delivered speeches
- 4. Which of the following is the result of Lokmanya Tilak's exemplary life?
  - (A) The newspapers edited by him did not incur monetary loss
  - (B) The books written by him were useful
  - (C) People resolved to fulfil his life's dreams
  - (D) He was put in jail at Mandalay
  - (E) Critics still find fault with his views
- 5. Which of the following is the general tendency of critics according to the passage?
  - (A) To find fault with one or the other expression of a writer
  - (B) To praise only those writers whom they like
  - (C) To condemn one and all the reformer writers
  - (D) To suggest new ideas to the public
  - (E) To justify their criticism
- 6. Which of the following types of writers can be moral in their personal life and lax in public life?
  - (A) Those who want to reform people
  - (B) Those who want to entertain people
  - (C) Those who have a large number of followers who wish to emulate him
  - (D) Those who lead an authentic life
  - (E) Those whose writing is an extension of their exemplary lives

The manager of a well-known firm was interviewing applicants for the post of a night

watch man he had advertised. He was very hard to please and always found something wrong with each man—one had long hair, another small eyes, a third was too thin, a fourth very fit and another too tall.

Among the applicants interviewed by the manager for the post was one Ram Kishan. He watched all this as he sat in the verandah patiently waiting for his turn to be interviewed. He resolved to be prepared for anything. When his turn came all went well. The manager found nothing wrong with his appearance, size or constitution. He was so handsome, tall and strong that the manager was really pleased to see such a well-built young man.

'Is your health sound?' said the manager at last, 'No sir,' replied Ram Kishan, 'not quite, I suffer from one serious complaint.' 'What's that?' asked the manager sharply, 'Sleeplessness', came the prompt reply.

The manager was so pleased with the answer of the young man that without questioning him further, he appointed him.

- 1. The passage is about—
  - (A) Appointment of a manager
  - (B) Recruitment of a night watchman
  - (C) A quarrel between the manager and the night watchman
  - (D) The character of the manager
- 2. The manager was 'hard to please' means that he was—
  - (A) Difficult to satisfy
  - (B) Used to complain without reason
  - (C) Very unkind
  - (D) Hard-hearted
- 3. The passage shows—
  - (A) The failure of the manager
  - (B) The cleverness of Ram Kishan
  - (C) The efficiency of the manager
  - (D) The bad health of Ram Kishan
- 4. 'Not quite' (paragraph 3) in the context means—
  - (A) very well
- (B) not completely
- (C) somewhat
- (D) not so
- 5. 'Sleeplessness' could be linked to—
  - (A) The applicant's illness

- (B) The foolishness of the applicant
- (C) The job as night watchman
- (D) The manager's foolishness

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudoun Moor school. He was then transferred to Darvel school which he attended with his brothers. Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and the four mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school, he was sent to Kilmarmock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful occultist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

- 1. Alexander trekked.....miles every day to attend Darvel school.
  - (A) Four
- (B) Eight
- (C) Twelve
- (D) Unknown
- 2. He was a quick student.....This means that Alexander.
- (A) Reached school before his brothers
  - (B) Reached the school-leaving age
  - (C) Was a lively student too soon
  - (D) Was a fast learner
- 3. Alexander became rich......
  - (A) By working in a shipping company
  - (B) When his brother became a successful occultist
  - (C) Because he studied medicine
  - (D) By receiving share in a legacy
- 4. .....and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school.....This in the context means that children were.
  - (A) Not admitted to the school before they were twelve
  - (B) Admitted to the school at the age of twelve

- (C) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve
- (D) Admitted to the school any time after the age of twelve
- 5. The word 'legacy' in the context means—
  - (A) Lottery
- (B) Goodwill money
- (C) Inheritance
- (D) Legal payment

# Exercise 8

"Vishwamitra, I'm lucky to have met you, it is great privilege to be in the company of the holy," said sage Vashistha. He then added, "You are rarely seen."

"Yes, I've no time to waste. I devote all my time to austerity and penance," said Vishwamitra. "That is fine. But you should not deprive us of your company. Your company will benefit people," observed Vashistha. "I don't believe in such things. The only thing that brings any benefit is penance," rebuffed Vishwamitra.

The two sages argued at length, but could not come to any agreement. Which was great—the benefit that comes from the company of blessed souls or what comes out of severe penance—was the question.

They put the question to Lord Vishnu, "you can get the right answer to your question from Mahasesha," said the Lord.

Now, Mahasesha is the great serpent who holds the earth on his head. The sages approached him and put the question to him. He said, "Will one of you relieve me of my burden for a while? I can then calmly reflect on your question and answer you."

Vishwamitra went forward to take up the burden. He mustered all the power he had developed through his penance and austerity. He held the earth for a moment, but the very next moment he grimaced and showed as if he was going to be crushed.

Vashistha came to his rescue. He mustered all the power he had developed through love for others and others love for him in the company of sages, devotees and seekers. He held the earth without any difficulty.

Mahasesha thanked him and took back his burden. "You have got the answer, haven't you?" he asked with a smile. "Vashistha's power obtained through good company, could bear this great burden!" he pointed out.

"But I too had borne it on my head for a moment...' murmured Vishwamitra.

'I must tell you a secret. You could hold the earth for a moment because of the power you had received from Vashistha's company!" explained Mahasesha

- 1. Why did Vishwamitra rebuff Vashistha?
  - (A) He was enemy of Vashistha
  - (B) He wanted to punish Vashistha
  - (C) He had no time to talk to Vashistha
  - (D) He disliked the company of Vashistha
  - (E) None of these
- Vashistha considered himself lucky when he met Vishwamitra because—
  - (A) Vishwamitra was his Guru
  - (B) He loved the company of holy men such as Vishwamitra
  - (C) He had a special affection for Vishwamitra
  - (D) Vishwamitra was the disciple of Vashistha
  - (E) Vishwamitra never used to waste his time
- 3. Why did Mahasesha ask one of them to relieve him of his burden?
  - (A) He wanted them to have the answer through their own experience
  - (B) He was really tired of holding the Earth for such a long time
  - (C) He wanted to calmly repeat their question
  - (D) Lord Vishnu secretly asked him to make them hold the Earth
  - (E) None of these
- 4. Why could Vashistha hold the earth without any difficulty?
  - (A) He mustered strength through penance and austerity
  - (B) He obtained power from Mahasesha's blessings
  - (C) Lord Vishnu helped Vashistha to hold the earth
  - (D) He had obtained strength through good company
  - (E) None of these

- 5. Vishwamitra did not believe in which of the following?
  - (A) Impartiality of Lord Vishnu
  - (B) Wisdom of Mahasesha
  - (C) Spending time in the company of good people
  - (D) Behaviour of Vashistha
  - (E) None of these
- Vishwamitra could not hold the Earth for a long time because—
  - (A) He was not strong enough physically to hold it longer
  - (B) His penance was not of a high order to give him enough strength
  - (C) He had not obtained enough strength through good company
  - (D) Mahasesha wanted Vashistha to hold it longer than Vishwamitra
  - (E) He did not believe in such things and considered it a waste of time
- 7. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
  - (A) The two sages first went to Mahasesha to get the answer to their question
  - (B) Vishwamitra devoted all his time to austerity and penance
  - (C) Lord Vishnu did not answer the question of the sages
  - (D) Vashistha used to spend his time in the company of blessed souls
  - (E) Mahasesha holds the Earth on his head

# Exercise 9

How long I remained in the room with the cobra I cannot say. My servant said later that it was only half an hour, and no sound has ever been more welcome to me than the sounds I heard as my servant laid the table for dinner. I called him to the bathroom door, and told him of my predicament, and instructed him to fetch a lantern and a ladder. After another long wait, I heard the babel of voices followed by the scrapping of the ladder against the outer wall of the house, when the lantern had been lifted to the window, ten feet above the ground, it did not illuminate the room, so I told the man who was holding it to break a pane of glass and pass the lantern through the opening. The opening was too small for the lantern to be passed in upright. However, after it had been relit three times, it was finally inserted into the room and, feeling that the cobra was behind me, I turned my head and saw it lying at the bottom of the bed-room door two feet away. Leaning forward very slowly, I picked up the heavy bathmat, raised it high and let it fall as the cobra was sliding over the floor towards me. Fortunately I judged my aim accurately and the bath-mat crashed down on the cobra's neck six inches from its head. As it bit at the wood and lashed about with its tail, I took a hasty stride towards the Verandah-door and in a moment was outside among a crowd of men, armed with sticks and carrying lanterns, for word had got round to the railway quarters that I was having a life-anddeath struggle with a big snake in a locked room.

- 1. The incident narrated in the passage is—
  - (A) Thrilling
- (B) Dramatic
- (C) Tragic
- (D) Humorous
- (E) Pathetic
- 2. The room in which the writer was locked in with the cobra was his—
  - (A) Bed-room
- (B) Toilet
- (C) Bath-room
- (D) Drawing room
- (E) Dining room
- 3. "It did not illuminate the room." Here "illuminate" can be replaced by—
  - (A) Light up brightly
  - (B) Throw faint light
  - (C) Enlighten
  - (D) Make colourful
  - (E) Gladden
- 4. A large crowd had gathered outside the writer's room, presumably to—
  - (A) Break open the door of the room
  - (B) Watch the writer's struggle with the cobra
  - (C) Kill the snake if it came out
  - (D) Catch the snake
  - (E) Enjoy themselves at the fun created by the situation
- 5. The people who had gathered outside were—
  - (A) Passers-by
  - (B) From railway quarters
  - (C) Snake charmers
  - (D) Strangers to the writer
  - (E) None of these

### Exercise 10

Laxmidhar, a wealthy man, was living in a town Kundinpur. He had a good business and was earning a lot of money. But alas ! he was extremely selfish and mean and would not part with money even for a good cause. However, his wife Bhagyamati and son Anand were kindhearted souls. One day at night he had a very unsual dream. He saw in the dream that he had died of heart attack and after death he approached the gates of heaven expecting an admission over there. The two gate keepers challenged him and asked why he should deserve admission. He was taken aback. He explained to them that he was a rich and powerful man. But they asked him clearly what good deeds he had done to deserve admission. Laxmidhar recalled after sometime that he had given two coins to his housemaid Taramati after she begged for it days together. Taramati was in great crisis as she had lost her husband. On another occassion he had given one coin to a boy Sadanand. Sadanand was son of one of his retired employees, Sampat. Sampat was seriously ill. He was badly in need of money.

Laxmidhar proudly narrated these deeds to the gate-keepers. They asked him to wait for the decision and passed on this information to Chitragupta. Pat came the reply, "Give him his three coins and tell him to go to hell." Laxmidhar cried out, "No! No." His dream had vanished. He was shocked and afraid. After sometime he calmed down and thought for himself. He had learnt a lesson. From the next morning people saw a different Laxmidhar who was kind, considerate and helpful. They were pleased and so was Laxmidhar. He then led a full and happy life.

- 1. Who taught a lesson to Laxmidhar?
  - (A) Sadanand
- (B) Sampat
- (C) Bhagyamati
- (D) Taramati
- (E) None of these
- 2. Which of the following aptly describes the moral of the dream?
  - (A) Tit for tat
  - (B) World wiser than the wise
  - (C) As you sow so must you reap
  - (D) Well begun is half-done
  - (E) Honesty is the best policy
- 3. Why was Laxmidhar denied admission to heaven?
  - (A) The gate keepers did not like him

- (B) He did not help Sadanand and Taramati
- (C) He had earned a lot of money
- (D) He was not a ruler
- (E) None of these
- 4. Laxmidhar was expecting admission to heaven because—
  - (A) He had earned a good name
  - (B) He had wealth and authority
  - (C) He had goodwill towards all
  - (D) He was kind and religious
  - (E) He had voluntarily given three coins to needy people
- 5. Why was Laxmidhar frightened?
  - (A) His business was in danger
  - (B) He was threatened by Sampat
  - (C) Taramati and Sadanand did not return his money
  - (D) The gate keepers denied admission to him in heaven and asked him to go to hell
  - (E) None of these
- 6. Laxmidhar explained his good deeds to the gate keepers because—
  - (A) They demanded this information
  - (B) It was his practice to talk about his deeds to everybody
  - (C) They were interested in knowing them
  - (D) Chitragupta had asked him accordingly
  - (E) He had no bad deeds to his credit
- 7. Taramati had approached Laxmidhar because—
  - (A) She was expecting him to fulfil his promise
  - (B) She was advised to do so by her husband
  - (C) She was not paid her dues for a long time
  - (D) Laxmidhar was a kind hearted gentleman
  - (E) She had lost her husband and was in need of money
- 8. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Sadanand?
  - (A) He was an employee of Laxmidhar
  - (B) He was the son of Taramati
  - (C) He refused the help given by Laxmidhar
  - (D) He was son of Bhagyamati
  - (E) None of these

- 9. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
  - (A) Anand was full of love for others
  - (B) Chitragupta took quite some time to give his decision
  - (C) Laxmidhar lived in the town Kundinpur
  - (D) Bhagyamati had love and sympathy for others
  - (E) Gate keepers were doing their job honestly
- 10. Which of the following helped Laxmidhar to lead a contented life?
  - (A) His kindness and sympathy for others
    - (B) Profusion of wealth
    - (C) His selfishness
    - (D) His miserliness
    - (E) None of these

The forces that generate conditions conducive to crime and riots are stronger in urban communities than in rural areas. Urban living is more anonymous living. It often releases the individual from community restraints more common in tradition-oriented societies. But more freedom from constraints and control also provides greater freedom to deviate. And living in the more impersonalised, formally controlled urban society means that regulatory orders of conduct are often directed by distant bureaucrats. The police are stronger executing these prescriptions on an anonymous set of subjects. Minor offences in small town or village are often handled without resort to official police action. As disputable as such action may seem to be, it results in fewer recorded violations of the law compared to the big cities. Although perhaps causing some decision difficulties for the police in small towns, formal and objective law enforcement is not always acceptable to villagers.

Urban areas with mass population, greater wealth, more commercial establishment and more product of our technology also provide more frequent opportunities for theft. Victims are impersonalized, property is insured, consumer goods in more abundance are vividly displayed and are more portable. The crime rate increases despite formal moral education given in schools.

- 1. People live under more social control in—
  - (A) Formally controlled urban societies

- (B) The presence of the police authorities
- (C) An anonymous form of living
- (D) None of these
- 2. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
  - (A) The display of consumer goods is the main cause of crime
  - (B) Lack of personal contact increases crimes in urban areas
  - (C) Small communities have more minor crimes than in urban centres
  - (D) Urban crimes cannot be prevented
  - (E) Police in urban areas settles minor disputes without official action
- 3. Which of the following is a characteristic of an urban setting?
  - (A) Unreported minor crimes
  - (B) No deviation from freedom
  - (C) Less forceful social control
  - (D) Minimal opportunities of crime due to better law enforcement
  - (E) Fewer recorded violations of the law
- 4. It can be inferred from the passage that urban crime can be controlled by—
  - (A) Greater emphasis on moral education
  - (B) Enforcement of law by distant bureaucrats
  - (C) Vivid display of expensive consumer goods
  - (D) Making the expensive consumer goods less portable
  - (E) None of these
- 5. The author's view of 'Traditional societies' is best expressed by which of the following?
  - (A) They provide less freedom for the individual in many circumstances
  - (B) They have lower crime rates because of the moral teachings in schools
  - (C) They provide inadequate freedom for person's movements and travel
  - (D) They do not have adequate modern technology
  - (E) None of these
- According to the passage, all of the following contribute to higher crime rates in urban areas except—
  - (A) Vivid display of consumers goods

- (B) Higher standard of living
- (C) Urban impersonalished living
- (D) Increasing population
- (E) Inadequate police force
- According to the passage, the crime in small towns—
  - (A) Is less frequently reported or dealt with officially
  - (B) Is brought well under control by distant bureaucrats
  - (C) Leads to an impersonalised style of living
  - (D) Is often dealt with through objective law enforcement
  - (E) Always causes difficulties for the police authorities
- 8. Which of the following statements is not true in the conext of the passage?
  - (A) Moral education imparted in schools is ineffective in checking crime rate
  - (B) There is less freedom in the current society than in a traditional society
  - (C) Urban areas are thickly populated and commercialised
  - (D) Anonymous living in urban areas may lead to freedom to deviate from rules
  - (E) Urban areas provide more opportunities for crime than rural areas do

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, so some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountain sides are straight up and down, so that it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be, even for days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel godlike. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead, they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that

feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

- 1. Some men like to climb mountains because—
  - (A) They do not like to play football or cricket
  - (B) They know the trick of climbing
  - (C) They want to have a wonderful feeling
  - (D) They like to face danger
- 2. To climb mountains is often difficult because—
  - (A) Mountains are big hills
  - (B) It consumes more time
  - (C) Prisoners often escape from camps and battle there
  - (D) Paths are steep and uneven
- 3. It is a wonderful feeling...'It' refers to......
  - (A) The steep path
- (B) The prisoner
- (C) The mountain
- (D) Mountaineering
- 4. Two Italian prisoners escaped from the camp and climbed to the top of Mount Kenya—
  - (A) To escape to Italy
  - (B) To come down and give up
  - (C) To get the feeling of freedom
  - (D) To gain fame as mountaineers
- 5. Mountaineering is not a very popular sport like football or cricket because—
  - (A) There are no spectators in this sport
  - (B) It may take many hours or even days
  - (C) Not many people are prepared to risk their lives
  - (D) People do not want to enjoy a god-like feeling

### Exercise 13

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearly tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed on to this, and was carried to safety.

Sometime after this a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep, and took careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply in the ankle. The hunter missed his aim, and the loud noise ...of the gun

awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw her danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus the ant repaid the dove for having saved his life in the foaming current of the stream.

- 1. The ant came to the stream to—
  - (A) Fall into it
  - (B) Look at the swift current
  - (C) To carry back some water
  - (D) To drink at it
- 2. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to—
  - (A) Save the ant
- (B) Drown the ant
- (C) Help itself
- (D) Perch on it
- 3. The dove was in danger because—
  - (A) A hunter wanted to care for it
  - (B) There was a bush nearby
  - (C) A hunter was about to shoot it
  - (D) It had fallen off the branch
- 4. The word 'aim' in this passage means—
  - (A) To point a gun at something or someone
  - (B) To have an ambition
  - (C) To try to reach somewhere
  - (D) To look at something
- 5. The ant repaid the dove by—
  - (A) Biting the hunter
  - (B) Warning the dove
  - (C) Crawling near the hunter
  - (D) Biting the dove

# Exercise 14

In a thicket at the foot of the Himalaya mountains there once lived a parrot together with other animals and birds. One day a fire started in the thicket from the friction of bamboos in a strong wind and the birds and animals were in frightened confusion. The parrot feeling compassion for their fright and suffering and wishing to repay the kindness he had received in the bamboo thicket where he could shelter himself, tried to do all he could to save them. He dipped himself in a pond near by and flew over the fire and shook off the drops of water to extinguish the fire. He repeated this diligently with a heart of compassion out of gratitude to the thicket.

This spirit of kindness and self-sacrifice was noticed by a heavenly god who came down from the sky and said to the parrot "you have a gallant mind, but what good do you expect to accomplish by a few drops of water against this great fire?" The parrot answered "There is nothing that cannot be accomplished by the spirit of gratitude and self-sacrifice. I will try over and over again and then over in the next life." The great god was impressed by the parrot's spirit and together they extinguished the fire.

- 1. Which is the main quality of the parrot depicted in the story?
  - (A) Kindness
- (B) Persistence
- (C) Self-sacrifice
- (D) Gratitude
- 2. The reference to "the spirit of gratitude" in the second paragraph is meant to—
  - (A) Defend ideas in first paragraph
  - (B) Illustrate an idea described in the first paragraph
  - (C) Contradict the point made in the first paragraph
  - (D) Tell the moral of the story
  - (E) Explain the meaning of the idea
- 3. Why did the god join the parrot in extinguishing the fire?
  - (A) The god was pleased by the parrot's gallantry
  - (B) The god knew that the parrot won't be able to extinguish the fire alone
  - (C) The god took compassion on the small creature
  - (D) The god wanted to save animals and birds
  - (E) Pleased by the parrot's spirit the god wanted to help it in its task
- 4. This passage can be called—
  - (A) Cynical
- (B) Ironical
- (C) Analytical
- (D) Critical
- (E) None of these
- 5. The fire in the thicket started due to—
  - (A) Strong wind
  - (B) Confusion of animals
  - (C) Anger of great god
  - (D) Friction of bamboos
  - (E) None of these
- 6. The main idea of the passage seems to be—
  - (A) The kindness of great god

- (B) The importance of gratitude and self-sacrifice
- (C) The nobleness of the parrot
- (D) The importance of persistent efforts
- (E) The importance of compassion

#### Exercise 15

The importance of the agricultural sector to economic development as a source of support of both labour and food to growing urban industrial areas has received a good deal of attention in recent analyses of economic growth. Without improved organisation of existing factors and proper application of new techniques in agriculture, supplies of agricultural products are frequently not adequate to meet the increased demand for them that accompanied urbanization and industrialization. The resultant rise in agricultural prices by shifting the terms of trades against industrial economies seriously impeded the growth of industrial production. In addition, since the process of economic growth for the average under-developed country involves a major shift of employment from agriculture to industry, the increased food requirements of the growing population now must typically be produced by a relatively smaller agricultural work force. Thus, in general one would expect countries that are more industrialized and urbanized to have high levels of productivity in their agricultural sectors than countries at lower levels of economic development.

- 1. Which aspect of economic growth has received greater attention in recent times?
  - (A) The relationship between agriculture and industry
  - (B) The problem of urbanization as a consequence of industrialization
  - (C) The all round escalation of prices
  - (D) The problem of underdeveloped countries
- 2. How does industrialization affect agricultral production adversely ?
  - (A) There is increased demand for food
  - (B) There is increased rate of population growth in rural areas
  - (C) There is reduction in work force available for agriculture
  - (D) There is surplus of work force in industry

- 3. How do more industrialized and urban countries maintain higher levels of productivity in agriculture?
  - (A) By diverting extra man power to agriculture
  - (B) By applying improved technology to industry
  - (C) By applying improved technology to agriculture
  - (D) Sector injunction in rural areas

In a village there lived an old man, Parashuram. His only wealth was his four sons, Ravi, Shashi, Kiran and Aditya. Parashuram loved his youngest son most because he was blind. He used to take Aditya to the river banks and describe to him the colours of the flowers and butterflies. Aditya's three elder brothers also would read to him from books interesting stories. While his brothers used to go to school. Aditya would stay at home and play with Moti, their pet dog. He would also sing to pass his time. He had a beautiful

One day a gang of robbers entered the village when most of the people had left for their fields, and looted all they could find. The robbers heard Aditya singing in a beautiful voice. They thought that Aditya could be useful as a beggar. One of them picked him up and wanted to run away. Annoyed with this, Moti barked loudly and rushed after him. So did the other village dogs too. With all this noise, the men working in the fields came running with sticks in hands. They overpowered the robbers and handed them over to the police. The villagers were very happy. They treated Aditya and Moti as their heroes. It was the happiest day in Aditya's life because, even though he was blind, he had a voice that could make others happy.

- 1. How could the villagers know about the robbers?
  - (A) They heard the noise of barking dogs
  - (B) They heard Aditya's singing songs
  - (C) Moti had rushed after the villagers
  - (D) The sticks in their hands had made noise
  - (E) None of the above
- 2. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
  - (A) Parashuram was a wealthy person

- (B) All his four sons were equally loved by Parshuram
- (C) Moti got angry because a robber had picked up Aditya
- (D) The robbers handed over the villagers to the police
- (E) The robbers used Aditya as a beggar
- 3. Why did Aditya's brothers read to him?
  - (A) Because they were more intelligent
  - (B) Because Aditya could not read books
  - (C) Because he was too young to understand

  - (D) Because Aditya liked to play with Moti
  - (E) None of these
- 4. Why did the robbers want to take away Aditya?
  - (A) They liked his beautiful voice
  - (B) They wanted to make him a robber
  - (C) They liked Aditya very much
  - (D) They wanted to save Aditya from the barking dogs
  - (E) None of these
- 5. At home, Aditya used to—
  - (A) Pass his time in telling stories
  - (B) Read stories to his elder brothers
  - (C) Play with Moti and sing songs
  - (D) Sing songs and beg to earn money
  - (E) Describe the colours of flowers and butterflies
- 6. Why was it the happiest day for Aditya?
  - (A) He was saved from being taken away by robbers
  - (B) Villagers treated him as their hero
  - (C) Villagers were able to overpower the robbers
  - (D) He could make others happy
  - (E) None of these
- 7. "So did the other village dogs too" means that the other village dogs—
  - (A) Rushed to the fields
  - (B) Barked loudly and rushed after Moti
  - (C) Rushed after the police
  - (D) Overpowered the robbers
  - (E) Barked and rushed after the robbers

	Aľ	NSWER	$\mathbf{S}$			<b>E</b> :	xercise 9	)	
	E	xercise 1	L		1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (B)
1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (A)	5. (C)		Ex	ercise 1	0	
	E	xercise 2	2		1. (E)	2. (C)	3. (E)	4. (E)	5. (D)
1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (A)	6. (D)	7. (E)	8. (E)	9. (B)	10. (A)
6. (D)	7. (D)	8. (D)	9. (A)	10. (C)		Ex	ercise 1	1	
	E	xercise 3	3		1. (E)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (A)
1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (C)	6. (E)	7. (A)	8. (B)		
6. (C)						Ex	ercise 1	2	
	E	xercise 4	ļ		1. (C)	2. (D)	3. (D)	4 (C)	5. (C)
1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (B)	1.(0)		ercise 1		3.(0)
	$\mathbf{E}$	xercise 5	5						
1. (D)	2. (E)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (A)	1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (A)
6. (B)	(_)	(-)	(-)	- ()		Ex	ercise 1	4	
	E	xercise (	5		1. (D)	2. (B)	3. (E)	4. (E)	5. (D)
1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (B)				
	E	xercise 7	7			Ex	ercise 1	5	
1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (C)	1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (C)		
Exercise 8						Ex	ercise 1	6	
1. (C)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (C)	1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (B)	4. (E)	5. (C)
6. (C)	7. (A)		, ,	, ,	6. (D)	7. (E)			

# CHAPTER 7 PASSAGE COMPLETION

**Directions**—In each of the following passages some words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the answer-sheet.

# Passage I

About 60 per cent of the human body is water. If you could (1)...out a human being like a (2)...you would obtain about (3)...This water which is not like (4)...water because of the substances it (5)...is necessary to the life of the (6)...About a gallon of it is (7)...the blood vessels and is (8)...circulating by the heart. This (9)...bathes all the cells of the body in a (10)...stream. The water also acts as a conductor of heat through the body.

01 11	Cat ti	mough the body.		
1.	(A)	work	(B)	wrench
	(C)	press	(D)	squeeze
2.	(A)	lemon	(B)	mango
	(C)	fruit	(D)	banana
3.	(A)	juice	(B)	pulp
	(C)	water	(D)	liquid
4.	(A)	usual	(B)	ordinary
	(C)	common	(D)	normal
5.	(A)	dissolves	(B)	carries
	(C)	includes	(D)	contains
6.	(A)	body	(B)	physique
	(C)	man	(D)	human being
7.	(A)	on	(B)	up
	(C)	in	(D)	through
8.	(A)	continued	(B)	made
	(C)	got	(D)	kept
9.	(A)	liquid	(B)	water

(D) matter

(C) juice

10.	(A)	constant	(B)	regular
	(C)	normal	(D)	steady

# Passage II

(1)...accordance with the bank's tradition, the management has continued to encourage the extracurricular activities (2)...employees. You will be (3)...to know that our bank won the first prize (4)...the one-act play competition. Sri Prassana Rao won the prize (5)...the best actor.

(B) with

(D) to

	(E) by	
2.	(A) with	(B) about
	(C) to	(D) for
	(E) of	
3.	(A) with	(B) about
	(C) entitled	(D) pleased
	(E) surprised	
4.	(A) for	(B) in
	(C) as	(D) with

1. (A) for

(C) in

(C) as (D) with (E) from (B) with (C) of (D) in (E) to

# Passage III

One of the major causes of the failure of (1)...countries on economic front is their (2)...to evolve a judicious mixture of (3)...substitution and export promotion. Zambia, which (4)...on imports after its independence 20 years (5)...has depleted 50% of its national (6)..., whereas South Korea, which started its (7)...development from a war ravaged status (8)...the fifties by equalizing high exports (9)...high imports, is one of the (10)...nations today.

1.		developed advanced		developing advancing	4.
2.	(A)	inability incapacity	(B)	disadvantage handicap	4.
3.	(A)	scientific export	(B)	invention import	5.
4.		expected banked		traded carried	6.
5.		back earlier		ago since	7
6.		capital income		deposits credit	7.
7.		financial economic		fiscal economical	8.
8.	(A) (C)	upto on	(B) (D)	over in	0
9.		over and		with into	9.
10.		richest prolific		innovative advancing	10.
		Passag	ge I	V	
	The	re is an old stor	v tol	d (1) a man who	

There is an old story told (1)...a man who (2)...into a drunken sleep. His friend stayed by him as long as he (3)...but being compelled to go and fearing that he might be in want the friend hid a (4)...in the drunken man's garment. When the drunken man (5)...not knowing that his friend had (6)...a jewel in his garment he wandered about in (7)...hungry. A long time afterwards the two men met again and the friend told the poor man about the jewel and advised him to look (8)...it. Like the drunken man of the story people (9)...about suffering in this life of birth and death. (10)...of what is hidden away in their (11)...nature. Pure and untarnished, the priceless treasure of God.

III	uma	imsned, the price	CSS t	reasure or God.
1.	(A)	of	(B)	to
	(C)	with	(D)	by
	(E)	that		
2.	(A)	left	(B)	felt
	(C)	fail	(D)	fell
	(E)	gone		
3.	(A)	might	(B)	can
	(C)	would	(D)	had

(E)	could		
4. (A)	garment	(B)	drink
(C)	jewel	(D)	treasure
(E)	sleep		
5. (A)	slept	(B)	recovered
(C)	discovered	(D)	drinking
(E)	realised		
6. (A)	taken	(B)	presented
(C)	substituted	(D)	replaced
(E)	hidden		
7. (A)	vain	(B)	search
	sleep	(D)	poverty
(E)	pursuit		
8. (A)	for	(B)	to
(C)		(D)	
	with	` /	
9. (A)		(R)	wonder
	wander		trouble
` ′	unknown	(D)	troubic
. ,			
	conscious		unconsciou
	unknowingly	(D)	unexpected
(E)	useless		

# (C) obvious(D) given(E) covered

11. (A) hidden

The (1)...of a survey by the National Institute of (2)...health give (3)...for (4)...According to the survey about 14 million people in India are affected by (5)...mental (6)...at any point of time. In the case of mentally ill, it is (7)...enough difficult to (8)...them, let alone (9)...them. The most (10)...are those in the (11)...areas, for whatever (12)...for the mentally sick exist are concentrated around major urban centres.

Passage V

(B) inner

1.	(A)	verdicts	(B)	decisions
	(C)	judgements	(D)	measures
	(E)	findings		
2.	(A)	spiritual	(B)	psychical
	(C)	social	(D)	physical
	(E)	mental		
3.	(A)	food	(B)	cause

4.	(E)	purpose reinforcement alarm		support discontent	2.	(C)	fence compound step		gate door
	(C) (E)	fear vexation	(D)	dissatisfaction	3.	(C)	disturbing asking worrying		harassing enquiring
	(C) (E)	dangerous serious important disorder	(D)	strong fatal perturbation	4.	(A) (C)	wait stand connect		watch passing
	(C) (E)	dislocation involvement	(D)	confusion	5.	(C)	office legs way		steps journey
	(C) (E)	seldom often never	(D)	occasionally hardly	6.	(A) (C)	decided noticed	(B) (D)	felt remembered
	(C) (E)	cure identify rehabilitate	(D)	recognize select	7.	(A)	surprised your my	(B) (D)	
9.	(C)	facilitate cure treat		guide advice	8.	(A)	fore right surprising		obvious clear
10.	(C)	indifferent careless serious		neglected abandoned	9.	(E)	funny feeding	` ′	bestowing
11.	(A) (C)	urban forest	` ′	rural suburban	10	(E)	giving offering bread		hitting
12.	(A)	metropolitan facilities avenues		advantages remedies		(C)	so thus	(D)	change
	(E)	solicitations					Passag	e v	11

# Passage VI

Someone (1)...at the door. A lady opened it. A stranger was standing at the (2)...He said, "Madam, please excuse me for (3) you...May I ask you something? (4)...by your house everyday on my (5)...to work. I have (6)...that everyday you hit your son on (7)...head with a loaf of bread." The lady replied, "Yes, that's (8)...". The stranger asked, "This morning, I saw you (9)...him with a chocolate. Why (10)...? The lady replied, "To-day is his birthday. Therefore I hit him with a sweet thing.

1. (A) pointed (B) knocked (C) looked (D) moved (E) stood

# a of Domesia w

The king of Rampur was not (1)...The following story proves that. Once he paid a (2)...to a town away from his capital.

The king's staff governing the town welcomed the king. As per the king's desire a (3)...of the renowned people of the town was called at night. The people (4)...the king and bestowed their praise on him and all sat down to listen to (5)...the king had to tell them.

Suddenly the lantern gave away. It became very dark. "Light the lantern!" ordered the king to his servants. Five minutes passed. The king shouted to know there was (6)...in lighting the lantern. "My Lord, I am (7)...to lay my hand on the match box. It is so dark!" replied the servant. "Fool!" screamed the king (8)..."If that is the

case, why (9)...you light the candle first? You can certainly (10)...the match box with the help of the candle."

- 1. (A) kind
- (B) cruel
- (C) generous
- (D) wise
- (E) brave
- 2. (A) homage
- (B) visit
- (C) donation
- (D) fund
- (E) contribution
- 3. (A) meeting
- (B) majority
- (C) procession
- (D) survey
- (E) list
- 4. (A) bowed
- (B) surrendered
- (C) greeted
- (D) offered
- (E) complained
- 5. (A) carefully
- (B) about
- (C) which
- (D) all
- (E) what
- 6. (A) difficulty
- (B) time
- (C) patience
- (D) delay
- (E) haste
- 7. (A) unable
- (B) looking
- (C) confident
- (D) ready
- (E) trying
- 8. (A) loudly
- (B) angrily
- (C) anxiously
- (D) happily
- (E) pertinently
- 9. (A) must
- (B) should
- (C) don't
- (D) did
- (E) do
- 10. (A) watch
- (B) try
- (C) touch
- (D) light
- (E) locate

# **Passage VIII**

Jawaharlal Nehru was probably the first important public leader to realise that if India were to (1)...its problems, it would have to (2)...the age of science. The government of free India was one of the first in the world to set up a department of science and technology. The (3)...the government has attached to science is also clear (4)...the fact that the portfolio of science and technology has always been (5)...by the Prime Minister himself.

- 1. (A) usher
- (B) work
- (C) solve
- (D) face
- (E) raise
- 2. (A) enter
- (B) come
- (C) continue
- (D) direct
- (E) evolve
- 3. (A) depth
- (B) weight
- (C) budget
- (D) policy
- (E) importance
- 4. (A) for
- (B) when
- (C) above
- (D) from
- (E) to
- 5. (A) offered
- (B) held
- (C) charged
- (D) appointed
- (E) regarded

# Passage IX

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and (1)...to provide all these. But very (2)...people know that energy required for (3)...and heating is also one of...(4) basic needs. We are all aware (5)...our country has achieved self-sufficiency in (6)...but we have to go a (7)...way in order to achieve (8)...in the field of energy. Man (9)...always been in search of more (10)...in order to free himself from the burden of manual labour. He has invented machines to do his work.

- 1. (A) lies
- (B) loves
- (C) hates
- (D) promises
- 2. (A) little
- (B) some
- (C) few
- (D) any
- 3. (A) cooking
- (C) eating
- (B) living (D) sleeping
- 4. (A) their
- (B) such
- (C) a
- (D) our
- 5. (A) this
- (B) that
- (C) of
- (D) in
- 6. (A) food
- (B) resources
- (C) weapons
- (D) heating
- 7. (A) some
- (B) all
- (C) long
- (D) hard

8.	(A)	pleasure	(B)	joy			
	(C)	much	(D)	self-sufficiency			
9.	(A)	have	(B)	had			
	(C)	has	(D)	was			
10.	(A)	machines	(B)	oil			
	(C)	heat	(D)	labour			
Passage X							

Very closely (1)...with the mountains are some special (2)...which the highest and wildest peaks (3)... The (4)...provided by climbing together is almost (5)...valued by mountaineers. Lovely though the mountain peaks are the (6)...of mountaineers who climb them find a (7)...kind of bond developing between them. The friendships established on the mountains are lasting and irreplaceable when you have walked the feather edge of danger with someone, when you have held his life at the end of a rope in your hand, and he has (8)...held yours, you have an almost (9)...foundation for friendships. For the deepest friendships (10)...from sharing failure as well as success, danger as well as safety.

suc	cess,	danger as well as	safet	Σy.	1 (F)	<b>2</b> (F)	2 (D)	4 (4)	<b>5</b> ( <b>6</b> )
1.	(A)	connected	(B)	associated	1. (E)	2. (E)	3. (B)	4. (A)	5. (C)
	(C)	related	(D)	concerned	6. (A) 11. (B)	7. (C) 12. (A)	8. (C)	9. (C)	10. (B)
2.	(A)	emotions	(B)	feelings	(-)	` ′	ssage V	т	
	(C)	sentiments	(D)	predilections			O		
2	` ′		` ′	•	1. (B)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (E)
3.	` ′	evoke	` ′	stimulate	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (C)
	(C)	provoke	(D)	induce		Pa	ssage Vl	II	
4.	(A)	friendship	(B)	comradeship	1. (D)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (C)	5. (E)
	(C)	camaraderie	(D)	companionship	6. (D)	7. (A)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (E)
5.	(A)	widely	(B)	universally		Pas	sage VI	II	
	(C)	broadly	(D)	largely	1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (E)	4. (D)	5. (B)
6.	(A)	teams	(B)	groups		Pa	ssage IX	K	
	(C)	sections	(D)	bands	1. (D)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (B)
7.	(A)	special	(B)	particular	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (A)
	(C)	unique	(D)	inexplicable		Pa	assage X		
8.	(A)	latter	(B)	later	1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (B)
	(C)	afterwards	(D)	later on	6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (D)

9. (A) impregnable

10. (A) emerge

1. (D)

6. (A)

1. (A)

1. (B)

6. (C)

1. (A)

6.(E)

11. (B)

(C) sprout

(C) incalculable

2. (A)

7. (C)

2. (E)

2. (A)

7.(C)

7.(A)

(B) impenetrable

4. (B)

9. (B)

4. (B)

4. (C)

9. (B)

4. (C)

9. (C)

5. (D)

10.(A)

5. (C)

5. (A)

10.(A)

5. (B)

10. (B)

(D) impeccable

(B) arise

(D) spring

Answers Passage I

3. (C)

8. (D)

3.(E)

3. (D)

8. (D)

Passage IV

3. (E)

8.(A)

Passage V

Passage II

Passage III

# CHAPTER 8 COMPLETION OF PARAGRAPHS & SENTENCES

(Re-ordering of Sentences, Phrases)

#### A

**Directions**—In each of the following questions, the first and the last parts of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

- 1. 1. The great Rodin lay old and infirm, on a sick bed outside Paris.
  - P. He muttered that he wanted to see his wife.
  - Q. 'She is right beside you', they said: Rose Beuret, his faithful mistress and house keeper for 50 years.
  - R. 'Not her, the other one'.
  - S. 'No, no', he said fretfully.
  - 6. The 'other one'—Camilte Claudel, was at that moment 400 miles away in a madhouse near Avignon.
  - (A) PQSR
- (B) QPSR
- (C) SRQP
- (D) ROPS
- 2. 1. Camilte however was not content to be a nurse.
  - P. She wanted an independent career.
  - Q. And there were fundamental differences of character.
  - R. They are less bombastic, more contained, more intimate.
  - S. She was never a servile copyist of Rodin, her works all have her own personal stamp.
  - 6. Rodin at bottom remained a man of the people simple in taste, coarse of grain.

- (A) PSRO
- (B) SRQP
- (C) RQPS
- (D) QPSR
- 3. 1. 'As a matter of fact', said the boy modestly, 'I'm a spaceman.'
  - P. 'You can't see it from here.'
  - Q. 'From another planet'.
  - R. 'I'm a spaceman', he said again.
  - S. George and Cathy stared at the boy.
  - 6. Cathy gasped, George gave a shout of laughter.
  - (A) PSRQ
- (B) QPSR
- (C) RQPS
- (D) SRQP
- 4. 1. I Suddenly it began to climb swiftly, and the next I knew it was speeding eastward again till it became a speck in the blue morning.
  - P. I didn't know what force they could command, but I was certain it would be sufficient.
  - Q. My enemies had located me, and the next thing would be a cordon round me.
  - R. This made me do some savage thinking.
  - S. The aeroplane had seen my bicycle, and would conclude that I would try to escape by the road.
  - 6. In that case there might be a chance on the moors to the right or left.
  - (A) RQPS
- (B) QPSR(D) SRQP
- (C) PSRQ
- 5. 1. His penance grew harder, he abjured even fruit.
  - P. Then the water, too, that the girl offered him in leaf-cups lay untouched.

- Q. Birds pecked at them as they lay rotting at his feet.
- R. She gathered wild blossoms and laid them humbly before him.
- S. The girl mused in sorrow: 'Is there nothing left for me to do'.
- 6. The ascetic took no notice.
- (A) RQPS
- (B) SRQP
- (C) QPSR
- (D) PSRQ
- 6. 1. Mala was lonely in the house.
  - P. She was very good at that.
    - Q. She sat all day in little room off the main drawing room.
    - R. She would sit on the rug and do needlework.
    - S. It was a little room with nothing in it but a few chairs and a rug.
    - 6. It was the only thing she had learnt from the convent school.
    - (A) QSRP
- (B) SRPQ
- (C) PQRS
- (D) RSPQ
- 7. 1. In other words, grammar grows and changes, and there is no such thing as correct use of English for the past, the present, and the future.
  - P. "The door is broke."
  - Q. Yet this would have been correct in Shakespeare's time!
  - R. To-day, only an uneducated person would say, "My arm is broke".
  - S. For example, in Shakespeare's play Hamlet, there is the line:
  - 6. All the words that man has invented are divided into eight classes, which are called parts of speech.
  - (A) PSQR
- (B) SPRQ
- (C) QPSR
- (D) RSPQ
- 8. 1. There is no transportation system in any city that can compare in efficiency with the circulatory system of the body.
  - P. The larger one goes from the heart to the various parts of the body.
  - Q. If you will imagine two systems of pipes, one large and one small, both meeting at a central pumping station, you'll have an idea of the circulatory system.

- R. These pipes are called arteries, veins and capillaries.
- S. The smaller system of pipes goes from the heart to the lungs and back.
- 6. Arteries are blood vessels in which blood is going away from the heart.
- (A) QSPR
- (B) PQSR
- (C) RSQP
- (D) SPRQ
- 9. Gandhiji's first political fast was made soon after his return from Africa.
  - P. He had also received help from this man's sister.
  - Q. This was when the poor labourers of the cotton mills of Ahmedabad were on strike.
  - R. He was a friend of the largest millowner.
  - S. Gandhi had made the strikers promise to remain on strike until the owners agreed to accept the decision of an arbitrator.
  - He did not fast against the mill-owners, but in order to strengthen the determination of the strikers.
  - (A) SRPQ
- (B) QSRP
- (C) RPQS
- (D) PQSR
- 10. 1. A certain young man was entrusted to the care of a teacher.
  - P. 'This dullard will come to grief if I send him away without a single lesson', thought the teacher.
  - Q. He was so dull of the mind that he could not, even in three months' time, learn as much as a single lesson.
  - R. The young man came to ask the teacher's permission to go home.
  - S. 'It's my business to provide a good education to my pupils to get on in life'.
  - 6. The teacher asked him to wait.
  - (A) QPSR
- (B) PSRQ
- (C) SRQP
- (D) ROPS
- 11. 1. Ironically, of the four theories concerning the structure of the universe, the one which, to-date, has had the longest life, is also the one which is the least correct.
  - P. Ptolemy's astronomical theory held that the earth was the centre of the universe

- and that the sun, the moon, and the planets rotated round the earth.
- Q. This theory was the product of the mind of Claudius Ptolemy, second century Egyptian astronomer, and is called the Ptolemic system.
- R. One reason that this incorrect theory was believed for so long is that to the naked, untrained eye, it does indeed appear that this is what is happening above our heads.
- S. It held sway throughout Europe until the seventeenth century and was even taught in American universities along with Copernicus' theory during that century.
- 6. The main difficulty about this theory was that every astronomical observance required a new contrivance of Ptolemy's system of circular orbits.
- (A) PQRS
- (B) SRQP
- (C) RSQP
- (D) QSPR

### B

**Directions**—In each of the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6 respectively. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the answer-sheet.

- 1. 1. As we move
  - P. We face increasing numbers of stressful events
  - Q. for instance
  - R. through middle age
  - S. that are not
  - 6. easily controlled
  - (A) SRQP
- (B) PSRQ
- (C) QPSR
- (D) RQPS
- 2. 1. A study
  - P. success increases
  - Q. concludes that
  - R. and chances for
  - S. commitment to future tasks
  - 6. future success

- (A) RQPS
- (B) SRQP
- (C) QPSR
- (D) PSRQ
- 3. 1. Putting it another way
  - P. what we see as our
  - Q. our goals throughout our lives
  - R. we are constantly resetting
  - S. in response to
  - 6. wins and losses
  - (A) RQSP
  - (B) QPRS
  - (C) PRSQ
  - (D) RSQP
- 4. 1. Studies of Nobel laureates show that
  - P. or encounter professional
  - Q. and have strained relationships with friends and colleagues
  - R. they often publish less frequently
  - S. after winning the prize
  - 6. envy and rivalry
  - (A) SRQP
  - (B) RQPS
  - (C) QPSR
  - (D) PSRQ
- 5. 1. There is
  - P. no such thing
  - Q. from one nation
  - R. as the gift
  - S. of independence
  - 6. to another
  - (A) SPQR
  - (B) PRSQ
  - (C) QPRS
  - (D) RSPQ
- 6. 1. I would
  - P. defeat than
  - Q. rather suffer
  - R. to be ashamed
  - S. have cause
  - 6. of victory

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- (A) QPSR
- (B) SPRQ
- (C) PSRQ
- (D) RSQP
- 7. 1. People who
  - P. are terrible
  - Q. no way of taking
  - R. there is
  - S. have no weaknesses
  - 6. advantage of them
  - (A) PSQR
- (B) RSPQ
- (C) SPRQ
- (D) QSRP
- 8. 1. There are
  - P. any other kind of
  - Q. more ants
  - R. land animal
  - S. than
  - 6. in the world
  - (A) PSOR
- (B) RSPO
- (C) SPRQ
- (D) QSPR
- 9. 1. Hyde Park is
  - P. parks
  - Q. one of the largest
  - R. and
  - S. in London
  - 6. the most popular
  - (A) SPRQ
- (B) RQSP
- (C) QPSR
- (D) PRSQ
- 10. 1. For some time
  - P. it was commonly assumed
  - Q. after the treaty of Versailles
  - R. that Germany had caused World War I by her aggressive acts
  - S. by scholars and laymen alike
  - 6. and by encouraging Italy in her aggression
  - (A) PRQS
- (B) SPQR
- (C) QPRS
- (D) QPSR

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

**Directions**—Put the given sentences in each of the following questions in proper order.

- 1. (a) He recognised it and streamlined management.
  - (b) The process started at the top.

- (c) He undoubtedly had the force of personality to impose painful measures.
- (d) Within four years he had rescued the company.
- (A) b c d a
- (B) cbad
- (C) cdab
- (D) badc
- 2. (a) His mother was dead.
  - (b) They had not sent him the sad information.
  - (c) Probably they knew his deep love for her.
  - (d) When Gandhi returned to India his son Hiralal was four.
  - (A) dcab
- (B) dabc
- (C) dbac
- (D) d c a b
- 3. (a) It results from a carefully revised plan.
  - (b) Men work together for a cause or purpose.
  - (c) Team work does not just happen.
  - (d) It must be clearly known to them.
  - (A) bcad
- (B) c b d a
- (C) bcda
- (D) cabd
- 4. (a) I will give you a copy of it.
  - (b) The book was published in New York.
  - (c) It is a very interesting book.
  - (d) It deals with mankind's political future.
  - (A) dcba
- (B) c b d a
- (C) bdca
- (D) dbca
- 5. (a) He had inherited that money from an uncle.
  - (b) Mr. Maini was an innocent man.
  - (c) It was regarding investing ten thousand rupees in my firm.
  - (d) He agreed to my proposal.
  - (A) dcab
- (B) b a d c
- (C) cdab
- (D) b d c a
- 6. (a) His elbow was bleeding
  - (b) He had a few bruises on his left hand.
  - (c) I went into the crowd and was relieved to see that he was n't very badly injured.
  - (d) A crowd gathered around my brother before he could stand up.
  - (A) bcda
- (B) dabc
- (C) b a d c
- (D) d c b a

- 7. (a) They were generally fed in the afternoon
  - (b) But father said that it was most interesting to see them being fed.
  - (c) Gopal wanted to see the tigers and the lions first.
  - (d) When we entered the gate it was difficult to decide which way to go first.
  - (A) acdb
- (B) dcba
- (C) bcda
- (D) cbad

#### D

**Directions**—Re-arrange in each of the following five sentences A, B, C, D and E in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them

- 1. (A) It was started with four departments only.
  - (B) All these professors are highly qualified.
  - (C) This university has completed 100 years.
  - (D) Now it has 100 professors working in 26 departments.
  - (E) This is the reason for achieving high academic excellence.
  - (i) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence?
    - (A) E
- (B) A
- (C) B
- (D) C
- (E) D
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence?
  - (A) E
- (B) A
- (C) B
- (D) C
- (E) D
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence?
  - (A) E
- (B) A
- (C) B
- (D) C
- (E) D
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence?
  - (A) E
- (B) A
- (C) B
- (D) C
- (E) D

Last sentence?
(A) E (B) A

(v) Which of the following should be the

- (C) B
- (D) C
- (E) D
- (A) She said that she was a school teacher and a social worker
  - (B) Then for sometime we discussed her plans for schooling of the children living in slums.
  - (C) Our conversation now took another direction.
  - (D) She also said that social work was her hobby only and not the job.
  - (E) I asked Meena about her occupation
  - (i) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence?
    - (A) B
- (B) D
- (C) C
- (D) E
- (E) A
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence?
  - (A) E
- (B) A
- (C) B
- (D) C
- (E) D
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) C
- (C) D
- (D) E
- (E) None of these
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Last** sentence?
  - (A) C
- (B) D
- (C) B
- (D) E
- (E) None of these
- (v) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence ?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E
- 3. (A) But he added that there was a good deal to be said in favour of it.
  - (B) Govind asked what it was.

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	ojecuve G.D.
(C)	Gopal told Govind that India would not progress until the caste system was abolished.
(D)	Govind expressed his surprise on hearing that there was a good deal to be said in favour of it.
(E)	Gopal observed that there was truth in what he said.
(i)	Which of the following should be the

- Last sentence? (A) A (B) B
- (C) C
  - (D) D
- (E) E
- (ii) Which of the following should be the First sentence?
  - (A) A (B) B (C) C
  - (E) E
- (D) D
- (iii) Which of the following should be the Second sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E
- (iv) Which of the following should be the Fourth sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E
- (v) Which of the following should be the Third sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E
- 4. (A) Seema's parents died in her early childhood.
  - (B) Her uncle who had been kind to her was dead.
  - (C) She spent most of her first ten years with her unkind aunt.
  - (D) She always treated her wickedly and not as a loving niece.
  - (E) Her three cousin sisters also treated her as a servant.
  - (F) Despite such ill treatments, she grew up as a sensitive and self-reliant lady.

- (i) Which of the following should be the Second sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) F
- (ii) Which of the following should be the Last sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E
- (iii) Which of the following should be the First sentence?
  - (A) B
- (B) C (D) E
- (C) D
- (E) F
- (iv) Which of the following should be the Fifth sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) D
- (D) E
- (E) F
- (v) Which of the following should be the Fourth sentence?
  - (A) B
- (B) C
- (C) D
- (D) E

- (E) F
- 5. (A) It is fixed on Tuesday.
  - (B) We have, therefore, called him for interview.
  - (C) Due to his illness he lost that job.
  - (D) Ramesh was working in a factory.
  - (E) Hence he has applied for a job in my office
  - Which of the following should be the First sentence?
    - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E
- (iii) Which of the following should be the Third sentence?
  - (A) A
- (B) B

	(C) C (E) E	(D) D	(C)			we call the s of snow		Him	alayas or
(iv)		ollowing should be the	(D)	) The highest Peak is Mount Everest.					
(17)	Fourth sentence	(E) They stretch for two thousand miles from Kashmir to Assam.							
	(A) A	(B) B	(F)	The	tops	of the mo	ountains	are	covered
	(C) C	(D) D	` /		snow				
	(E) E		(i)	Whi	ich of	the follo	wing s	houl	d be the
(A)	The house is qui	te old.		First sentence?					
(B)		see a woman seated at a		(A)	В	(B	) E		
	table			(C)	C	(D	) A		
	house	ttle street there is a poor	(ii)	(E)		the follo	wing c	houl	d he the
(D)	Her face is thin a	and worn	(ii) Which of the following should be <b>Second</b> sentence?						d be the
(E)	One of the windo	ows is open		(A)			) C		
(i)	Which of the fo		(C)			) D			
	First sentence?			(E)		(2	, 2		
	(A) A	(B) B	<b>(***</b> )	` ′		.1 6.11	. ,		1.1 .1
	(C) C (E) E	(D) D	(111)	Thi	rd sen	the follo tence?	wing sl	houl	d be the
(ii)	` '	allowing should be the		(A)	В	(B	) D		
(11)	Second sentence	ollowing should be the		(C)	A	(D	) E		
	(A) A	(B) B		(E)	C				
	(C) C	(D) D	(iv)	Whi	ich of	the follo	wing s	houl	d be the
	(E) E	(D) D	. ,		h sente		C		
(::: <u>)</u>		. 11		(A)	A				
(111)	Third sentence	ollowing should be the		(B) (C)					
	(A) A	(B) B		(D)					
	(C) C	(D) D		(E)					
	(E) E		(11)			the felle	wing o	haul	d ha tha
(iv)	Which of the following should be the <b>Fourth</b> sentence?			(v) Which of the following should be the <b>Last</b> sentence?					
	(A) A	(B) B		(A)					
	(C) C	(D) D		(B)					
	(E) E			(C)					
(v)	Which of the fe	ollowing should be the		(D)	C				
	Fifth sentence?			(E)	В				
	(A) A	(B) B				Answer	'S		
	(C) C	(D) D	Ordering of Sentences						
	(E) E					Α			
(A)	Some of the worthe Himalayas.	ld's highest peaks are in	1. (A)	2	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (I	D)	5. (D)
(B)	•	are beautiful mountains	6. (A)		7. (B)	8. (A)	9. (	B)	10. (A)
` ′	to the north of In		11. (D)						

6.

7.

<b>Order of Parts of Sentences</b>					(ii) (B)	(ii) (D)	(ii) (C)	(ii) (D)
		В			(iii) (E)	(iii) (D)	(iii) (A)	(iii) (B)
1. (D) 6. (A)	2. (C) 7. (C)	3. (A) 8. (D)	4. (A) 9. (C)	5. (B) 10. (D)	(iv) (C)	(iv) (C)	(iv) (E)	(iv) (B)
Ordering of Sentences					(v)(A)	(v)(D)	(v)(D)	(v)(D)
		C			5. (i) (D)	6. (i) (C)	7. (i) (B)	
1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (D)	4. (C)	5. (A)	(ii) (C)	(ii) (A)	(ii) (C)	
6. (D)	7. (B)	<b>.</b>			(iii) (E)	(iii) (E)	(iii) (C)	
Ordering of Sentences D					(iv) (B)	(iv) (B)	(iv) (B)	
1. (i) (D) 2. (i) (E) 3. (i) (B) 4. (i) (A) $(v)$ (D) $(v)$ (D)								

# Computer Knowledge (Objective Questions)

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# Test - 1

- 1. Assembly language is -
  - (A) A low-level programming language
  - (B) High level programming language
  - (C) Machine Language
  - (D) None of these
- 2. In Assembly language -
  - (A) Mnemonics are used to code operations
  - (B) Alphanumeric symbols are used for addresses
  - (C) Language lies between high-level language and machine language
  - (D) All the above
- 3. The following computer's memory is characterized by low cost per bit stored
  - (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Hard disk
- (D) All the above
- 4. The following is true for Auxiliary Storage
  - (A) It has an operating speed far slower than that of the primary storage.
  - (B) It has an operating speed faster than that of the primary storage.
  - (C) It has an operating speed equivalent than that of the primary storage.
  - (D) None of these
- 5. Following is true for Bandwidth
  - (A) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
  - (B) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
  - (C) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
  - (D) None is true
- Acknowledgement from a computer that a packet of data has been received and verified is known as –

- (A) ACK
- (B) BCK
- (C) ECK
- (D) None of these
- 7. The following is a communications device (modem) which allows an ordinary telephone to be used with a computer device for data transmission
  - (A) Keyboard
- (B) Acoustic coupler
- (C) Mobile phone
- (D) None of these
- 8. ALGOL is the -
  - (A) High-level language
  - (B) Low level language
  - (C) Machine language
  - (D) None of these
- A high level programming language named after Ada Augusta, coworker with Charles Babbage –
  - (A) Augustan
- (B) Babbage
- (C) Ada
- (D) Charlie
- 10. Following is a logic circuit capable of forming the sum of two or more quantities
  - (A) Adder
- (B) Multiplier
- (C) Address
- (D) Access
- 11. To identification particular location in storage area one have a
  - (A) Address
- (B) Password
- (C) Logic
- (D) None of these
- 12. A local storage register in the CPU which contains the address of the next instruction to be executed is referred as
  - (A) Key register
- (B) Address register
- (C) Pass word
- (D) None of these
- 13. A sequence of precise and unambiguous instructions for solving a problem in a finite number of operations is referred as
  - (A) Address
- (B) Algorithm
- (C) Advice
- (D) None of these

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- 14. A character set that contains letters, digits, and other special characters such as \$,@,+,,% etc. is referred as
  - (A) Numeric
- (B) Alphanumeric
- (C) Alphabetic
- (D) None of these
- 15. One of the components of central processing unit (CPU) of the computer that performs mathematical and logical operations is
  - (A) ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)
  - (B) Address register
  - (C) Analog
  - (D) None of these
- 16. A standard intended to connect relatively lowspeed devices such as keyboards, mice, modems and printers is –
  - (A) Access bus
- (B) Access time
- (C) Connector
- (D) None of these
- 17. The concept that one can disconnect peripherals and plug them in without letting computer shut down or reconfigure the system is referred as
  - (A) Hot plugging
- (B) Cold plugging
- (C) Access bus
- (D) None of these
- 18. The time interval between the instant at which data is called from a storage device and the instant delivery begins in
  - (A) Access time
- (B) Delivery time
- (C) Service time
- (D) None of these
- 19. The automatic execution of lower-priority (background) computer programs when higher-priority (foreground) programs are not using the system resources is referred as
  - (A) Background processing
  - (B) Foreground processing
  - (C) Null processing
  - (D) None of these
- A form of access to a computer or network with specified user name and password is referred as –
  - (A) Account
- (B) Address
- (C) Algorithm
- (D) None of these
- 21. A local storage area also called a register, in which the result of an arithmetic or logic operation is formed, is –

- (A) Accumulator
- (B) Address
- (C) Algorithm
- (D) None of these
- 22. A computer that operates on data which is in the form of continuously variable physical quantities
  - (A) Digital computer
  - (B) Analog computer
  - (C) Mechanical computer
  - (D) None of these
- 23. Anonymous FTP is the
  - (A) Internet file transfer protocol
  - (B) Protocol that requires password
  - (C) None access files
  - (D) None of these
- 24. EFF sites allows anonymous FTP that -
  - (A) Do not require a password or access
  - (B) Requires password or access
  - (C) Is a none access file
  - (D) None of these
- 25. ANSI is -
  - (A) American National Standards Institute
  - (B) A USA based national organization that establishes uniform standards in several fields of computers.
  - (C) (A) & (B) both are true
  - (D) None is true
- 26. APL is -
  - (A) A high level language for specifying complex algorithms.
  - (B) A real-time language primarily for scientific applications.
  - (C) Only (A) is true
  - (D) Both (A) & (B) are true
- 27. The overall design, construction, organization and interconnecting of the various components of a computer system is referred as
  - (A) Computer Architecture
  - (B) Computer Flow chart
  - (C) Computer Algorithm
  - (D) None of these
- 28. Asynchronous communication is -
  - (A) Communication between independently operating units

- (B) Communication between dependent operating units
- (C) Communication between independent and dependent operating units
- (D) None of these
- 29. Audio response is -
  - (A) Output medium
  - (B) Produces verbal responses from the computer system
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) None is true
- 30. Automated Office refers to the merger of in an office environment.
  - (A) Computers
- (B) Office
- (C) Telecommunications (D) All the above
- 31. Auxiliary storage is
  - (A) Secondary storage
  - (B) Primary storage
  - (C) Processing device
  - (D) None of these
- 32. Archive is -
  - (A) Backup storage (B) Forward operation
  - (C) Primary storage (D) None of these
- 33. A branch of computer science that deals with computers that possess reasoning, learning and thinking capabilities that resemble those of human beings is recognized as —
  - (A) Software engineering
  - (B) Artificial intelligence
  - (C) Hardware engineering
  - (D) None of these
- 34. ASCII is
  - (A) A standard coding system for computers
  - (B) Hardware device
  - (C) Software
  - (D) None of these
- 35. Following is true for Bandwidth –

- (A) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
- (B) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
- (C) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
- (D) None is true
- 36. ASCII-8 is -
  - (A) An extended version of ASCII-7
  - (B) Is a 8-bit code
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) Both (A) & (B) are false
- 37. ASCII File is -
  - (A) Document file in the universally recognized text format
  - (B) Word processor
  - (C) System file
  - (D) None of these
- 38. A program that translates mnemonic statements into executable instructions is referred as
  - (A) Software
- (B) Assembler
- (C) Translator
- (D) None of these
- 39. An assembler is a
  - (A) Translator
- (B) Hardware
- (C) Assembly language
- (D) None of these

# Answers

- 1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (A)
- 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (A)
- 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (A)
- 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (A)
- 21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (C)
- 26. (D) 27. (A) 28. (A) 29. (C) 30. (D) 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (A)
- 36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (B) 39. (A)

# Test - 2

- 1. Following is not true for Backup files
  - (A) These are the files which are generated automatically in when one save a document.
  - (B) These files help in protecting the document due to out of order of the computer or power failure
  - (C) These files delete as soon computer is off
  - (D) None of these
- 2. An algebra that deals with logical propositions which are either true or false is referred as -
  - (A) Boolean algebra (B) Modern Algebra
  - (C) Abstract Algebra (D) None of these
- 3. Bandwidth is -
  - (A) The range of frequencies available for data transmission
  - (B) Data transmission rate
  - (C) Alternate for rubber band
  - (D) None is true
- 4. A coding structure in which characters are represented by means of a series of parallel bars
  - (A) Bar Code
- (B) Menu bar
- (C) Numeric bar
- (D) None of these
- 5. In Broadband system a network system -
  - (A) Several analog signals share the same physical network channel
  - (B) Only digital signals share the same physical network channel
  - (C) Single analog signals share the same physical network channel
  - (D) None of these
- 6. Bit stands for -
  - (A) Binary digit
  - (B) One binary piece of information
  - (C) Both (A) and (B) are true
  - (D) None is true

- 7. Broadband channel is the -
  - (A) The fastest carriers where data transfer rates is of 1 million baud (bits/second) or
  - (B) The slower carriers where data transfer rates is of 56k baud
  - (C) Musical channel
  - (D) None of these
- 8. BLOB is -
  - (A) Binary Large Object
  - (B) A long bit string representing complex data
  - (C) Object oriented language
  - (D) Only (A) & (B) are true
- 9. A group of related items / section of program oding treated as a unit is referred as -
  - (A) Block
- (B) Duplex
- (C) Street
- (D) None of these
- 10. An operation in which data is moved to a different location is referred as -
  - (A) Block move
- (B) Street move
- (C) Delete
- (D) None of these
- 11. The following is responsible for number of logical records in a physical record -
  - (A) Blocking factor (B) Block
  - (C) Boolean algebra (D) None of these
- 12. Boolean variable assumes -
  - (A) Values that are true only
  - (B) Values that are false only
  - (C) Values that are either true or false
  - (D) None of these
- 13. Bubble Memory is -
  - (A) Nonvolatile
- (B) Volatile
- (C) Permanent
- (D) None of these
- 14. In Non-volatile memory device
  - (A) Data contained in them is not lost when the power turned off

- (B) Data contained in them is lost when the power turned off.
- (C) Data contained in them is permanent and not be rewrite
- (D) None of these
- 15. Following is true for Bubble Memory
  - (A) A compact data storage device made of thin wafers of garnet (a semiconductor material) in a magnetic field.
  - (B) Non-volatile memory
  - (C) Data contained in them is not lost when the power turned off
  - (D) All are true
- 16. Buffer is device/ storage area -
  - (A) Where data are temporarily stored
  - (B) Where data is permanently stored
  - (C) Where data error occurs
  - (D) None of these
- 17. A network geometric arrangement in which a single connecting line is shared by a number of nodes is called -
  - (A) Car Topology
- (B) Bus Topology
- (C) Truck Topology (D) None of these
- 18. An error in a computer program is referred as
  - (A) Bug
- (B) Bit
- (C) Virus
- (D) None of these
- 19. Circuits that provide a communication path between two or more devices of a digital computer system is -
  - (A) Car
- (B) Bus
- (C) Truck
- (D) None of these
- 20. A fixed number of adjacent bits that represent a particular character or symbol are referred as –
  - (A) Byte
- (B) Octal
- (C) Bubble
- (D) None of these
- 21. Cache memory is a
  - (A) Small buffer storage
  - (B) Permanent storage
  - (C) Main memory
  - (D) None of these
- 22. The total number of digits (symbols) available to represent numbers in a positional number system is referred as -

- (A) Number system (B) Base
- (C) Power
- (D) None of these
- 23. Cache memory is
  - (A) Smaller and faster than main storage
  - (B) Bigger and slower than main storage
  - (C) Smaller but slower than main memory
  - (D) Bigger and faster than main memory
- 24. Cache memory -
  - (A) Is a Static RAM
  - (B) Increases the speed of processing by making current programs and data available to the CPU at a rapid rate
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) Both (A) & (B) are false
- 25. Following is false for BASIC
  - (A) Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
  - (B) High-level interactive programming language
  - (C) Works in timesharing environment
  - (D) Low level object oriented language
- 26. A unit for measuring data transmission speed that describes the capacity of a carrier is referred
  - (A) Baud
- (B) Bit
- (C) Bond
- (D) Batch
- 27. A process of trying out a new product by independent users before it is finally manufactured/ developed -
  - (A) Alpha test
- (B) Beta Test
- (C) Gamma test
- (D) None of these
- 28. A selection, choice, or condition involving two possibilities is referred as -
  - (A) Unary
- (B) Binary
- (C) Octal
- (D) None of these
- 29. Base band System is -
  - (A) A networking system
  - (B) Where the channel support a single digital signal
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) None is true
- 30. One of the early coding systems, based on the idea of converting each digit of a decimal number

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into its binary equivalent rather than converting the entire decimal value into a pure binary form is –

- (A) ASCII code
- (B) BCD
- (C) ASCII-8
- (D) None of these
- 31. In Batch processing
  - (A) Several computer programs runs one after another without human interaction to run each program individually
  - (B) Several computer programs runs one after another with human interaction to run each program individually
  - (C) Selected computer programs runs one after another with human interaction to run each program individually
  - (D) None is true
- 32. BISYNC is -
  - (A) Binary synchronous
  - (B) A process of transmitting data
  - (C) A half-duplex, character-oriented, synchronous data communications transmission method
  - (D) All the above
- 33. A device that is used to transmit data from one location to another is referred as
  - (A) Storage
- (B) Memory
- (C) Carrier
- (D) None of these
- 34. Programs developed by an outside supplier and provided to the user in a machine readable form is known as
  - (A) Canned programs
  - (B) Beta program
  - (C) Alpha program
  - (D) None of these
- 35. A binary numbers are represented by
  - (A) Digits 0 and 1
- (B) Digits 0,1,...,8
- (C) Digits A,B, C,... (D) None of these
- 36. BIOS is responsible for -

- (A) Handling the particulars of input/output operations
- (B) Output operations
- (C) Input operations
- (D) None of these
- 37. BIOS is an abbreviation for
  - (A) Binary Input/Binary Output
  - (B) Binary synchronous
  - (C) Binary digit
  - (D) None of these
- 38. BISYNC is an abbreviation for -
  - (A) Binary Input/Binary Output
  - (B) Binary synchronous
  - (C) Binary digit
  - (D) None of these
- 39. The overall design, construction, organization and interconnecting of the various components of a computer system is referred as
  - (A) Computer Architecture
  - (B) Computer Flow chart
  - (C) Computer Algorithm
  - (D) None of these
- 40. A number system with a base of two is referred as
  - (A) Unary number system
  - (B) Binary number system
  - (C) Octal number system
  - (D) None of these

36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (A)

# **Answers**

- 1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
- 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (A)
- 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (D)
- 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (A)
- 21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (D)
- 26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (B) 29. (C) 30. (B)
- 31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (A)

39. (A) 40. (B)

# **Test - 3**

- 1. Call statement -
  - (A) A program statement which transfers program control to a subroutine.
  - (B) A program statement that does not transfers program control to a subroutine
  - (C) Void statement
  - (D) None of these
- 2. Following is not the application of computers
  - (A) CAD
- (B) CAM
- (C) CAI/CAF
- (D) RAM
- 3. A device used to contain a prerecorded program -
  - (A) Cache
- (B) Cartridge
- (C) Carrier
- (D) None of these
- 4. Cassette tape is -
  - (A) A primary storage medium
  - (B) A secondary storage medium
  - (C) Volatile storage medium
  - (D) None of these
- 5. Chain printer is
  - (A) Printer where characters are embossed on chain/ band.
  - (B) Impact printer
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) Both (A) & (B) are false
- 6. Cassette tape/ Compact disk are -
  - (A) A secondary storage medium
  - (B) Stores serial and sequential files
  - (C) Carrier
  - (D) All the above
- 7. Comment is an entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation
  - (A) The above statement is true
  - (B) The above statement is false
  - (C) Neither true nor false
  - (D) Cannot say
- 8. Communications channel is
  - (A) Group of logic gates interconnected to form logic circuit
  - (B) An entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation

- (C) A medium through which data (in the form of electrical signals) is transferred from one location to another
- (D) None of these
- 9. Communications protocol is
  - (A) A set of rules and procedures established to interconnect different computers and communicate between them.
  - (B) An entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation
  - (C) A medium through which data (in the form of electrical signals) is transferred from one location to another
  - (D) None of these
- 10. Communications satellite is
  - (A) Microwave relay stations rotates above earth with orbit speed that exactly matches the earth's rotation speed
  - (B) Microwave relay stations precisely under the earth
  - (C) Microwave relay stations precisely rotate above earth with an orbit speed much less than earth's rotation speed
  - (D) None of these
- 11. Character addressable storage is -
  - (A) A storage device in which each character has one unique location with its own address
  - (B) A storage device in which each character has a common location with common address
  - (C) A storage device in which each character has a unique location with common address
  - (D) None of these
- 12. Channel is referred to
  - (A) A pathway through which information can be transmitted
  - (B) Track on a magnetic tape or a band on a magnetic drum

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  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 13. Character printer is a print mechanism that
  - (A) Prints one character at a time
  - (B) Prints multiple character at a time
  - (C) Is used for graphics
  - (D) None of these
- 14. Code is -
  - (A) A set of rules
  - (B) Outlining the way in which data may be represented
  - (C) Outlining the way of converting data from one representation to other
  - (D) All the above
- 15. A configuration of computers on a network such that computing tasks are done on server computer and used by client customers is referred as –
  - (A) Client/Server architecture
  - (B) LAN
  - (C) WAN
  - (D) None of these
- 16. The process of writing computer instructions in a programming language is known as
  - (A) Coding
- (B) Decoding
- (C) Developing
- (D) None of these
- 17. To combine items from two or more sequenced files into a single one is referred as
  - (A) Collating
- (B) Coding
- (C) Decoding
- (D) None of these
- 18. Chip is -
  - (A) Thin wafer of silicon
  - (B) Solid device where integrated electronic components are deposited
  - (C) Used in CPU
  - (D) All the above
- 19. Typewriter is an example of
  - (A) Character printer (B) Impact printer
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
- 20. Following is true for Database -
  - (A) A collection of data files integrated and organized into a single comprehensive file system
  - (B) Here data is arranged to minimize duplication of data

- (C) It provides convenient access to information to satisfy a wide variety of user needs
- (D) All the above
- 21. CODASYL is-
  - (A) Conference On Data Systems Languages
  - (B) Committee that helps to establish standards for various programming languages
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) None is true
- 22. In Circuit switching -
  - (A) A dedicated physical path is established between sender and the receiver through nodes of a network for the complete duration of information exchange
  - (B) A dedicated physical path is established between sender and the receiver through nodes of a network for the partial duration of information exchange
  - (C) A dedicated virtual path is established between sender and the receiver through nodes of a network for the complete duration of information exchange
  - (D) None of these
- 23. Combinational circuit is -
  - (A) A group of logic gates interconnected to form a logic circuit
  - (B) An entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation
  - (C) A medium through which data (in the form of electrical signals) is transferred from one location to another
  - (D) None of these
- 24. Cyber space is -
  - (A) A synonym for the Internet
  - (B) A term used by author Willam Gibson
  - (C) The shared imaginary reality of computer networks
  - (D) All the above
- A collection of facts in raw form that become information after proper processing is known as
  - (A) Directory
- (B) Index
- (C) Data
- (D) None of these
- 26. COBOL is
  - (A) Common Business Oriented Language
  - (B) A high-level programming language

- (C) Developed for business data processing applications
- (D) All the above
- 27. Data communications system consists of -
  - (A) A carriers
  - (B) Devices used to transport data from one point to another
  - (C) Sender and Receiver
  - (D) All the above
- 28. A meaningful collection of related characters is referred as
  - (A) Data element
- (B) Information
- (C) Knowledge
- (D) None of these
- 29. The process of entering new data into computer memory typically from a keyboard is referred as
  - (A) Data entry
- (B) Scanning
- (C) Designing
- (D) None of these
- 30. A series of operations that convert raw facts (data) into useful information is known as
  - (A) Data processing (B) Key boarding
  - (C) Data entry
- (D) None of these
- 31. Communications satellite is
  - (A) Microwave relay stations precisely rotate above earth with an orbit speed that exactly matches the earth's rotation speed.
  - (B) Used for data transmission between any two randomly chosen points in a very large area.
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None is true
- 32. To compile is
  - (A) To convert or translate a program written in a high-level language to an absolute or machine language form.
  - (B) To transmit a program written in a high-level language to an absolute or machine language form.
  - (C) To store a program written in a high-level language to an absolute or machine language form.
  - (D) None of these
- 33. The time interval between the instant at which a read/write command is given to a memory and the instant when the next such instruction can be issued to the memory is referred as
  - (A) Response time (B) Cycle time

- (C) Display time
- (D) None of these
- 34. All tracks of a cylinder are accessible by -
  - (A) Single movement of the access mechanism
  - (B) Different movement of the access mechanism
  - (C) Random movement of the access mechanism
  - (D) None of these
- 35. Cyber crime is -
  - (A) A movie
  - (B) Offence done on/by using computer
  - (C) Internet café
- (D) None of these
- 36. Daisy wheel printer is
  - (A) A letter-quality printer that uses a printing head with the appearance of daisy and/or a wheel
  - (B) Character printer
  - (C) Impact printer
  - (D) All the above
- 37. Direct-Access Storage Device is also referred as
  - (A) DASD
- (B) DRDO
- (C) DISD
- (D) None of these
- 38. A system software package that converts a highlevel language program to machine language is known as –
  - (A) AmiPro
- (B) Compiler
- (C) Comment
- (D) Collate
- 39. The area of computer science which is concerned with the generation, manipulation and display of pictures with the aid of a computer is called
  - (A) Computer Graphics
  - (B) Computer Documentation
  - (C) Artificial Intelligence
  - (D) None of these

# Answers

- 1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (C)
- 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (A)
- 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (A)
- 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (D)
- 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (D) 25. (C)
- 26. (D) 27. (D) 28. (A) 29. (A) 30. (A)
- 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (B)
- 36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (B) 39. (A)

- 1. Computer network is a
  - (A) A distributed data processing system
  - (B) Multiple computers are linked together for the purpose of data communication and resource sharing
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are false
  - (D) Both (A) & (B) are true
- A process of collecting, organizing, storing and otherwise maintaining a complete historical record of programs and other document used or prepared during the different phases of the system is called –
  - (A) Documentation
- (B) Document reader
  - (C) Data process
- (D) None of these
- 3. What are connector symbol?
  - (A) Are used in a flowchart
  - (B) It represents a junction in a flow line
  - (C) Often used to transfer flow between different pages of a lengthy chart
  - (D) All the above
- 4. Console is -
  - (A) A device that enables human operators to communicate with the computer
  - (B) A device that enables human operators not to communicate with the computer
  - (C) Communication between computers
  - (D) None of these
- 5. Constant is a value written into a program instruction
  - (A) That does not change during the execution of the program
  - (B) That can change during the execution of the program
  - (C) That can vary during the execution of the program
  - (D) None of these
- 6. In CPU (Central Processing Unit) –

- (A) The control unit and the arithmetic logic unit of a computer system jointly forms the CPU
- (B) All calculations and comparisons done inside the CPU
- (C) It is also responsible for activating and controlling the operations of the other units of a computer system.
- (D) All the above
- 7. The Computer system consists of -
  - (A) Input device
  - (B) Output devices
  - (C) Storage/processor
  - (D) All the above
- 8. The computer is
  - (A) A data processor
  - (B) Not a data processor
  - (C) Mechanical device
  - (D) None of these
- 9. Following is not true for CPU
  - (A) Control unit and the arithmetic logic unit of a computer system jointly forms the CPU
  - (B) It contains auxiliary storage device
  - (C) It controls the functioning of the computer
  - (D) It is a brain of the computer
- 10. A removable direct-access storage medium containing multiple magnetic disks mounted vertically on a single-shaft is referred as
  - (A) Tape pack
- (B) Disk pack
- (C) Cylinder
- (D) None of these
- 11. Diskette is a
  - (A) A low-cost, thin flexible magnetic disk storage device
  - (B) High volume storage device
  - (C) Primary storage device
  - (D) None of these

- 12. An optical input device that is used to read documents printed in a special type font is known as
  - (A) Document reader (B) Documentation
  - (C) Printer
- (D) None of these
- 13. For checking spelling one uses
  - (A) Dictionary Disk (B) Index Disk
  - (C) Directory
- (D) None of these
- 14. Process of finding/ correcting program errors is
  - (A) Bugs
- (B) Debugging
- (C) Hacking
- (D) Cracking
- 15. Diagnostic routines is a
  - (A) Programs used to print error messages
  - (B) Indicates system problems and improper program instructions.
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) None of these
- 16. The term DBMS is referred to
  - (A) Data Base Management system
  - (B) The software used for the management, maintenance and retrieval of the data stored in a data base
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
  - (D) None of these
- 17. The speed at which data is transferred from the main memory to another medium on which data are recorded is referred as
  - (A) Data transfer rate (B) Byte
  - (C) Buds
- (D) None of these
- 18. The time period during which a computer is malfunctioning or not operating correctly due to machine failures is referred as
  - (A) Downtime
- (B) Uptime
- (C) Runtime
- (D) None of these
- 19. Automatic execution of high-priority computer programs that have been designed to pre-empt the use of computer resources is referred as
  - (A) Foreground processing
  - (B) Background processing
  - (C) Black processing
  - (D) White processing
- 20. Digitizer is an input device –

- (A) Used to convert graphic and pictorial data into binary inputs for a digital computer
- (B) Used to convert graphic and pictorial data into analog inputs for a digital computer.
- (C) Used for debugging
- (D) None of these
- 21. A storage devices where the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data is referred as
  - (A) Direct access
- (B) Secondary storage
- (C) Primary storage
- (D) None of these
- 22. A pictorial representation that uses pre-defined symbols to describe either the logic of a computer program or the data flow and processing steps of a system is referred as
  - (A) Flowchart
- (B) Algorithm
- (C) Program
- (D) None of these
- 23. A flat, circular plate coated with a magnetic material on which data can be stored by magnetization of portions of the flat surface is
  - (A) Disk
- (B) Tape
- (C) Pen drive
- (D) None of these
- 24. Disk operating system is referred for
  - (A) DOS
  - (B) Operating system which contains the diskoriented commands and uses disk devices for permanent storage
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 25. Document reader is -
  - (A) An optical input device used to read documents
  - (B) A device that arrange the documents
  - (C) A device that is used to edit document
  - (D) None of these
- 26. ENIAC, EDVAC and EDSAC are the example of
  - (A) First generation computers
  - (B) Second generation computers
  - (C) Third generation computers
  - (D) Fourth generation computers
- 27. One or more identifying lines printed at the bottom of a page are referred as –

- 14 B | Computer Know.
  - (A) Header
- (B) Footer
- (C) Index
- (D) None of these
- 28. FORTRAN is-
  - (A) Formula Translation
  - (B) A high-level mathematically oriented programming language
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 29. A CPU designed specifically to handle the communications processing task with main purpose is to off-load communications processing task from the host computer so that the host computer can be dedicated for applications and data processing jobs.
  - (A) Backend processor
  - (B) Front-end processor
  - (C) Node processor
  - (D) None of these
- 30. An adder which adds three binary digits and outputs a result bit and a carry bit is referred as
  - (A) Half adder
- (B) Quarter adder
- (C) Full adder
- (D) None of these
- 31. Emulator is s program that
  - (A) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of a different make
  - (B) Which is not broken down into smaller units
  - (C) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of same make.
  - (D) None of these
- 32. Emulator is s program that
  - (A) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of a different make
  - (B) Which is not broken down into smaller units
  - (C) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of same make.
  - (D) None of these
- 33. EDP is referred to
  - (A) Electronic Data Processing

- (B) Data processing through equipment that is predominantly electronic such as digital computer
- (C) Both (A) & (B)
- (D) None of these
- 34. Internet banking is an example of
  - (A) Electronic funds transfer (EFT)
  - (B) EDP (Electronic Data Processing)
  - (C) EBCDIC
  - (D) ASCII
- 35. EBCDIC is
  - (A) 6-bit coding system
  - (B) 7-bit coding system
  - (C) 8-bit coding system
  - (D) 9-bit coding system
- 36. A data communication facility on which data can be transmitted in two directions is referred as
  - (A) Duplex
- (B) Simplex
- (C) Triplex
- (D) None of these
- 37. Electronic Mail/Message System (EMMS) best suits to
  - (A) Postal service
- (B) Telephone service
- (C) Telegraph service (D) None of these
- 38. Digital Computer is a computer
  - (A) That works with discrete quantities
  - (B) That works with analog quantities
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 39. Laser printer is an example of
  - (A) Electrostatic printer
  - (B) Electro-thermal printer
  - (C) Impact printer
  - (D) None of these

- 1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (A)
- 6. (D) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (B)
- 11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (C)
- 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (A)
- 21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (A)
- 26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (B) 30. (C)
- 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (C)
- 36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (A) 39. (A)

- 1. Elementary data item are -
  - (A) Data item which is not broken down into smaller units
  - (B) Data item that can be broken down into smaller units
  - (C) Data item which is not decomposed into smaller units
  - (D) None of these
- 2. The first all-electronic digital computer developed by Mauchly and Eckert around 1946 is -
  - (A) ENIAC
- (B) EDVAC
- (C) Apple
- (D) IBM pc
- 3. A semiconductor memory which allows the eraser of the information stared in it so that new information can be stared in it is referred as –
  - (A) EPROM
- (B) ROM
- (C) RAM
- (D) None of these
- 4. Extended ASCII uses -
  - (A) 8 bits for coding (B) 9 bits for coding
  - (C) 10 bits for coding (D) 11 bits for coding
- 5. A device used for transmission of images scanned at a transmitting point and duplicated at a receiving point is -
  - (A) Facsimile (FAX)
    - (B) Telephone
  - (C) Photocopier
- (D) None of these
- 6. A data transmission medium made of tiny threads of glass or plastic that can transmit huge amount of information at the speed of light is -
  - (A) Fiber optic cable
- (B) Copper cable
- (C) Twisted wire cable
- (D) None of these
- 7. A method of using a communication channel in which signals can be transmitted between a source and a destination in both directions simultaneously is called -
  - (A) Full duplex
- (B) Half duplex
- (C) Quarter duplex
- (D) None of these

- 8. A sequential electronic circuit which can be placed in one out of two stable states where each state may be used to represent a binary digit is stated as -
  - (A) Integrated circuit (B) Firmware
  - (C) Flip-flop
- (D) None of these
- 9. A sequence of instruction (software) that is substituted for hardware and stored in readonly memory (ROM) is called -
  - (A) Integrated circuit (B) Firmware
  - (C) Flip-flop
- (D) None of these
- 10. A technique for processing jobs on a first-come, first-served basis is -
  - (A) Last -in, first-out LIFO
  - (B) First-in, last-out FILO
  - (C) First-in, first-out FIFO
  - (D) None of these
- 11. A collection of related records is referred as
  - (A) Field
- (B) File
- (C) Data
- (D) None of these
- 12. First generation computers uses
  - (A) Vacuum tubes
- (B) Integrated circuits
- (C) Transistors
- (D) None of these
- 13. First generation computers are programmed in \_
  - (A) Assembly language
  - (B) Low level language
  - (C) Middle level language
  - (D) High level language
- 14. Pertains to the fact that most computer errors are not machine errors, they are data errors caused by incorrect input data. Thus incorrect input data results in inaccurate output is referred as -
  - (A) GIGO (Garbage in garbage out)
  - (B) FIFO (first in –first out)

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	<ul><li>(C) LIFO (Last in –first</li><li>(D) None of these</li></ul>	st out)	23.	Printer that uses a combination of laser-beam and electro-photographic techniques is referred
15.	Keys labeled F1 to F10 (A) Function keys (C) Numeric key	on computer board are –  (B) Enter key  (D) Alphanumeric key		as –  (A) Dot matrix printer (B) Laser printer  (C) Ink-jet printer (D) None of these
16.	Gateway is the device (A) To interface two network facilities (B) An entry to network (C) Gate on computer (D) None of these	otherwise incompatible		A printer which prints characters by causing hammers to strike against the paper on which information is to be printed is known as –  (A) Impact printer (B) Non impact printer (C) Laser printer (D) None of these Internet Adapter (Telephonic IA) is –
17.	Software used to co			<ul> <li>(A) Unix program that enables a dial-up shell account to emulate a SLIP connections</li> <li>(B) That allows the user to run Internet software native to his or her desktop environment without the full costs/full functionality of real SLIP</li> </ul>
18.		st Out)	26.	(C) Both (A) & (B) are true (D) Both (A) & (B) are false  The addressable storage in a digital computer which is directly under the control of the CPU is known as –  (A) Internal storage (B) Secondary storage (C) Auxiliary storage (D) None of these
19.	device to computers by	that is used as an input writing or sketching on e ray tube is known as –  (B) Writing pen  (D) Ink pen		In word processing/ printing, identifying lines printed at the top of a page are called –  (A) Footer (B) Header  (C) Document (D) None of these  A device used to enter information into a
20.		nts of a computer system agnetic and mechanical  (B) Hard copy		computer or other data processing devices – (A) Input device (B) Output device (C) Processor (D) None of these
21.	outputs a result bit an	(D) Software two binary digits and d a carry bit (if any) is	<i>2</i> 7.	Source data entered into data processing system is referred as –  (A) Output (B) Input (C) Processing (D) None of these
22	called –  (A) Half adder  (C) Quarter adder	(B) Full adder (D) None of these	30.	Key-to-tape is –  (A) A device used to enter data onto a disk device
22.	in human readable form	t from a computer device n is called –		(B) A device used to enter data onto a magnetic tape

(A) Soft copy

(C) Hardware

(B) Hard copy

(D) Software

(D) None of these

(C) An storage device

- 31. LISP (LIST Processing) is a
  - (A) High-level programming language
  - (B) Low level programming language
  - (C) Machine language
  - (D) None of these
- 32. Hybrid computer are -
  - (A) Combination of an analog and a digital computer
  - (B) Computer systems that utilize the measuring capability of an analog computer and the counting capability of a digital computer
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 33. Alphabetical listing of topics/ words/phrases accompanied by the page numbers where each topic word or phrase can be found is referred as
  - (A) Dictionary
- (B) Directory
- (C) Index
- (D) None of these
- 34. Integrated Software Package is -
  - (A) A software product that combines several applications
  - (B) A software that have single applications
  - (C) No application software
  - (D) None of these
- 35. Key-to-disk is -
  - (A) A device used to enter data onto a disk device

- (B) A device used to enter data onto a magnetic tape
- (C) An storage device
- (D) None of these
- 36. Following is the Magnetic storage device -
  - (A) Hard disk
- (B) Compact disk
- (C) Audio tapes
- (D) All the above
- 37. A programming language whose structure is application oriented and is independent of the structure of the computer is stated as
  - (A) Low level language
  - (B) Middle level language
  - (C) High-level language
  - (D) None of these
- Electronic circuit used to interconnect I/O devices to a computer's CPU/r memory is known as
  - (A) Interface
- (B) IC
- (C) Access
- (D) None of these

- 1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
- 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (C)
- 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (A)
- 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (C)
- 21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (A) 25. (C)
- 26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (B) 30. (B)
- 31. (A) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (A)
- 36. (D) 37. (C) 38. (A)

- 1. HTTP (Hyper text transport protocol) is
  - (A) Internet protocol that defines how a Web server responds to requests for files made via anchors and URLs.
  - (B) Computer quiz
  - (C) Pertaining to the techniques/media/devices used for man-machine interaction.
  - (D) None of these
- 2. The following is not a input devices
  - (A) Key board
  - (B) Optical scanners
  - (C) Voice-recognition devices
  - (D) Printer
- Programming languages that normally translate from one source instruction to one object instruction and are machine dependent is called –
  - (A) Low-Level languages
  - (B) High level language
  - (C) Machine language
  - (D) None of these
- An input-device that can read cards and paper documents printed with a special magnetic ink is called –
  - (A) Magnetic-ink character recognition
  - (B) Document reader
  - (C) Scanner
  - (D) None of these
- LISP (LIST Processing) is a high level programming language
  - (A) Suitable for handling logical operations and non-numeric applications
  - (B) Suitable for mathematical calculations
  - (C) Suitable for graphical applications
  - (D) None of these
- 6. A language processor that translates a statement of a high-level language and immediately

- executes it before translating the next source language statement is called –
- (A) Interpreter
- (B) Adapter
- (C) Director
- (D) None of these
- A digital communication system capable of interconnecting, a large number of computers, terminals and other peripheral devices within a limited geographical area is called –
  - (A) LAN (Local Area Network)
  - (B) WAN (Wide Area Network)
  - (C) Internet
  - (D) None of these
- 8. A secondary storage device that uses a long plastic strip coated with a magnetic material as a recording medium is
  - (A) Magnetic tape
- (B) Compact disk
- (C) Hard disk
- (D) None of these
- 9. An E-mail protocol for storage, management and exchange, especially in corporate offices
  - (A) Message handling service
  - (B) Postal service's
  - (C) Data storage
  - (D) None of these
- 10. Which of the following is an advantage of stored programs?
  - (A) Reliability
  - (B) Reduction in operation costs
  - (C) The computers becoming general-purpose
  - (D) All of the above
- 11. Which of the following is not true of primary storage?
  - (A) It is a part of the CPU
  - (B) It allows very fast access of data
  - (C) It is relatively more expensive then other storage devices.
  - (D) Can be removed and transported.

13.	Electronic spreadsheets are useful in situation where relatively data must be input .  (A) Small (B) Large		<ul> <li>(A) Volatile storage</li> <li>(B) Non Volatile storage</li> <li>(C) Permanent storage</li> <li>(D) None of these</li> <li>21. One-millionth of a second is referred as – <ul> <li>(A) Microsecond</li> <li>(B) Millisecond</li> <li>(C) Hour</li> <li>(D) Minute</li> </ul> </li> <li>22. Alternate facilities of programs, data files, hardware equipments, etc. used in case the</li> </ul>
14.	A list of options from which a program user can select anyone in order to perform a desired action is referred as –  (A) Menu (B) Index  (C) Directory (D) None of these		original one is destroyed, lost, or fail to operate is –  (A) Backup (B) Forehead  (C) Delete (D) None of these
15.	A method whereby messages to be transmitted between computers are all sent to a central computer, which gathers them and routes them to the appropriate destination(s) is known as –  (A) Message switching (B) Message delete (C) Message accept (D) None of these		One-thousandth of a second is called –  (A) Microsecond (B) Millisecond  (C) Hour (D) Minute  The CPU (central processing unit) consists of –  (A) Input, output, and processing  (B) Control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage  (C) Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit, and
16.	Which of the following describe one or more characteristics of a modern computer?  (A) An electronic device  (B) A mechanical device  (C) A electro-mechanical device  (D) None of these		primary storage  (D) None of these  The product of data processing is –  (A) Data (B) Information  (C) Software (D) Computer
	Combining records from two or more ordered files into a single ordered file is called –  (A) Menu (B) Merging  (C) Taking (D) None of these  The ascending order of a data hierarchy is –		The input device used by computer is –  (A) Motherboard  (B) Central processing unit  (C) Keyboard  (D) System unit
	<ul> <li>(A) Bit-byte-record-field-file-database</li> <li>(B) Byte-bit-field-record-file-database</li> <li>(C) Byte-bit-record-file-field-database</li> <li>(D) Bit-byte-field-record-file-database</li> </ul>	27.	The structure of interconnecting of nodes of a computer network is referred as –  (A) Network topology  (B) Internet  (C) Local area network
	A LSI chip which contains the entire CPU of computer except main memory is called –  (A) Microprocessor (B) Hard disk  (C) Input device (D) Output device	28.	<ul> <li>(D) Wide Area Network</li> <li>Nibble is –</li> <li>(A) Double of byte (B) Half of byte</li> <li>(C) Ten times of byte (D) Five times of byte</li> </ul>
20.	A storage medium that loses its contents in the event of power failure is called –	29.	Multiprogramming is the –

- 20 B | Computer Know.
  - (A) The inter-leaved execution of two or more different and independent programs by the same computer
  - (B) The execution of single by the different computers
  - (C) The inter-leaved execution of two or more different and independent programs by the different computers
  - (D) None of these
- 30. A facility available in an operating system that allows multiple functions from the same application package is referred as
  - (A) Multi-threading (B) Multi-programming
  - (C) Multi-processing (D) None of these
- 31. Narrowband channel is a communication channels
  - (A) That handle low volumes of data
  - (B) Used mainly for telegraph lines and low speed terminals
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None of these
- 32. Following is the example of Network
  - (A) LAN
- (B) WAN
- (C) Internet
- (D) All the above
- 33. Peer-to-peer is a description
  - (A) Of communications between two dissimilar devices
  - (B) Of communications between two equal devices
  - (C) Of communications between two different devices
  - (D) None of these
- 34. Non-document files are -
  - (A) Pure ASCII files that can be listed for any word processing software

- (B) Non ASCII files that can be listed for any word processing software
- (C) Pure ASCII files that can be listed for specific word processing software
- (D) Non ASCII files that can be listed for specific word processing software
- 35. The method of dividing a physical channel into many logical channels so that a number of independent signals may be simultaneously transmitted on it is referred as
  - (A) Multithreading (B) Multiprocessing
  - (C) Mulultiplexing (D) None of these
- 36. An interconnected computer configurations or computers with two or more independent CPUs that have the ability to simultaneously execute several programs is called –
  - (A) Multithreading
- (B) Multiprocessing
- (C) Multiplexing
- (D) None of these
- 37. Following is not a non-impact printer
  - (A) Thermal printer
- (B) Ink- jet printer
- (C) Laser printer
- (D) Dot-matrix printer
- 38. A number system with a base of 8 is referred as
  - (A) Binary
- (B) Decimal
- (C) Octal
- (D) None of these

- 1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
- 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)
- 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (A)
- 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (A)
- 21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (B) 29. (A) 30. (A)
- 31. (D) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (C)
- 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (C)

	Devices converts digital signals to Since at the sending end and back to digital at the receiving end is called —  (A) Modem (B) Telephone (C) Mobile phone (D) None of the	signals	An extra bit added to a string of bits that enables the computer to detect internal errors in the transmission of binary data –  (A) Parity bit (B) Byte (C) Nibble (D) None of these
2.	Dividing a project into segments and units in order to simplify the analysis, and programming effort is referred as – (A) Monitoring (B) Modular ap (C) Micro processing (D) None of the	smaller 9. design oproach	Password is –  (A) Code by which a user gains access to a computer system  (B) Pass for viewing movie  (C) Entrance with out paying some thing  (D) None of these
3.	The technique where digital signals a verted to its analog form for transmissi an analog facility is called –  (A) Modulation (B) Digitization (C) Multi processing (D) None of the	on over 10.	PL/1 (Programming Language One) is – (A) High level programming language (B) Low level programming language (C) Machine language
4.	<ul> <li>Multiprocessor is a computer system -</li> <li>(A) Where many CPU under a common</li> <li>(B) Consisting of more than one input under common control</li> <li>(C) Where many output devices under control</li> <li>(D) None of these</li> </ul>	control 11. devices	<ul> <li>(D) Assembly language</li> <li>Pascal is –</li> <li>(A) A high-level programming language</li> <li>(B) Named after Blaise Pascal</li> <li>(C) Named after mathematician that facilitates structured programming techniques</li> <li>(D) All the above</li> </ul>
	The point at which the flow of text in a do moves to the top of a new page?  (A) Page break  (B) Page insert  (C) Page format  (D) None of the Technique to implement virtual memory memory is divided into units of fix memory is —	ese y where	Storage device where time to retrieve stored information is independent of address where it is stored is called –  (A) Random access memory (RAM)  (B) Primary memory  (C) Secondary memory  (D) None of these
7.	(A) Paging (B) De-fragmer (C) Segmentation (D) None of the An adder where all the bits of the two of are added simultaneously –  (A) Parallel adder (B) Half adder (C) Full adder (D) None of the	perands 14.	Octal number system has a base –  (A) Two (B) Four  (C) Eight (D) Ten  Since input and output devices are on the edge of the main processing therefore they are referred as –

- 22 B | Computer Know.
  - (A) Peripheral devices (B) Processing devices
  - (C) Personal devices (D) None of these
- 15. A system changeover method where complete changeover to the new system takes place incrementally over a period of time is referred as -
  - (A) Phased replacement
  - (B) Block replacement
  - (C) Complete replacement
  - (D) None of these
- 16. One trillionth of a second is
  - (A) Pico second
- (B) Mille second
- (C) Micro second
- (D) Minute
- 17. Following is of Non-volatile storage device
  - (A) Magnetic tape
- (B) Compact disk
- (C) Floppy disk
- (D) All the above
- 18. A storage medium that retains its contents even in the absence of power is referred as -
  - (A) Non-volatile storage
  - (B) Volatile storage
  - (C) Secondary storage
  - (D) Primary storage
- 19. A data item in one record that contains the location address of another logically related record -
  - (A) Pointer
- (B) Index
- (C) Connecter
- (D) None of these
- 20. The octal digits are -
  - (A) 0 and 1
  - (B) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
  - (C) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9
  - (D) 2, 4, 6, and 8
- 21. A device or system not directly connected to the CPU is -
  - (A) Off-line
- (B) On-line
- (C) Parallel-line
- (D) All the above
- 22. On-line is referred to -
  - (A) Device or system directly connected to the **CPU**
  - (B) Device or system directly not connected to the CPU

- (C) Device or system parallel to the CPU
- (D) None of these
- 23. An Input device which can read characters directly from all ordinary piece of paper by using a scanning mechanism -
  - (A) Optical bar-code reader
  - (B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
  - (C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
  - (D) None of these
- 24. An input device that can interpret combinations of marks (bars) that represent data is called -
  - (A) Optical bar-code reader
  - (B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
  - (C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
  - (D) None of these
- 25. An input device that can interpret pencil marks on paper media –
  - (A) Optical bar-code reader
  - (B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
  - (C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
  - (D) None of these
- 26. The following device use scanning mechanism
  - (A) Optical bar-code reader
  - (B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
  - (C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
  - (D) All the above
- 27. The finished result of processing by a system is -
  - (A) Input
- (B) Output
- (C) Processing
- (D) All the above
- 28. The unit of a computer system that supplies information and results after processing is called -
  - (A) Output unit
- (B) Input unit
- (C) Processing unit (D) All the above
- 29. Which of the following is a factor when categorizing a computer?
  - (A) Amount of main memory
  - (B) Capacity of the storage devices
  - (C) Processor speed
  - (D) All the above
- 30. Following is most powerful type of computer –

- (A) Desk top
- (B) Microcomputer
- (C) Supercomputer
- (D) Lap top
- 31. The following terms is related to a monitor
  - (A) Processing
- (B) Speed
- (C) Storage
- (D) Video display
- 32. Following storage device can be transported
  - (A) Hard disk
- (B) System cabinet
- (C) Diskette/CD's
- (D) Main memory
- 33. Who probably has least technical knowledge?
  - (A) Programmer
  - (B) User
  - (C) Systems analyst
  - (D) Computer professional
- 34. The following device allows the user to add external components to a computer system
  - (A) Storage devices
  - (B) Keyboards
  - (C) Ports/ system boards
  - (D) Diskettes
- 35. Software that manages data in more than one file at a time and these files are treated as tables with rows and columns rather than as lists of records is
  - (A) Relational Data Base Management Package
  - (B) Data Base Management Package
  - (C) Documentation package
  - (D) None of these
- 36. A program that remains in the memory whiles other programs are executing
  - (A) Resident Program
  - (B) Non-Resident Program
  - (C) Permanent program
  - (D) None of these

- 37. The total time elapsed between submission of command and data to a computer and getting the result of computation is the
  - (A) Access time
- (B) Response time
- (C) Entrance time
- (D) None of these
- 38. An automatic machine that is made to performs routine human tasks is
  - (A) Computer
- (B) Robot
- (C) Tanker
- (D) None of these
- 39. The time required to complete a single, continuous execution of a object program is called
  - (A) Run time
- (B) Access time
- (C) Random time
- (D) Response time
- 40. Computers which used transistors in CPU, magnetic core as main memories and high-level languages like FORTRAN and COBOL for programming are referred as –
  - (A) First generation computers
  - (B) Second generation computers
  - (C) Third generation computers
  - (D) Fourth generation computers

- 1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
- 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)
- 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A)
- 16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (B)
- 21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (A) 25. (B)
- 26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (D) 30. (C)
- 31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (C) 35. (A)
- 36. (A) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (A) 40. (B)

9. Speech recognition is -

(A) Ability to input data directly into a com-

(B) Ability to output data directly from a

puter system by speaking to it

1. In a disk system time required for a read/write

be read or written is stored is -

(A) Access time

head to move to the track where the record to

(B) Random time

	(C) Response time	(D) Seek time		computer system by speaking
2.	• •	ich is displayed on the vithout a permanent copy	10	<ul><li>(C) Processing of voice in computer systems</li><li>(D) None of these</li><li>Speech synthesis is –</li></ul>
	<ul><li>(A) Soft copy</li><li>(C) Hardware</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Hard copy</li><li>(D) None of these</li></ul>	10.	(A) The ability to input data directly into computer system by speaking to it
3.	_	nedium where the access in the location of the data  (B) Parallel access (D) None of these	11	<ul><li>(B) The ability to output data directly from a computer system in spoken words</li><li>(C) Processing of voice in computer systems</li><li>(D) None of these</li><li>A technique used to reduce the speed mismatch</li></ul>
4.	The set of computer prassociated document	rograms, procedures, and atation related to the of a computer system is	11.	between slow speed I/O devices and fast CPU is called –  (A) Spooling (B) Paging  (C) Segmentation (D) None of these
	<ul><li>(A) Software</li><li>(C) Hardcopy</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Hardware</li><li>(D) Softcopy</li></ul>	12.	Storing programs on disk and then transferring these programs into main storage as and when
	added one after anoth (A) Serial adder (C) Full adder	<ul><li>(B) Parallel adder</li><li>(D) Half adder</li></ul>		they are needed. The technique is used to process large programs or several programs with limited memory is called –  (A) Swapping (B) Spooling  (C) Paging (D) Segmentation
5.	<ul><li>A method of providing</li><li>(A) Segmentation</li><li>(C) Paging</li></ul>	g virtual memory –  (B) De-fragmentation  (D) None of these	13.	Terminals is –  (A) An input device which allows a user to
	<ul><li>(A) Simplex</li><li>(C) Triplex</li></ul>	n one direction is called –  (B) Duplex  (D) None of these		communicate directly with a computer system  (B) An output device which allows a user to communicate directly with a computer
8.	(C) Both (A) & (B)		14.	
3.	<ul><li>(A) String oriented sy</li><li>(B) High-level language</li></ul>		14.	(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these

- (A) Terminal symbol (B) Decision symbol
- (C) Processing symbol (D) None of these
- 15. Portability is program ability to run on
  - (A) Dissimilar machines with minimum modification
  - (B) Similar machines with maximum modification
  - (C) Dissimilar machines with maximum modification
  - (D) Similar machines with maximum modification
- 16. A protocol that specifies how a personal computer can connect to a mail server on the Internet and download E-mail is known as –
  - (A) Post office protocol
  - (B) System protocol
  - (C) Network protocol
  - (D) None of these
- 17. A unit of a computer system that interprets instructions and executes them is known as
  - (A) Processor
- (B) Storage
- (C) Peripherals
- (D) None of these
- 18. A register in CPU used to store the address of the next instruction to be executed is known as
  - (A) Program counter (B) Program library
  - (C) Programmer
- (D) None of these
- 19. One who designs, writes, tests and maintenance computer programs is called
  - (A) Programmer
- (B) Operator
- (C) User
- (D) None of these
- 20. Which of the following terms applies to communication between two computer systems?
  - (A) Computer literacy
  - (B) Power supply
  - (C) Applications software
  - (D) Connectivity
- 21. A memory in CPU that holds program instructions, input data, intermediate results and the output information produced during processing is
  - (A) Secondary memory
  - (B) Primary memory

- (C) Auxiliary memory
- (D) None of these
- 22. A collection of complete programs, subroutines, and program modules that have already been developed, tested and documented to be used by programming projects
  - (A) Program counter (B) Program library
  - (C) Programmer
- (D) None of these
- 23. The following typically happens in the output phase of a computer based information system
  - (A) Data is put into the computer for processing
  - (B) Information is produced in hardcopy/ softcopy form
  - (C) Mathematical calculations are performed
  - (D) All of the above.
- 24. Which of the following best describes a computer-based information system?
  - (A) System where computer is used to turn data into information
  - (B) Inputting data
  - (C) Processing data
  - (D) Data is put into the computer for processing
- 25. The following piece of hardware is used as input phase of a computer-based information system?
  - (A) Printer
- (B) Diskette
- (C) Monitor
- (D) Keyboard
- 26. Software instructions intended to satisfy a user specific processing needs are called
  - (A) Systems software
  - (B) Microcomputer
  - (C) Documentation
  - (D) Applications software
- 27. A term used for diskette is
  - (A) Disk cartridge
- (B) Disk pack
- (C) Floppy disk
- (D) None of these
- 28. Following is true for the digital computer
  - (A) Information is in form of a string of binary digits
  - (B) It can be used as analog processor
  - (C) It is less accurate than the analog computer
  - (D) None of these

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<ul><li>29. Comparing with secondary storage is –</li><li>(A) Slow and inexper</li><li>(B) Fast and inexper</li><li>(C) Fast and expension</li></ul>	nsive sive ve	<ul> <li>35. The can be programmed one time by either the manufacturer or the computer user. Once programmed, it cannot be modified.</li> <li>(A) RAM (B) ROM</li> <li>(C) PROM (D) EPROM</li> </ul>		
(D) Slow and expens 30. CPU performs read/ point in time in –  (A) ROM  (C) EPROM		<ul><li>36. Which of the following is not true of a magnetic disk?</li><li>(A) Users can update records by writing over the old data</li><li>(B) It provides sequential access to stored data</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>31. Following is not the free (A) Magnetic tape (C) Disk</li> <li>32. Technique of placing in a ROM semicondu (A) PROM (C) Firm ware</li> </ul>	(B) CD's (D) Hard disk ng software/programs	<ul> <li>(C) It is slow relative to magnetic tape</li> <li>(D) All of the above are true</li> <li>37. Which of the following was (were) not used in first-generation computers?</li> <li>(A) Vacuum tubes (B) Punch cards</li> <li>(C) Magnetic core (D) All of the above</li> <li>Answers</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>33. Following is not true</li> <li>(A) Low cost</li> <li>(B) Direct-access sto</li> <li>(C) Compact and por</li> <li>(D) Highly reliable</li> <li>34. The following is an n</li> <li>(A) ROM</li> <li>(C) LSI</li> </ul>	rage medium rtable	1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (B) 11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (A) 25. (D) 26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (C) 30. (C) 31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (C) 36. (B) 37. (C)		

- 1. Which of the following is true of the ENIAC?
  - (A) It was developed by Charles Babbage
  - (B) It was the first stored-program electronic digital computer
  - (C) It was an electromechanical computer
  - (D) It has used vacuum tubes
- 2. The third generation of computers covers the period
  - (A) 1959-1964
- (B) 1965-1971
- (C) 1971-1981
- (D) 1991-
- 3. In the third generation of computers
  - (A) An operating system was first developed
  - (B) Distributed data processing started
  - (C) On real-time systems first became popular
  - (D) None of these
- 4. Which of the following is true of future computers?
  - (A) Faster processing
  - (B) Developments in artificial intelligence systems
  - (C) Development of user friendly system
  - (D) All of the above are true
- 5. The subdivision of fields
  - (A) Always done to give the programmer greater flexibility
  - (B) Dependent on programming language used
  - (C) Never accomplished on fields containing numeric data
  - (D) All the above
- 6. The checking operation performed on input is called
  - (A) Validation of data (B) Verification of data
  - (C) Vilification of data (D) Control of data
- 7. A device that attaches to both ends of an electrical bus and prevents reflection of echoes of signals that reach the end of the bus is called
  - (A) Terminator
- (B) Connector

- (C) Processor
- (D) None of these
- 8. Thermal printer is
  - (A) A printing device that utilizes paper that is sensitive to heat.
  - (B) Non impact printer
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) None of these
- Computers that used integrated circuits in CPU, high speed magnetic core main memories, powerful high level languages and saw the advents of time sharing operating system are referred as –
  - (A) First generation computer
  - (B) Second generation computer
  - (C) Third generation computer
  - (D) Fourth generation computer
- 10. A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies and retransmits signals' from earth stations is called
  - (A) Terminator
- (B) Connector
- (C) Processor
- (D) Transponder
- 11. Technique of using disk space to make programs believe that the system contains more random access memory (RAM) than is actually available is called
  - (A) Virtual memory
  - (B) Secondary memory
  - (C) Primary memory
  - (D) None of these
- 12. A term means that the application software is priced separately from the computer hardware is called
  - (A) Unbundled
- (B) Bundled
- (C) Utility
- (D) None of these
- 13. The first commercially available computer is
  - (A) UNIVAC
- (B) IBM
- (C) APPPLE
- (D) MACK
- 14. Following is not the operating system –

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	(A) UNIX (B) DOS		(B) Grocery industry
	(C) WINDOWS (D) BASIC		(C) Railroad industry
15.	Which of the following is true concerning		(D) Word-processing industry
	personal computers?	23.	Primary advantage of key-to-tape data-entry
	(A) They have been most successful in the		systems –
	home.		(A) A large percentage of editing can be
	(B) They are user friendly		performed at the time of data entry
	(C) No specific programming technique		(B) Key verification is easily performed
	required		(C) The tape is reusable
	(D) All the above.		(D) Keying errors can be detected as they
16.	While buying a PC system, one should first –		occur
	(A) Identify hardware components	24.	Maximum character EBCDIC can code –
	(B) Define computing needs		(A) 8 (B) 16
	(C) Both (A) and (B)		(C) 64 (D) 256
	(D) None of these	25.	The hexadecimal number system has a base of –
17.	The microcomputers which have the same op-		(A) 2 (B) 4
	erating characteristics as the IBM microcom-		(C) 8 (D) 16
	puters are called?	26.	The use of parity bit is for –
	(A) IBM desk top		(A) Coding (B) Indexing
	(B) IBM PC		(C) Error-detection (D) None of these
	(C) IBM advanced computers	27.	The following are basic types of record-access
10	(D) None of theses		methods –
18.	The personal computers are also referred as –		(A) Sequential and random
	(A) Desk top micros		(B) Direct and immediate
	(B) Advanced computers		(C) Sequential and indexed
	(C) Palmtop computers		(D) On-line and real-time
10	(D) All the above	28.	Which of the following is input/output device?
19.	Linkage between the CPU and the end users is		(A) Monitors (B) Punched cards
	provided by –  (A) Position and devices (B) Storage devices		(C) Optical scanners (D) All the above
	<ul><li>(A) Peripheral devices (B) Storage device</li><li>(C) Control unit (D) Software</li></ul>	29.	The following magazine covers only the IBM
20	Which of the following is widely used in		PC and its compatibles –
20.	academic testing?		(A) Byte
	(A) MICR (B) POS		(B) PC Magazine
	(C) OCR (D) OMR		(C) Person-al Computing
21	Theis a non impact printer that		(D) Interface Age
21.	can produce very high quality, letter-perfect	30.	The word size of a microprocessor refers to –
	printing.		(A) The number of machine operations per-
	(A) Dot-matrix printer		formed/ second
	(B) Daisy-wheel printer		(B) The amount of information that can be
	(C) Electrostatic printer		stored / cycle
	(D) Laser printer		(C) The amount of information that can be
22.	POS data-entry system is used extensively by –		stored in bytes
	(A) Banking industry		(D) None of these

- 31. The primary memory of a personal computer consists -
  - (A) ROM only
  - (B) RAM only
  - (C) Both ROM and RAM
  - (D) Memory module
- 32. Microsoft Excel is -
  - (A) Financial planning package
  - (B) Electronic spreadsheet
  - (C) Graphics package
  - (D) Data-base management package
- 33. All the keys on the IBM PC keyboard repeat as long as one holds them down. These keys are known as -
  - (A) Typematic keys (B) Functional keys
  - (C) Automatic keys (D) Alphabetic keys
- 34. Distributed data processing configuration where all activities passes trough a centrally located computer is -
  - (A) Ring network
  - (B) Spider network
  - (C) Hierarchical network
  - (D) Data control network
- 35. Communications device, combines transmissions from several devices into on line is -
  - (A) Concentrator
- (B) Modifier
- (C) Multiplexer
- (D) Full-duplex line
- 36. Data communications involving telegraph lines uses -
  - (A) Simplex lines
  - (B) Wideband channels
  - (C) Narrowband channels
  - (D) Dialed service

- 37. An advantage of the laser printer respect to impact printer is -
  - (A) It is quieter/ faster
  - (B) Output is of a high quality
  - (C) Support wide range of type fonts
  - (D) All the above
- 38. Data entry can be performed with all of the following except -
  - (A) OCR/OMR
  - (B) COM
  - (C) Voice-recognition systems
  - (D) MICR
- 39. Magnetic tape can serve as:
  - (A) Input media
  - (B) Output media
  - (C) Secondary-storage media
  - (D) All of the above
- 40. The advantages of COM are its\_\_\_\_and
  - (A) Compact size; readability
  - (B) Compact size; speed
  - (C) Readability; speed
  - (D) Compact size; low cost

- 2. (B) 3. (C) 1. (D) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (D) 11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (D) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (D) 29. (B) 30. (B) 31. (C) 32. (B) 33. (A) 34. (B) 35. (C)
- 36. (C) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (D) 40. (B)

- 1. In the IBM PC's, the CPU, the device drives, memory, expansion slots and components are mounted on a single board referred as -
  - (A) Motherboard
- (B) Breadboard
- (C) Daughter board (D) Father board
- 2. Instead of buying new computer, productivity of old one can be economically enhanced with the help of -
  - (A) Motherboard
  - (B) Breadboard
  - (C) Daughter board
  - (D) Grandmother board
- 3. In personal computers numbers of chips are mounted on a main circuit board called -
  - (A) Daughter board (B) Motherboard
  - (C) Father board
- (D) Bread board
- 4. Following communications lines, best suites to interactive processing applications -
  - (A) Narrowband channels
  - (B) Simplex lines
  - (C) Full-duplex lines
  - (D) Mixed-band channels
- 5. Advantage of a multiprogramming system is
  - (A) Simultaneous execution of program instructions from two applications
  - (B) Concurrent processing of two or more programs
  - (C) Single processing at a time
  - (D) None of these
- 6. A remote batch-processing operation where data is solely input to a central computer would require?
  - (A) Telegraph line
  - (B) Simplex lines
  - (C) Mixed-band channel
  - (D) None of these

- 7. A required feature of an on-line real-time system
  - (A) More than one CPU
  - (B) Offline batch processing
  - (C) No delay in processing
  - (D) None of these
- 8. Systematic access of computers in a distributed data processing system is referred as -
  - (A) Dialed service
  - (B) Multiplexing
  - (C) Polling
  - (D) Conversational mode
- 9. Band is equal to -
  - (A) Byte
- (B) Bit
- (C) 100 bits
- (D) None of these
- 10. Communications modes support two-way traffic with only one direction at a time –
  - (A) Simplex
  - (B) Half-duplex
  - (C) Three-quarters duplex
  - (D) None of the above
- 11. The following is not a transmission medium?
  - (A) Telephone lines
  - (B) Coaxial cable
  - (C) Modem
  - (D) Microwave systems
- 12. The latest PC keyboards use a circuit that senses the movement by the change in its capacitance. These keyboards are referred as -
  - (A) Capacitance keyboards
  - (B) Chanical keyboards
  - (C) Qwerty keyboards
  - (D) Dvorak keyboards.
- 13. Different component on the motherboard of a PC processor unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. These lines are referred as -

- (A) Conductors
- (B) Buses
- (C) Connectors
- (D) None of these
- 14. The following does not allow multiple users to share one communications line
  - (A) Doubleplexer
- (B) Multiplexer
- (C) Concentrator
- (D) Controller
- 15. Communication channels that transmit data in both directions not at the same time are operation is referred as
  - (A) Simplex mode
  - (B) Half-duplex mode
  - (C) Full-duplex mode
  - (D) Asynchronous mode
- 16. Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called
  - (A) Record
- (B) Title
- (C) List
- (D) String
- 17. Systems conversion technique of completely removing existing system and implementing new system is called
  - (A) Crash conversion (B) Phased conversion
  - (C) Pilot conversion (D) Parallel run
- 18. Basic types of operating systems are -
  - (A) Sequential and direct
  - (B) Sequential and real-time
  - (C) Direct and interactive
  - (D) Batch and interactive
- 19. A translator that reads programs written in a high level language and converts them into machine language code is –
  - (A) Compiler
- (B) System software
- (C) Operating system (D) None of these
- 20. Systems software is a program that directs. the overall operation of the computer, facilitates its use and interacts with the users. The different types of this software are
  - (A) Operating system (B) Languages
  - (C) Utilities
- (D) All of the above
- 21. The alternative name for application software is
  - (A) Utility software (B) Specific software
  - (C) End-user software (D) Practical software

- 22. Software should be recommended to use if one often need to create, edit, and print document
  - (A) Word processing (B) Spreadsheet
  - (C) UNIX
- (D) Internet explorer
- 23. Following converts high-level language instructions into machine language
  - (A) System software
  - (B) Applications software
  - (C) Operating environment
  - (D) Interpreter
- 24. Multiprogramming is possible due to
  - (A) Input /output units operate independently of the CPU
  - (B) Operating systems
  - (C) Both (A) and (B) are true
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B) is true
- 25. Following performs modulation/demodulation
  - (A) Fiber optic
- (B) Satellite
- (C) Coaxial cable
- (D) Modem
- 26. Converting analog signals into digital signals for processing by a computer is referred as
  - (A) Modulation
- (B) Demodulation
- (C) Synchronizing
- (D) Asynchronizing
- 27. Advantage to using fiber optics data transmission
  - (A) Fast data transmission rate
  - (B) Low noise level
  - (C) Few transmission errors
  - (D) All of the above
- 28. Following are required to communicate between two computers
  - (A) Communications software
  - (B) Protocol
  - (C) Communications hardware
  - (D) All of the above
- Following communication channel moves data moderately slowly –
  - (A) Wideband channel
  - (B) Voice band channel
  - (C) Narrowband channel
  - (D) Broadband channel
- 30. A subdivision of main storage created by operating system software is referred to as –

- 32 B | Computer Know. (A) Compartment (B) Time-shared program
  - (C) Divided core
  - (D) Partition
- 31. Multi-programming operation provides
  - (A) Reduced computer idle time
  - (B) Handling of more jobs
  - (C) Better scheduling of work
  - (D) All of the above
- 32. Under virtual storage \_
  - (A) Signal program is processed by two CPU's
  - (B) Two or more programs are stored in primary storage
  - (C) Only active pages of a program in primary
  - (D) Inter-program, interference may occur
- 33. Front end processor is frequently used in -
  - (A) Multiprogramming
  - (B) Virtual storage
  - (C) Timesharing
  - (D) Multiprocessing
- 34. Following are loaded into main memory when computer is booted -
  - (A) Internal command instructions
  - (B) External command instructions
  - (C) Utility programs
  - (D) Word processing instructions
- 35. The set of instructions that tells the computer what to do is -
  - (A) Software
- (B) Hardcopy
- (C) Softcopy
- (D) Hardware

- 36. Software is -
  - (A) Computer program
  - (B) Equipment
  - (C) Peripheral
  - (D) None of these
- 37. Program is
  - (A) A set of step-by-step instructions.
  - (B) Defined instructions to do the tasks
  - (C) Only A
  - (D) Both (A) & (B)
- 38. A computer programmer is a person who
  - (A) Writes programs
  - (B) Use programs
  - (C) Sells program
  - (D) None of these
- 39. The name of the computer program that are written for making use of a computer -
  - (A) Command driven program
  - (B) Application program
  - (C) Utilities program
  - (D) Customized program

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (B) 11. (C) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (D) 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (D) 26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (D) 31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (A) 36. (A) 37. (D)

38. (A)

39. (B)

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